THE TIMES

No 62,009 — TUESDAY DECEMBER 11 1984 — 20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Building up . . . How a couple are constructing their £100,000 home themselves

. . . knocking down One man's harrowing tale of getting the builders in

High note . . . The Milan opera season opens with Placido Domingo in Bizet's Carmen



. . . pitching in Preview's of England's second Test in India, British club's UEFA hopes and Celtic's Cup Winners' Cup replay

Portfolio

There was no winner in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, so today's prize is increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

Hijack pilot tells of hell for six days

Captain Harry Clark, the freed British pilot of the hijacked Kuwaiti Airbus, said at Tehran yesterday that the ordeal had been one of "sheer hell" and terror for six days.

He described the leader of the hijackers, a man named Hassan, as "absolutely psycho" but said the Iranian authorities had played it just right. Page 6

Council move on Sunday trading

Derby City Council has decided to seek a high court injunction preventing Debenhams opening its store for trading on the next two Sundays. Page 3

Bradford choice

Mr Muhammad Ajeeb, aged 47, a Labour councillor, is to be Bradford's first Pakistani lord mayor. He will take office from next May.

Tory revolt

A group of senior Conservative MPs has tabled an amendment to the Local Government Bill that would provide for the GLC's replacement by a directly elected authority. Page 2

Unesco pullout

Britain has given formal notice of its intention to quit Unesco at the end of 1985, but has left the way open for a change of mind Page 5

Rail threat

A 24-hour strike set from midnight last night threatened to paralyse rail services in and out of south Wales.

Cricket inquiry

The Test and County Cricket Board has set up a working party to examine the organization and management of the England team

John Woodcock, page 30

MPs set to fight 'third airport' at Stansted proposal

MPs of all parties last night braced themselves to oppose the recommendations of a report which urges that Stansted airport in Essex should be developed as London's third airport.

Ninety-five Conservatives have signed a Commons motion declaring that they "will not approve the establishment of a third London airport at Stansted".

The report of an extensive public inquiry recommends that Stansted should be developed to handle 15 million passengers as soon as possible.

The report says that expanding the airport is the only way to meet an air travel boom expected in the early to mid-1990s.

At present the airport handles 500,000 passengers a year, but the report recommends that it should be expanded to handle 15 million a year with consideration for allowing it to handle 25 million.

The report says that Stansted's growth should be limited to the capacity of its single existing runway on environmental grounds, but thought should be given to allowing it to handle up to 25 million passengers a year – about the same as planned for Gatwick airport.

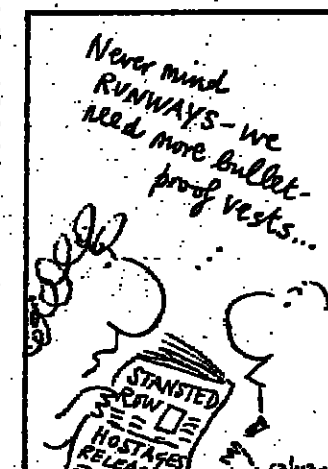
Heathrow airport could not be expanded in time to meet the demand, the report says. But it could be expanded later from a planned 38 million passengers a year to 53 million if a nearby sewage treatment works was moved to make way for a possible fifth terminal.

"The necessary planning permission to enable Stansted airport to be developed to a capacity of 15 million passengers a year should be granted as expeditiously as possible," the report by inquiry inspector Mr Graham Eyre, QC, says.

It follows a 258-day public hearing into the British Airports Authority's plans to develop Stansted and create up to 30,000 new jobs. A major parliamentary debate on the plans will be held, possibly in the new year, with a Government decision likely to be announced in the spring.

The inquiry prompted angry reaction from northern MPs and the promise that the Government faced a full-scale political battle over the scheme.

Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, said there would be "an explosion of anger" in the north and added: "We now have a major parliamentary battle on our hands. The row over students grants will look like a vicarage tea paty by comparison."



Mr Morris, who sponsored a Commons motion urging that the new airport should be in the north, which attracted a record 225 signatures, said: "Even to think of spending £1 billion developing Stanstead mocks the plight of the unemployed in the north. "There may be some unemployment in rural Essex, but it is nothing compared with the scandalous unemployment in the north."

Local residents and conservationists around Stansted as "monstrous"; and a North of England consortium seeking expansion of Manchester instead of London pledged to continue the fight against Stansted.

The report was strongly attacked yesterday by the North of England Regional Consortium which wants more growth at Manchester, and by British Airways who said development of Stansted would hamper growth at Heathrow and damage its competitive position in relation to continental rivals.

But the report was welcomed by the British Airports Authority as paving the way to development vital for the future of one of Britain's most successful industries.

Expansion at Heathrow was welcomed by BA as strenghtening a vital national asset and improving service to the customer. Besides development of Heathrow Terminal 5, BA want development of direct services from regional airports like Manchester and Birmingham, the airlines said.

The northern consortium is pledged to go on fighting Stansted despite the inquiry report, a spokesman said.

Inquiry report, page 4
Leading article, page 17

Bishop Tutu after the ceremony yesterday

Bomb scare mars Tutu prize-giving

Oslo (Reuter) – Bishop Desmond Tutu collected the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize yesterday after a bomb scare disrupted the ceremony and forced a 90-minute evacuation of the university hall here.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded him the £150,000 prize for what it called his unifying role in the campaign against South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Bishop Tutu, who was rushed out of the hall with King Olav of Norway and the entire Government, said the bomb threat showed the despair of those opposed to peace and justice and proved the importance of the prize.

The Oslo newspaper, *Dagbladet*, reported that a man speaking broken Norwegian had telephoned saying he had planted a bomb to go off during the ceremony to express support for white South Africans and to protest against the bishop. The ceremony resumed after police failed to find any sign of a bomb.

Accepting the award, the bishop said it proved that "our cause is a just cause and that we will attain human rights in South Africa and everywhere in the world. We shall be free in South Africa and everywhere in the world". He concluded by asking: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

The ceremony marked the eighty-eighth anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, who set up the prize for "champions of peace, fraternity between peoples and the abolition or reduction of standing armies".

Bishop Tutu, who will use the money for an educational trust in South Africa, said the 1984 prize was a powerful symbol for the world's oppressed.

The Norwegian committee traditionally invites a diplomatic representative from the peace laureate's country to the ceremony, but Foreign Ministry officials said no invitation had been extended this year to South Africa: Pretoria has remained silent on the award.

● STOCKHOLM: The daughter of the Czechoslovak poet, Jaroslav Seifert, in a speech yesterday accepting the 1984 Nobel Prize for literature on his behalf, said her father wished to pay tribute to those whose work went unrewarded.

Mrs Jana Seifertova collected her 83-year-old father's award at a ceremony in the concert hall here at which Nobel prizes for physics, chemistry, medicine and economics were also presented. Mr Seifert, one of the original members of the Charter 77 human rights group in Czechoslovakia, did not collect the prize because of poor health.

Arrests cancelled, page 6

Secret contacts fail to revive pit peace talks

● Any hopes of peace talks between the miners and the coal board died last night with the failure of informal contacts between the two sides.

● The Treasury has promised to underwrite the costs of Price Waterhouse, the sequestrators who are trying to seize the NUM's funds of £8 million.

● Price Waterhouse hope that £4.38 million of the NUM assets, now lodged with a Luxembourg finance house, can be repatriated without further legal action.

● A decision to seal off part of Rossington Colliery to isolate an underground fire has been delayed because firefighters are managing to contain the blaze (page 2).

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Hopes of a resumption of peace talks between the miners and the National Coal Board (NCB) that could end the strike now in its 40th week died last night.

Informal contacts between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the NCB and the Government failed to bring together the warring parties in the dispute that has shut down two-thirds of the coal industry.

Contacts between the two sides in the pit conflict continued behind the scenes, with private discussions between the NCB and NUM representatives, but these contacts failed to bring the two sides together for substantive negotiations.

NUM leders are to meet in Sheffield on Thursday to discuss their next move in the dispute, buttressed by decisions made last night by members of the "Liaison group" to support their industrial action against colliery closures.

The TUC's seven-man liaison group has given strong support to the NUM's campaign to halt the shutdown of "uneconomic pits", and it met again yesterday to give supportive action to the mineworkers. Its deliberations were not made public.

The TUC leaders declined to make any wider comment, arguing only that they had agreed to support the mineworkers.

The NCB confirmed its own view that the miners' action would do no more than confirm the position of many of its members, which has come out in favour of normal working.

Mr Michael Eaton, chief spokesman for the board argued that the drift back to work already seen in the coal fields now meant that many more mineworkers were abandoning the strike.

● An independent inquiry for the National Council for Civil Liberties into the miners' dispute was attacked yesterday by a senior police chief (Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

The interim report says that the right to work and cross a picket line is as much a fundamental liberty as the right to picket.

Mr Charles McLachlan, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said the report tried to sway the public against the police. It paid lip service to what police saw as the real civil liberties.

Inquiry report, page 2

Treasury pledge to sequestrators

By Anthony Bevins and David Felton

Price Waterhouse, the High Court sequestrators who have been trying to seize more than £8 million belonging to the National Union of Mineworkers, have been promised that the Treasury will underwrite their costs.

An unprecedented offer from Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, was verbally given to the partnership on November 13, a few days after Price Waterhouse reported that they had only been able to take £8,000 of NUM money, but it was made public in revised winter supplementary estimates published by the Treasury yesterday.

There were strong Labour protests in the Commons. Mr Stan Orme, the shadow spokesman for energy, said that the government was directly interfering in a court judgment, and he said it was outrageous that journalists should have been briefed in advance by Mr Bernard Ingham, the Prime Minister's press secretary.

Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, said: "I belive the House of Commons should always be told first what is going on."

Costs so far incurred are put at £25,000 in Irelan, £5,000 in Luxembourg; £5,000 in Switzreland and £3,000 in the Isle of Man.

In Luxembourg yesterday lawyers representing Price Waterhouse told a court that an order freezing the NUM's £4.38 million in the country would not help Mr Michael Arnold, appointed receiver of NUM assets by the High Court on Friday.

It became apparent that Mr Arnold will make a direct approach to the court to get the money released. It was alleged that the NUM tried to move the money last week

Kinnock attack on Tories over Tebbit

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday accused the Conservative campaign organizers in the Enfield, Southgate, by-election of improperly exploiting sympathy for Norman Tebbit to help their candidate in the election on Thursday.

Mr Kinnock's attack came after voters were invited to return the Conservative candidate, Mr Michael Portillo, to demonstrate that terrorism and assassination have no place in British politics.

The message, indirect but unmistakable, was in a leaflet put through voters' letter-boxes, which carried a letter sent from hospital by Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Mr Tebbit and his wife, Margaret, are slowly recovering from injuries received in the Brighton hotel bombing in October, in which Sir Anthony Berry, the Conservative MP for Enfield, Southgate, was killed.

"The Conservative Party is going to have to come to terms with its conscience in the way it has chosen to use the horrific events which caused this by-election," Mr Kinnock said at a press conference in support of the Labour candidate, Mr Peter Hamid.

Mr Tebbit's letter, his first party political act for two months, was taken by a relaxed Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, as evidence of recovery. "It is nice to see Norman back in the political fray," he said.

Dr Owen, who was campaigning for the Liberal Alliance candidate, Mr Tim Slack, said it would be unwise to blur differences between condemning terrorism, on which all parties were united, and the normal business of party politics.

Mr Tebbit wrote to Mr Portillo saying he had hoped to join the campaign

He went on: "It is absolutely essential that you should be returned to serve in Tony's (Berry's) place. As Gerald Kaufman said, 'the only way that we get rid of a government in Britain is by the ballot box. Terrorism and assassination have no place whatever in the political process in this country'

"It is important that the people of Southgate should now show their response to terrorist violence by a clear and decisive vote."

Sir Anthony, MP for Enfield, Southgate for 20 years, was a greatly liked and respected member, and canvassers in all parties have found Conservative suppoorters who say they will maintain their support out of sympathy and respect for Sir Anthony and to show disapproval of his murder.

Yesterday canvassing continued at the highest pitch, with both Conservative and Liberal camps using hundreds of voluntary helpers.

TGWU fear on contempt fine deadline

**By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter**

The deadline for the payment of a £200,000 contempt of court fine by Britain's biggest union was expected to pass at midnight last night amid signs of deep reservations among the 40-strong executive about the union's continued refusal to pay.

Even some members of the hard left in the Transport and General Workers' Union are privately expressing grave doubts about the policy which today or tomorrow could result in the sequestration of all its £54 million funds.

It is likely that Mr Moss Evans, general secretary, will appeal against the seizure of all its funds partly on the grounds *that the executive is bound by* a biennial delegate conference decision to defy the law. It is not clear whether the appeal will take the form of a letter to the High Court, or representation at hearings.

The fine was imposed on November 26 because the union declared a strike at Austin Rover official without conducting a ballot

Opponents of the militant policy on the executive argue that a conference resolution commits them to oppose and defy employment legislation, but does not tie them to a continuing contempt of court. They doubt whether the court will limit its sequestration to the £200,000 plus costs.

Jockey dies in Hong Kong

Brian Taylor, the jockey who won the 1974 Derby on Snow Knight, died in hospital in Hong Kong yesterday after a fall at Sha Tin racecourse on Saturday.

A spokesman at the hospital said that Taylor, aged 45, died without regaining consciousness. He received severe neck and brain injuries when his mount, Silver Star, stumbled at the end of the race and threw him head first on to the ground.

This was to have been one of Taylor's last races before retirement. He had finished his career in Britain with a win at Newmarket in August.

Silver Star had thrown a French jockey, Philippe Paquet, in February during exercise

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Racing, page 31

British specialists help treat Bhopal gas victims

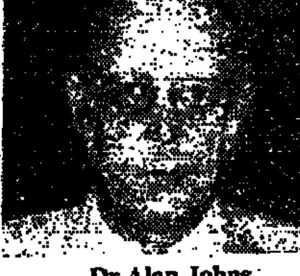
From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi

Two British medical specialists flew into Bhopal yesterday to help doctors treating tens of thousands of people injured in last week's gas disaster, which killed more than 2,000.

Dr Alan Johns, director of the Royal Commonwealth Consultants, are assessing the injuries to eyes and lungs and considering if special treatments and medicines are needed.

More than 50,000 people have been treated for injuries, and, according to the Madhya Pradesh health director in Bhopal, more than half of them "are on the serious side". About 100,000 people in all are thought to have inhaled methyl isocyanate (MIC) which leaked from the Union Carbide plant and sent thousands stampeding through the streets in panic.

Medical opinion on the damage that MIC does to eyes is divided. Doctors have given assurances that blindness is temporary and a senior doctor said the drugs on hand were adequate. Thousands of people have their eyes bandaged.



Dr Alan Johns

But an Indian eye specialist said yesterday that there could be permanent damage. Doctors have emphasized that they are dealing with the unknown, that noone can say what the long-term effects of the gas, on eyes and other organs, will be.

This sort of uncertainty contributes to the atmosphere of anxiety and fear in the city. One object of fear is the remaining MIC stored in two tanks at the plant.

For the public's peace of mind it is becoming a matter of urgency to neutralize and remove the MIC, which is stored in liquid form.

● DANBURY: Union Carbide and its Indian subsidiary are donating a total of $1.8 million (£1.5 million) to an emergency relief fund for the victims of the Bhopal gas leak disaster, the company's chairman, Mr Warren Anderson, announced in Connecticut yesterday (AP reports.

The $1 million emergency fund announced yesterday is in addition to the $840,000 allocated by the company's Indian subsidiary.

Enter justice, in alligator boots and polka-dot tie

Enter Mr Melvin Belli. Into the horrors of Bhopal, the mass death and torment of thousands, oozes the extraordinary figure of one of America's leading lawyers, a courtroom whale proclaiming in his rough-cut way that he is here to bring justice and money to those poor little bastards who have suffered at the hands of those sons of bitches (Trevor Fishlock writes).

"This is an easy one," he says. "We'll knock the stuffing out of them. There is no doubt that we will win, for Union Carbide have absolute liability. The only outstanding questions are the amount of the damages – we're going for $15 billion (£12.1 billion) – and the place of the trial.

"We will try to get the case heard in California. I know my juries there and I like my judges. And it is my home and I like to see my two Italian greyhounds. They sleep with me."

Mr Belli arrived here yesterday, on his way to stricken Bhopal, breakfasted handsomely and held court for reporters. He cut a singular figure, a bulky white-haired man in a black suit with a red silk lining, his feet encased in black alligator skin boots, a white polka-dot tie lying across his aldermanic paunch.

Considering the circumstances, that he was on his way to a devastated community, numbed and mourning after the greatest of industrial disasters, there was something grotesque about his American law court showbizzery, his flamboyance and intemperate language, his appearance as some sort of *Deus ex machina*.

"I had an idea I was going to have a piece of this case the morning I went to the office," he announced. "Any disaster anywhere in the world, someone will call us." Getting to the heart of the matter, he said: "I want to get this case tried in the US and get these Indian people American damages for the abuse of an American process."

He said his San Francisco law firm had represented many famous people in its time and he reeled off the names of film stars to make the point.

"But these people in India are nobodies. Some poor little bastard living in a railroad shack goes home to find his wife and child dead. Now Union Carbide have the effrontery to offer a f... orphanage and a million dollars. It is a monumental goof.

"It is typical of the American philosophy. You can hear them saying: 'We gave a million for an orphanage. Man, we got out of that one easily.' Well, it won't wash."

It was a rather curious spectacle to see this almost stage-American figure begin to expound on the "Ugly American."

Continued on back page, col 1

TUC attack on proposals for new personal pensions scheme

By Richard Thomson

The Government's plans for a new system of personal pensions came under strong attack yesterday from the Trade Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry, and the National Association of Pension Funds.

It was claimed that the proposals would be no improvement on the present pensions system, and they criticized the possibility of the Government withdrawing some of the tax reliefs available on pension plans.

Opening the CBI's conference on pensions yesterday morning, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, reiterated the government's determination to create a better deal for "early leavers". The present pensions structure did not take sufficient account of the fact that most people changed jobs at least once in their lives, and at present anyone changing jobs lost out on many of their occupational pension benefits.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, the train drivers' union, said that the TUC "was strongly opposed to the Government's proposals on personal pensions". New legislation on portable pensions would destroy the political consensus on pensions arrangements.

Mr Michael Pilch, speaking for the CBI, criticizing the piecemeal approach adopted in introducing the new pension system.

Mr Tome Heyes, chairman of NAPF, said that the Government's proposals could not only damage existing pension schemes but force more people to rely on state aid. Despite valid objections to the Government's proposals, the pensions industry had to accept that personal pensions eventually be introduced in some form, he added.

Welsh joint selection defeat for Owen

By Our Political Reporter

Social Democratic Party chiefs yesterday approved an agreement with the Liberals under which members of both parties will be involved in the selection of candidates for the next general election in more than a dozen Welsh seats.

The decision, a significant defeat for the views of Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, who has always been opposed to the principle of joint selection, came at a meeting of the party's main executive body, the national committee, in London.

Now, after yesterday's vote which has delighted the Liberals, members from both parties can select a candidate from either in the constituecies of Swansea West, Ynys Mon, Brecon and Radnor and Pembroke; and in nine others members of both parties will together choose a candidate for the party which has been allocated the seat under the deal. Those seats are: Clwyd South-west, Gower, Alyn and Deeside, Neath, Delyn, Aberavon, Wrexham Clynd North-west and Swansea East.

Tory rebels line up to amend GLC Bill

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government's decision to *abolish the Greater London* Council without putting in its place any form of authority to handle London-wide functions is to be challenged in the Commons by a group of senior Conservatives, including former Cabinet ministers.

It faces its next serious backbench rebellion on the issue when Clause 1 of the Local Government Bill is scrutinized by the whole House tomorrow and Thursday before the rest of the measure is sent to a standing committee.

Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire South, has tabled an amendment which would provide for the GLC to be replaced by a directly elected authority representing the area administered by the GLC, its functions and powers to be determined by Parliament after a select committee inquiry.

Mr Cormack's amendment, which has the backing of Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr Keith Speed, among others, is certain to be opposed by the Government and will therefore almost certainly be defeated.

But its supporters are hoping for a sizeable Commons vote for it, to strengten the hand of Conservative peers who will be tabling a similar proposal when the Bill goes before the Lords in the spring.

The Lords substantially amended the so called "paving" Bill during the last session

The attitude of the Labour Party is therefore crucial. Although it is fighting for the retention of the GLC and the metropolitan counties, it is in the delicate position of having to decide whether to back at an early stage an essentially "second best" solution, but one which realistically probably the most that could be acheived by the Bill's opponents during its passage.



Jobs will be created, employers say

Moves to end wages councils

By Rupert Morris

The Institute of Directors' call for the abolition of wages councils is the latest of many efforts from the business lobby to persuade Government to eliminate what they believe to be a disincentive to employment.

But although Chambers of Commerce throughout Britain have been saying the same thing for several years, the Confederation of British Industry is more ambivalent, and earlier this year CBI members voted by a majority of three to one to campaign for reform rather than abolition.

Wages councils were started in 1909 by Sir Winston Churchill to eliminate "sweat shops". With three independent members, and equal trade *union and employee representation*, they fix annual pay rises for 2,700,000 people in industries where union organization remains weak and wages low, such as clothing, textile manufacture and catering.

The Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge University conducted a survey last year in industries where wages councils have ceased to operate, and concluded that their removal had produced no evidence of direct benefits, but significant evidence of an extension of low pay.

The Low Pay Unit, which is a keen supporter of wages councils, conducted an exercise which suggested that the abolition of wages councils would create 8,000 job opportunities *over five years – a paltry figure* compared with the average monthly rise in unemployment.

But employers, particularly in small businesses, produce a steady stream of anecdotes about jobs that might have been if they were allowed to pay less than the level stipulated by wages councils. Their view is finding increasing favour with the Government, whose pay targets were upset twice last year by wages councils, first with a six per cent award for 120,000 snack bar workers, then with a 7.3 per cent settlement *for 550,000 hotel and restaurant* staff.

Ministers have held back, however, from any public commitment on the future of wages councils.

Clergy and laity split on Masons

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Three-quarters of the Church of England clergy disapprove of their fellows being Freemasons and only 13 per cent are in favour, according to a Gallup survey published yesterday.

This is markedly different from attitudes among the laity, 41 per cent of whom would allow clergymen to be Freemasons, while only 34 per cent are opposed.

***The survey, the first of its* kind in the Church of England, found a generally conservative attitude to fundamental doctrines among the clergy, with the laity more liberal about such issues as the virgin birth and the resurrection.**

Dr David Samuel, director of *Church Society* which sponsored the survey, said that was the reverse of what had been expected. The prinicpal findings of the Gallup poll were reported in *The Times* yesterday.

The question on Freemasons was one of a variety to investigate moral and social attitudes of clergy and laity, which generally revealed a significant division. The clergy were also more conservative in their attitudes to divorce and homosexuality.

Nearly two-thirds thought the church should never approve of homosexual acts, against just over half of the laity. Only 14 per cent of the clergy thought no action should be taken against a homosexual clergyman.

Among lay churchgoers, more than half were in favour of divorced people being allowed a second marriage in church, a view held by only 21 per cent of the clergy.

The miners' strike

Success for pit fire team

From Peter Davenport, Doncaster

A decision to seal off part of a pit where an underground blaze is raging putting hundreds of miners' jobs at risk, was delayed yesterday because of the success of a small team of fire fighters.

Working round the clock, 2,100ft below ground, the men are managing to contain the fire at Rossington Colliery, near Doncaster. Although according to one coal board official it was "like trying to put an oven out by spitting on the hot plate".

The fire, and its potential consequences, has fanned a major row between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers at the pit. The board claimed the *union has ignored pleas to allow* in striking miners to fight the fire, and the union accused management of exaggerating the seriousness in a propaganda exercise.

Automatic monitoring equipment at the pit first detected an increase in temperature on Friday evening in a roadway being driven to create a new coalface to replace one lost in May after an outbreak of spontaneous combustion.

If the area eventually has to be sealed off, it will mean the loss of £1 million of development machinery and extensive coal reserves.

The coal board said that *around 36 men* were fighting the fire. They included management staff and a handful of working miners. Deputies, members of Nacods, have been prevented from crossing picket lines to join the operation, the board claimed, adding that they needed 150 miners to be sure of beating the blaze.

Yesterday Mr Jack Riley, the NUM branch secretary, said: that the union would help in the fire-fighting only if police were removed for good from the pit gates, working miners at the colliery were withdrawn, and 24 dismissed strikers reinstated.

The board has rejected the offer as "industrial blackmail".

County to sue over policing bill

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Cambridgeshire's Police Committee has decided to sue Derbyshire County Council for nearly £900,000, said to be owed for additional police cover *during the miners' dispute*.

The clash between the two authorities has simmered throughout the autumn, after Mr Jack Barton, Cambridgeshire's director of finance, accused Derbyshire in September of refusing to pay but without legal grounds.

At the time more than £9 million was being withheld by Derbyshire from other authorities whose police forces had sent officers to the miners' dispute in the county. A council spokesman said 28 other police forces were involved.

The committee was said yesterday to be the first in the country to take legal action against Derbyshire. The committee will consult the Home Office before taking legal action in the new year.

A Derbyshire spokesman last night said it was its policy not to pay any other authorities as the council considered it to be the responsibility of the Government to meet the full cost.

Miners' strike blamed for loss of BSC profit

The British Steel Corporation claimed yesterday that the miners' strike had wiped out one of its first profits for years. In the six months to the end of September the corporation's pre-interest profits of £27 million became a loss of £68 million as a result of the estimated £95 million impact of the dispute.

While steel output has not been affected by the strike, the corporation has suffered additional expence

NCB criticized by engineering employers

Engineering employers last night condemned the National Coal Board's strategy during the 40-week miners' strike and cautioned other employers against using an "unnecessarily provocative" stance.

Dr James McFarlane, director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said that the coal board's strategy appeared to be "too uniquely focussed on the economic factors".

West area dispute nearly over

The miners' strike is almost over at most of the 16 pits in the National Coal Board's Western area, which covers Staffordshire, Lancashire, north Wales and Cumbria, and they are all producing coal, the board said yesterday.

Eight out of every 10 miners are working in Staffordshire's seven collieries, six out of every 10 in Lancashire, nine out of 10 at two collieries in North Wales, where the strike has collapsed, and all the miners at Haig colliery, Cumbria.

● Stuart Stephenson, aged 21, a miner, of Seventh Street, Horden, Co Durham, who was identified from a police photograph of a crowd overturning a car at Easington colliery, was jailed for four months at Teesside Crown Court. He admitted causing £3,000 damage.

● Three striking miners were jailed for 60 days by Chesterfield magistrates for stoning three coal lorries and a coal board bus taking miners to work. Three younger strikers were sent to a detention centre for a similar period. All six admitted causing damage.

● A total of 208 striking miners returned to work yesterday, the coal board said. That compares with 234 at the same last week

Parliament, page 4

Renewed demands to close polytechnic

By John O'Leary
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

Renewed demands were made yesterday for the closure of the Polytechnic of North London, after the decision of Dr David MacDowall, the director, to take early retirement: alleging political interference in the polytechnic's affairs by leaders of the Inner London Education Authority.

Dr MacDowall clashed with Mrs Frances Morrell, the leder of the ILEA, over tha handling of disciplinary proceedings against Mr Patrick Harrington, the National Front activist whose position as a student at the polytechic has led to repeated disturbances throughout the year.

He opted to leave rather than initiate a complaint against Mr Harrington over remarks made in a television interview. As director, he was already involved in the hearing of a complaint on the same subject.

Yesterday Dr Macdowall disclosed that he had inquired about early retirement in May, when mass picketing of Mr Harrington's lectures was at its height.

Mr Morrell has refused to be drawn into a public debate on Dr MacDowall's claims that she put pressure on him to commit contempt of court in an attempt to have Mr Harrington expelled. She said ina statement issued yesterday: "I shall not respond to theremarks he has made, save to say that many of them are completely untrue: in particular, the allegation that the ILEA has asked him to behave with any kind of impropriety."

Computer title for schoolboy

Peter Chase, aged 15, of Comberton Village College, near Cambridge, yesterday became Young Computer Brain of 1984 for his idea for a navigation, rescue and information system for sailors and coastguards, called Coastel.

He won computer equipment worth £2,000 in the competition, which was sponsored by Commodore and The Sunday Times. Entrants were asked for schemes in which computers would benefit society.

Smoking ban on London Tube

Smoking is to be banned completely from London's Underground system in the new year, apart perhaps from some surface stations and booking halls. Smoking in trains was banned last June.

Announcing the decision yesterday Dr Tony Ridley, head of London's Underground, said there was no evidence to connect last month's Oxford Circus fire with smoking but added that the London Fire Brigade favoured the ban.

Ronan point file delay queried

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, whose constituency includes Ronan Point, has asked the Government to explain the delay in granting access to the 40 volumes of evidence of the public inquiry which took place in 1968.

He has tabled two questions which will be the subject of *written answers tomorrow.*

500 new jobs for Scots electronics factory

By Ronald Faux

A £25 million investment that will bring 500 new jobs to the electronics industry in Glenrothes, Fife, was announced yesterday by Hughes Micro Electronics, a subidiary of the Hughes aircraft company of California, founded by Howard Hughes.

The expansion will be in the production of micro electronics components and systems and will bring the Hughes work forces in Glenrothes to 1,160 by 1990. Many of the new staff will be recruited from local schools and colleges and from Scottish universities.

The announcement added to the impressive record of Locate in Scotland, the arm of the Scottish Development Agency devoted to attracting investment from overseas companies.

● *The Government is to spend* more than £5 million to keep the Laura Ashley textile factor in Wales (Tim Jones writes from Cardiff).

The money will be used to build a mill at Newtown, Pwys, and a further £500,000 will be provided to develop the site.

Another £500,00 will be given to build an associated plant in north Wales, probably in the Dee-side ares. The new developments will provide more than 500 jobs.

Th Newton factory is to be built by the Mid Wales Develepment Board.

Reform group of lawyers defends trial by jury

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Trial by jury should be preserved for all fraud cases, including the most serious ones, Justice, the all-party law reform group, says in its evidence to the Roskill committee on fraud trials published today.

The body of lawyers comes out firmly against any alternative method of dealing with complex fraud trials, such as trial by a judge alone or a judge sitting with assessors.

"We accept that frauds are usually, though by no means always, more complicated to present to a jury than other cases. But there is in our view no compelling reason why the defendant in such a case should be deprived of his fundamental right to be tried by a jury."

The committe under Lord Roskill is examining other ways of tackling big fraud trials because of concern about their length – some take several months – and the burden that imposes on all parties involved.

Justice says that abolition of jury trial "would be a change of profound significance which ought not to be make unless there are compelling reasons of thinking that juries cannot be relied upon to do justice in fraud cases".

Fraud Trials, Justice, 95a, Chancery Lane, WC2A 1DT (£2.00).

Inquiry condemns police 'provocations'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government should agree to set up a formal parliamentary or judicial inquiry into relations between police and miners and the conflict that has occurred, an independent inquiry on behalf of the National Council for Civil Liberties concluded yesterday.

In a statement of principle which is bound to enrage trade union leaders, the panel's report said that the right to work and cross a picket line is as much a fundamental liberty as the right to picket.

The report of the panel's inquiries adds: "Going to work during a strike is in any case a lawful activity and like any other lawful activity ought not to be impeded by violence, threats or physical obstruction."

The report says it is also a fundamental yardstick of freedom that workers may choose to participate in peaceful collective action, including the withdrawal of labour to protect their interests.

The report calls on those involved in the strike and police operations to refrain from violence and intimidation.

Police handling of the dispute has created bad feeling which could ultimately lead to more public disorder, the report says.

The members of the inquiry are: Professor Peter Wallington, professor of law, Lancaster University, chairman; Mr John Alderson, former chief constable of Devon and Cornwall; Mr Larry Gostin, general secretary, National Council for Civil Liberties; Mrs Sarah McCabe, formerly of the Oxford University Centre for Criminological Research; Mr Ian Martin, general secretary, Fabian Society; Dr Christopher Mason, lecturer in international relations, Glasgow University, and member of Strathclyde Regional Council's police and fire committee.

The inquiry panel criticize methods and training, introduced in the wake of the inner city riots of 1981, after which police support units were created.

Under the heading of "provocative, insensitive and unprofessional actions" by police officers, the inquiry team says: "We are disturbed by widespread complaints, often corroborated by news reports, of such behaviour as rhythmic drumming of batons on riot shields, personal remarks and insults directed at striking miners and their wives and lines of police applauding as injured pickets are carried away.

"It appears to us that the new philosophy of training, and particularly the training and organization of the police support units, may not only have been inadequate to prevent these actions but, by emphasizing the group ethic, may have encouraged them."

The inquiry team said it was particularly concerned by a pattern of complaints:

Assaults on pickets during picketing, on occasion causing them serious injury.

Individuals travelling to or from picket lines being assaulted, without apparent provocation, by police officers.

Deliberate damaging of the property, particularly the cars, of pickets travelling to or from picket lines.

"We should welcome further evidence, in particular of the outcome of investigations where such complaints have been set up." But the team accepted the need for firm action to prevent and quell disorder.

Referring to violence and threats of it to miners from within the community, the report says that the factors which have shaped police actions and objectives must be taken into account.

But the report says that one of the most disturbing aspects of the policing of the dispute is a small number of incidents in which rampaging groups of police officers, according to witnesses, have run through mining villages, bursting into houses in pursuit of pickets, causing extensive damage to property and assaulting residents.

The principle reason for alienation towards the police was the belief that the police and the courts had been used to break the strike.

Of those arrested up to November 8 in England and Wales, no fewer than 17 per cent were not charged. To some extent that might reflect a commendably rigorous approach by charge officers towards evidence. "However, we are concerned that it also indicates that arrest has on occasion been used to remove people from the scene of trouble for a period rather than for its proper purpose of taking them into custody as a first step in the prosecution of an alleged offence."

Civil Liberties and the Miners' Dispute (First Report of the Independent Inquiry, National Council for Civil Liberties, 21 Tabard Street, London SE1 4LA; £1.50).

Film trap: Kadir, left, and Mesut, robbing staff at gunpoint.

Camera traps raiders

A roving gang of four motorcycle bandits who staged lightning armed robberies was trapped by a camera during a £2,500 building society raid, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The leader, Alid Kadir, aged 24, of Clifden Road, Hackney, north-east London, and Umit Mesut, aged 23, of the same address, were captured on film when they seized money from terrified staff.

The court was told that the police identitified the men and armed detectives visited Kadir's flat.

Kadir was jailed for eight years, and Mesut for six years.

Christopher O'Riorden, aged 23, of Copplestone Road, Peckham, south-east London, was jailed for three years, with a £800 compensation order; and Gurcell Ali, aged 20, of Southampton Way, Peckham, received a year's custody.

Kadir admitted 10 offences, Mesut, six, O'Riordon three, and Ali, one, involving more than £6,000 in east London.

Sale room

Royal links raise prices for furnishings

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Royal conections whetted bidders' appetites at Sotheby's sale of fine furnishings in Monaco on Sunday bringing a top price of 1.9 million French francs (£176,814) for a neat Neoclassical marquetry table with ormolu mounts made by Leleu, almost certainly for Prince de Condé at the Palais Bourbon. In advance of his time the Prince helped to pioneer the taste for restrained classical designs in pre-Revolutionary Paris.

Two terracotta models of the famous *Chevaux de Marly* sold for 632,000 French francs (estimate Fr 200,000-300,000) or £55,991 to an American collector bidding by telephone. He was underbid by a European collector.

The equestrian statues were designed by Guillaume Coustou for the royal château at Marly but were later removed and now stand at the bottom of the Champs Elysées in Paris. The models for sale are thought to have been an early version of the design which the sculptor later adjusted.

The sale also included an important Ixelles porcelain dinner service made in the early nineteenth century for the Dutch king, William of Orange. It made Fr466,200 (estimate Fr150,000-200,000) or £41,256 to an American private collector. The sale of fine furnishings made £1.8 million with 16 per cent left unsold.

In London yesterday Chinese bronzes and headless Roman marbles hit the big time. At Christie's a rare gilt-bronze reliquary and cover, surmounted by a seven-storied stupa, looking a bit like a Thai *pagoda and dating from* the early Tang dynasty, was sold for £73,440 (estimate £50,000-£70,000) to Deydier, a Paris dealer.

Tories 'dominate authorities'

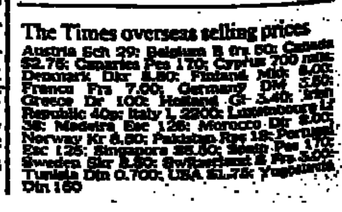
Health ministers are seriously abusing their powers of appointment to health authorities to produce a Conservative-dominated membership from which Labour supporters are increasingly excluded, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's chief social services spokesman, said

A survey of health authority members, in which Labour supporters provided information on 74 of the 192 district health authorities and nine of the 14 regional authorities, showed that 60 per cent of the districts had chairman seen as Conservative supporters

Gowrie tackles paper mountain

Lord Gowrie, the minister responsible for the Civil Service, will announce today strict new controls on Whitehall's buying of stationery to prevent abuses such as the purchase by one department of enough carbon paper to last for more than 20 years.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 20; Belgium B Frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.00; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 36; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.00; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 160



Youth, 16, in death plunge took LSD supplied by schoolteacher, court told

A boy aged 16 plunged to his death from a high-rise block of flats after taking LSD supplied to him by a schoolteacher, a court was told yesterday.

The teacher, Richard Catherwood, aged 39, had set himself up as a drug dealer from his south London home and "drug abusers and others were attracted to these premises like bees to the honey". Mr David Bate, for the prosecution, said at Inner London Crown Court.

Mr Catherwood, an ILEA supply teacher since suspended from his post, was known as Dick, and the word was that Dick would sell to youngsters, and one was only aged 15, Mr Bate said.

Teenagers regularly called at his home to buy LSD, cocaine and cannabis, it was alleged.

Mr Calderwood, of Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich, has denied seven charges, including supplying and offering drugs with intent to supply to another person.

Judge Norwood ordered that two prosecution witnesses aged under 18 should not be identified by the press, and that all young witnesses could write down their addresses in court.

Mr Bate said that between January 1983 and June this year, Mr Catherwood sold the three drugs from his home. The charges were up to £25 for a quarter of an ounce of cannabis, between £16 and £25 for a quarter of an ounce of LSD, or £3.50 for a quarter of a gramme of LSD. Mr Catherwood put the drugs into plastic bags, normally used by banks for money, Mr Bates said.

One teenager, whom the *judge ordered should not be* identified, started taking cannabis in early 1984, and LSD three or four weeks later.

He went with another youth, Shane Brady, to Mr Catherwood's home, where the teacher gave him a reefer and offered him cannabis at £24 to £25 a quarter of an ounce.

Mr Catherwood sold him some cannabis and said that he also dealt in LSD, Mr Bate said. "That knowledge was to have tragic consequences in connection with this case".

A few days later the two youths returned to buy more cannabis and asked Mr Catherwood if he had LSD. He sold them the cannabis but on that occasion there was no LSD.

They returned on June 15 and asked Mr Catherwood for cannabis and LSD. He handed them cannabis and took out a bag containing purple hearts impregnated with LSD, Mr Bate said.

Shane Brady gave some of the LSD tablets to a friend, Lee Sawyer, aged 16.

"The very next day, June 16, that young man, Lee Sawyer, fell to his death from the balcony of a high-rise flat at Overhill Road, East Dulwich, where he was living," Mr Bate said. "Shortly before he fell he had taken LSD."

On June 17 the teenager, who cannot be identified, went to the police.

After watching Mr Catherwood's home from 6 pm to 10 pm and observing comings and goings, although apparently nobody was at home, police returned the next night and arrested two youths who bought cannabis. Police, with a search warrent, then entered.

Asked if he knew a young man had been killed taking drugs he had supplied, he said: "I can swear to you I did not supply him with any acid (LSD)." The hearing continues



Word perfect: Susan Hampshire, the actress, outside the City University yesterday after receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters for her distinguished achievements in acting and inspiring fellow dyslexia sufferers. (Photograph: John Voos).

Better diet urged for overweight millions

By Nicholas Timmins

Almost 40 per cent of British men and 32 per cent of women are overweight, according to a study published yesterday,

The first fully representative survey of height and weight, from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, shows that the average British male is 5ft 8½in and weighs 11st 8lb, while the average woman is just over 5ft 3in and weighs 9st 11lb.

But 39 per cent of men are overweight, on a formula which relates height to weight, and 6 per cent are obese. Among women, 32 per cent are overweight and 8 per cent obese. Among people aged between 20 and 24, 22 per cent of men and 21 per cent of women are overweight.

The survey of more than 10,000 adults showed that arthritis was more common among overweight women, and heart trouble more common among overweight men.

The report led Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, to urge people to eat a healthier diet, cutting down on salt and fat and to eat more fibre-rich foods such as bread, fruit, cereals and vegetables.

A 30-year-old theory that taller women tend to marry into a higher socio-economic class receives some confirmation.

The study found that the shortest women were least likely to raise their class by marriage, and to a lesser extent taller women tended to marry into higher classes.

That applied particularly to women in their fifties and sixties, whose husbands had started their careers before the big expansion in white-collar jobs.

Among women under 30, those of average hight or slightly above were most likely to have reached a higher or slightly above were most likely to have reached a higher socio-economic class by marriage, while the shortest women were nost likely to have stayed in the same class.

Heights and Weights of Adults in Great Britain. (Stationery Office. £9.70).

Visitors to tourist sites spend £200m

By Staff Reporters

England's tourist attractions enjoyed a good year in 1983 with 174 million visits, the highest number since 1980. At least £200 million revenue was raised, much of it from Americans.

An increase of 33 per cent in North American tourists contributed to more admissions at attractions such as the Tower of London, up by 15 per cent, and Shakespeare's birthplace, up by 13 per cent.

Visitors had 2,340 attractions to choose from, and museums and art galleries (50.8 million) just edged out historic buildings (5.5 million) in popularity.

Wildlife attractions had 16.6 million visits, up eight per cent; gardens 7.5 million, a slight drop caused by a poor spring; and leisure and country parks nearly 49 million.

Of 49 new attractions which had 1.4 million visits between them, the most popular were the National Museum of Photography in Bradford and the Empire Exhibition in Windsor, which each had more than 200,000 visits.

● Admissions to privately-owned houses were up by an average of five per cent in the summer, according to the Historic Houses Association.

Warwick Castle heads the list with 560,000 visitors, an increase of nine per cent on 1983, followed by Beaulieu (442,517).

TOP ENGLISH TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, 1983

Admission charged	'000 visits
Tower of London	2,182
Madame Tussaud's	1,996
Jewel House, (Tower of London)	1,669
Alton Towers	1,600
Wicksteed Park	1,250
London Zoo	1,239
Kew Gardens	1,038
Thorpe Park	820
Chester Zoo	801
Roman Baths (Bath)	798
Admission free	**('000 visits)**
Blackpool Pleasure Beach	6 to 7,000
Science Museum	3,346
National Gallery	2,679
British Museum	3,346
Westminster Abbey	2,750
Natural History Museum	2,500
St Paul's Cathedral	2,000
Canterbury Cathedral	2,000
York Minster	2,000
V and A Museum	1,818

Sightseeing in 1983. Dept D. English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W ODU (£6 post free).



ITV unveils £80m winter package

By Our Arts Correspondent

A seven-part drama series on the race across the Antarctic to the South Pole and a new twice-weekly soap opera from the makers of *Coronation Street* feature in independent television's £80 million winter schedules announced yesterday.

The Last Place On Earth tells the story of Captain Robert Scott's attempts to reach the South Pole before the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen. The Central production was written by Trevor Griffiths and stars Martin Shaw as Scott.

The new soap opera, *The Practice*, from Granada, is based on the life of a modern Manchester inner-city health centre.

Independent television will also screen a tribute to the work of the film director, David Lean, made during the shooting of his latest film, *Passage to India*, and Anglia has made a thriller, *Cover Her Face*, based on the work of P. D. James.

London Weekend Television's long-awaited successor to the *The Professionals*, the American co-production, *Dempsey and Makepeace*, about a US detective joining Scotland Yard, will also make its debut.

Shoppers scramble for microcomputers

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

High technology products are having a sales boom in the high street as shoppers go on a pre-Christmas spending spree, creating a shortage of some microcomputers and microwave ovens.

Microwave ovens are selling at an unprecedented level: more than 100,000 a month, compared with about 55,000 in the summer. People are no longer frightened of the technology and are buying them as a main cooking aid. The Japanese are the dominant supplier and their cookers are selling at between £150 and £300.

Microcomputers, as expected, have been selling well and some shops report a shortage of some Sinclair and Commodore products. The new Spectrum + has been popular. According to Sinclair: "We've been selling the Spectrum + as fast as we've been able to produce it."

W H Smith have confirmed that demand for Sinclair products is outstripping supply, particularly for the Spectrum +. The Commodore start-up packs for new home computer users are also in short supply. The Sinclair products, however, appear to be the most popular among home computer buyers.

The sales of Sinclair's small flat-screen television were booming yesterday as shoppers responded to the weekend advertising campaign.

Audits of Great Britain (AGB), which monitors the sales of electrical goods in the high street has reported microcomputer sales at the beginning of November of 107,000 a month. That figure is expected to rise towards Christmas.

Children most at risk of abuse

By David Cross

The child most likely to suffer sexual abuse within he family was the one who felt the need to please and who had a highly-developed sense of confidentiality. By contrast, the stubborn, defiant and outspoken child was at little risk.

That view was expressed yesterday by Dr Brendan MacCathy, consultant child psychiatrist at the Tavistock Child Guidance Centre, in London, at the opening session of a conference organized by the *British Journal of Hospital Medicine* in Kensington Town Hall. The two-day meeting is examining the riole of the doctor in a violent society.

Dr MacCarthy, who has been professionally involved in 40 cases of sexual abuse during the past 10 years, said that although children tended to feel a strong sense of wrongdoing after being abused, they nearly always found it difficult to describe their ordeal.

Secrecy was often maintained by threats, including the possibility of the break-up of the family unit, physical violence against other children in the family or detention in a children's home.

After the initial sexual encounter, children often underwent further trauma and disillusionment when their attempts to explain what had happened were not understood or taken up by other members of the family, Dr MacCarthy said.

All the victims with whom he had been involved had pointed to sexual abuse as the main trauma in their lives. Almost invariably it had led to problems later, such as feelings of isolation, promiscuity or drug abuse.

Dr MacCarthy said that the children of victims often suffered the same fate. Women who had been abused when they were children tended to place their own offspring in situations where they were at risk.

In a paper on general child abuse, Mr Paul Griffiths, a Birmingham group officer of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that the number of children killed or severely injured had dropped considerably during the past decade. But there had been an increase in so-called moderate child abuse and sexual abuse.

The decline in "battering" cases had followed a more compassionate approach to the management of the problem, Mr Griffiths said. The setting up by the NSPCC of a number of special units to create an atmosphere where professional workers could quickly share their concern had made significant advances in reducing serious injuries and recidivism.

Some stores undecided about Sunday opening

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Later than usual, the shops are at last seeing the Christmas crowds, but how many stores will be opening on the two Sundays left before the seasonal break remained unclear yesterday.

After Debenhams, the department store group, announced on Friday that it would open on the two Sundays in England and Wales, except for Harvey Nichols and Hamleys, key stores were still waiting to see which others were prepared to run the risk of prosecution and fines of up to £1,000.

Woolworth, which has been considering opening about 65 city centre branches, last night put off a decision until today.

British Home Stores will not open on the two Sundays. Nor will W H Smith, except for its Do It All chain which already opens on Sundays in some areas in England where local authorities have not taken court action.

Boots said that it had no plans for pre-Christmas Sunday opening and was opposed to any Sunday trading, although competitive pressures would have to be taken into account.

Among other chains which say they will not open on Sundays this month are Marks and Spencer and the John Lewis Partnership.

At Sears Holdings, whose outlets include Selfridges and the provincial Lewis's chain, Mr Leonard Sainer, joint chairman, said: "I would think we would not be opening on the two Sundays. But we have yet to make a final decision".

● Last Sunday was a very successful trading day for Sir Terence Conran's Heal's/Habitat store in Tottenham Court Road, central London, a spokesman for the group said (Tony Samstag writes).

Although trading figures are not yet available, the volume of business was probably comparable to an average Saturday. It was the firs time that the store had opened on a Sunday, alhough other stores in the group routinely do so, and are, as routinely fined.

The National Consumer Council, which has been campaigning for changes in the Sunday trading law for some years, said: "The fact that so many customers were to be seen conniving at an illegal act, although it would not be an illegal act in Scotland, shows clearly the extent to which the law is an ass on this issue".

Parliament, page 4

Court told of badger hunt with spades

The practice of badger hunting was outlined at Derby Crown Court yesterday when five men found guilty of digging for the protected animals in a Derbyshire wood appealed aganst their convictions.

The men, from Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, were originally prosecuted in a private action brought by the Derbyshire Naturalists Trust. They were convicted under sections 1 and 2 of the Badgers Act, 1973.

Mr Dudly Bennett, appearing for the trust, said yesterday that the sett at Shining Cliff Woods at Ambergate, Derbyshire, was a "classic badger sett".

He said the methods used in digging for badgers included terrier dogs and bleeper devices planted in the dogs' collars so the hunters could track them

"When the terrier stops it is significant because it means he has found a badger, which is a fearsome and powerful animal which will stand its ground. A fox, however, can be expected to behave quite differently. One would expect a fox to bolt and not stand its ground when faced by a dog.

"There were no nets or firearms in the possession of the appellants but there was an abundant supply of spades," he said. "We say that their purpose was to take a badger and that their explanation that they were after foxes can be rejected."

Four of the men, Philip Harrison, aged 31, Kevin Baines, aged 30, Paul Cartwright, aged 43, and Lewis Edwards, aged 38, were each fined £500 by Alfreton magistrates last May. The fifth man, David Morris, aged 22, was given a conditional discharge.

The hearing continues today.

Computer age dawns for advice bureaux

By Francis Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The nationwide network of nearly 1,000 citizens advice bureaux has taken its first tentative steps into the computer age.

With the backing of the Department of Trade and Industry it is launching a project to install micro-computers in advice bureaux and affiliated law centres over the next 18 months.

As part of the project, five advice centres will also obtain access to the country's largest legal data base, under a contract agreed with Eurolex and the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux.

This gives them access to more than a million words of legal text – cases, information, law – and puts them on an equal footing, in terms of legal information, with many top lawyers' firms.

Miss Jane Burgoine, administrative assistant with NACAB, said: "The aim is to test how computers could improve our service to the public, and help with the handling of some five million inquiries a year; help with word-processing, with secretarial work and wages".

The DTI has agreed to fund bureaux on a £1-for-£1 basis, matching every £1 they manage to raise locally. Over the next 18 months 39 micro-computers will be installed in advice bureaux, with the first 14 across four regions: the Chilterns, East Anglia, Essex and London.

The Eurolex project will be tested intially at five centres, including Brent Community Law Centre, Wolverhampton Tribunals Unit and Birmingham Citizens Advice Bureaux, who will carry out searches in the legal data base, both for their own clients and on behalf of other advice bureaux.

The first installations are expected by the end of January.

Car death crash youth sentenced

A driver who killed Lady Eileen Caroline Crichton-Stuart, aged 27, daughter of the Marquess of Bute, when a car he had stolen, crashed into another car during a police chase, was yesterday ordered at Lincoln Crown Court to serve four-and-half years' youth custody.

Simon Goulding aged 18, of Armley, Leeds, admitted causing death by reckless driving, driving while disqualified and taking a car without consent.

Best plea for delay refused

George Best, the former footballer, yesterday failed in his attempt to have his appeal against a three-month jail sentence postponed until the new year. The appeal will be heard on December 17.

At Southwark Crown Court, Judge Butler, QC, rejected a request for an adjournment to allow Mr Best's doctor to prepare medical reports.

Woman can stay

A Hong Kong woman has won her fight to stay in Britain. Miss Jenny Fu, aged 27, who was born of Chinese parents, learned yesterday that she will not be deported. Miss Fu, a trainee accountant in Cambourne, Cornwall, had to face an immigration appeals tribunal last week. More than 2,000 local people signed a petition asking the Home Office to let her stay.

Keach appeal

The appeals of Stacy Keach, the American actor and his secretary against jail sentences for smuggling cocaine worth £3,000 will be heard in the Court of Appeal in London next Tuesday by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane.

House vouchers proposed for old people

By Our Social Policy Correspondent

Elderly people should be given a government voucher allowing them to choose where they spend the last days of their lives instead of being dumped in old people's homes on the orders of doctors and social workers.

That proposal, which it is said would expand the role of the private sector in providing residential homes for the old, is made in the journal, *Public Money*, published yesterday.

Ms Ellie Scrivens, of the Centre for the Analysis of Social Policy at the University of Bath, argues that many elderly people are capable of making up their own minds about where thy are cared for.

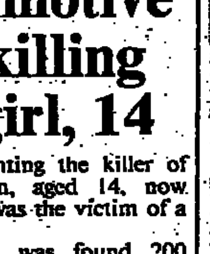
Judge pulls out of McGlinchey case hearing

From Richard Ford Belfast

The trial of Dominic McGlinchey ended suddenly after 45 minutes yesterday when the judge disqualified himself from hearing the case.

Lord Justice Kelly withdrew from the case at Belfast Court because five years ago he had presided at a trial which had a peripheral bearing on the prosecution of Mr McGlinchey. The trial resumes this morning under another judge.

Mr McGlinchey, aged 30, the first person extradited from the republic to Northern Ireland to face an alleged terrorist offence, is accused of murdering Mrs Hesta McMullan, aged 63, the mother of a polce reservist at Toomebridge co Antrim, seven years ago.



Sex motive in killing of girl, 14

Police hunting the killer of Lisa Hession, aged 14, now believe she was the victim of a sex attack.

Her body was found 200 yards from her home in Bonnywell Road, Leigh, Greater Manchester, on Saturday night. She had left a party two miles away at 10.30 pm because she had promised her mother that she would be home on time.

Det. Supt. Terence Millard, who is leading the hunt, said yesterday that the police had ruled out robbery. He thought Lisa was killed when her clothing, most probably her T-shirt, was curled tightly round her throat. She had been "very roughly handled".

Mrs Christine Hession said yesterday that during her frantic search for her daughter she walked past the alleyway where Lisa's body was lying. "If I had looked in perhaps I could have done something. I don't know. It is just knowing I walked past three times, and could have helped her".



Eye-opener: Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, choosing frames at a Woolworth store in central London, yesterday, the day opticians' monopoly on the sale of spectacles ended (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Tour firm to cut coach fleet

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Wallace Arnold, the tour operating company which is part of the Leeds-based Barr & Wallace Arnold Trust, is phasing out a third of its coach operation in Britain and cutting back on nearly a quarter of its workforce.

The Wallace Arnold coach fleet is being reduced by about 100 to 200. Around 200 jobs will be lost.

Mr Ron Crowther, the finance director, explained that the cut-back was because of lack of demand for shorter coach trips. He added: "We are one of the oldest names in the coach business for holidays, going back to the middle thirties, and perhaps we kept going, too long, the old-style trips to the coast. Now everybody has cars."

But Wallace Arnold is not cutting back on its main coaching holidays. Its continental touring programme, announced within the past fortnight, is claimed to be as large as this past summer season. Continental tours account for about half the company's holidays.

The company has raised the prices of its 1985 holidays by an average of 5 per cent. Air travel packages offered by many tour operators are up by at least 15 per cent with lower increases on coach holidays.

In the seven months to last July, the trust improved its pre-tax profits but the holiday and travel division registered a sharp profits decline which was described by the company as "disappointing". It had carried more holidaymakers but profit margins had been squeezed.

Mothers file writs over failed sterilizations

The Cornwall Health Authority is facing writs over an alleged series of failed sterilizations after a group of women who had operations at two hospitals have become pregnant.

The women claim that although the operation can be unsuccesful in up to one in a thousand cases, some 11 local women have become pregnant after treatment at the Redruth Hospital and St Austell Cottage Hospital which, between them, handle only 500 sterilizations a year.

Mr Barry Jackson a solicitor has served writs alleging negligence against the health authority on behalf of three of the women, who claim the danger of pregnancy after sterilization is five times greater in their area than elsewhere in Britain.

Mrs Christine Timms, aged 38, mother of six of Sancreed, near Penzance, said: "I was hysterical when I found I had become pregnant again. I had the operation because of complications with my last pregnancy. It would have been dangerous to have more children."

Mrs Timms said that apart from the three cases Mr Jackson was dealing with, two other women had been in touch with her. "I have heard of another six in the area whose operations have failed over the past five years."

Another of Mr Jackson's clients said: "I had the operation because of pregnancy complications. When I became pregnant afterwards I was forced to have a termination because of the danger of the baby developing inside the fallopian tube."

Mr Jackson said: "The number of failures in this area is disproportionate. These women naturally assumed they were safe and felt further precautions were unnecessary."

Dr David Miles, The district medical officer, said: 'We have not yet studied the figures to work out our exact rate of failure so I feel I can make no comment at this stage."

L-test table aims to curb 'cowboys'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Unqualified "cowboy" driving instructors whose pupils consistently fail their tests will be put out of business if the Department of Transport accepts recommendations for wide-ranging reforms of the test procedure.

The most far reaching is the publication of regular league tables showing the pass rates for each instructor within a locality. That would enable customers to choose only the most successful and lead to the elimination of the worst, some of whom are believed to have failure rates of 80 per cent.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, is understood to be in favour of league tables.

The reforms are proposed in the Rayner scrutiny, a report prepared by Lord Rayner, chairman of Marks and Spencer, who was at the time a special adviser to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. She was particularly concerned that of the two million driving tests taken annually, more than a million are failures.

The report was submitted to the department in September 1983 and its officials have been studying it ever since. It was published last month.

Last night, a department spokesman said: "There is still a long way to go before we reach the decision-making stage. We still have to consult all the interested parties".

But Mr Peter Russell, general secretary of the Driving Instructors Association, which claims to be the largest of its type in the world, said: "We have already had unofficial talks with the department and we are very confident that all but a handful of the Rayner recommendations will be accepted. I would expect league tables to come into operation by the spring of 1986.

"That would mean that the days are numbered for the cowboy instructor who claims pass rates of 98 per cent that no one can check at present.".

PARLIAMENT DECEMBER 10 1984

Polls to close at 9pm

Brittan rejects call for telephone tapping inquiry

CND COMPLAINT

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, refused to institute an inquiry into allegations of telephone tapping and interference with the mail of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament when Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, asked him to do so in a private notice question in the Commons.

Mr Kaufman (Manchester, Gorton, Lab) wanted an assurance that CND was not being pried into or listened into by "Big Brother" or "Big Sister".

Mr Brittan, said he was satisfied that the arrangements set out in the White Paper, *The Interception of Communications in Great Britain*, were strictly applied by all concerned. The complaints about the provision of postal and telephone services were matters for the Post Office and British Telecom whose duty it was, in the first instance, to investigate any allegations of improper conduct on the part of their staff.

Mr Kaufman asked: Has he been in contact with Sir Ronald Dearing, Chairman of the Post Office, following the disclosure that he has established that CND correspondence has been tampered with substantially and will he join in paying tribute to him for acting so promptly in taking these inquiries with appropriate seriousness?

Will he categorically assure the House he has approved no warrant authorising phone tapping of CND numbers? Why is he so sure that covert action unknown to himself has not been taken?

Will he state clearly that CND, whatever he may think of its views, *is a legitimate organisation openly pursuing legitimate objectives?*

Mr Brittan: I join him in complementing Sir Ronald Dearing for dealing in a responsible way with the complaints made about Post Office services.

I will follow exactly the practice followed by Mr Merlyn Rees, the former Home Secretary, and all previous Governments, irrespective of party, in neither confirming nor denying the existance of authorised interceptions in a particular case, whatever the circumstances. But I can certainly assure him I would authorise intervention only in the case where the criteria set out in the White Paper are clearly met.

With regard to the question of unauthorised interception, I have no evidence or reason to believe it was done, and that would not be said lightly.

I do not think it is for me to legitimise CND or otherwise, but peaceful political campaigning to change the mind of the Government and people generally about the validity of nuclear disarmament, unilateral or otherwise, is an entirely legitimate activity which does not fall within the strict criteria of the White Paper.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C): As CND seems to pursue policies which are indistinguishable from the policies of the Kremlin, they certainly ought to be kept under surveillance.

Mr Brittan: I am grateful for his views and comparison.



Kaufman: CND is a legitimate organisation

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morely, Lab): I accept what he has said, but because CND says things with which many people disagree does not make it a subversive organization. Something did go wrong and to clear the matter up there is to be a report by the Post Office. That should be presented to the Commons.

As long as an aura of what went wrong is around people will not agree with the Home Secretary or with me.

Mr Brittan: Plainly something did go wrong and I also agree that the Post Office inquiries are worthwhile and important.

It is already clear that two of the things that went wrong were a Post Office machine and the quality of packing by CND.

● After the statement had been repeated in the House of Lords by Lord Elton, Minister of State, Home Office, Lord Mishcon (Lab) asked about a commitment given by the Government during a debate in the House of Lords on the Telecommunications Bill, to introduce legislation relating to the right of privacy of individual citizens.

Lord Elton replied: Legislation has been promised early and I can confirm that we shall shortly be publishing a White Paper indicating the scope of the legislation which we will be introducing in the course of this session of Parliament.

Check to prevent Bhopal-type disaster

ENVIRONMENT

As soon as news of the Bhopal disaster came through, the Secretary of State for Environment (Mr Patrick Jenkin) had asked for an inventory of all similar substance in the United Kingdom, Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State for Environment, informed the Commons.

My first advice is (he said) that these substances are not manufactured in the United Kingdom but are stored in various places. We are checking on the security arrangements.

During exchanges following his report on the recent EEC Environment Council meeting, Mr Waldegrave said the Government still intended to reduce next year the amount of lead allowed in petrol.

He said the Council agreed on a directive calling for the introduction of unleaded petrol throughout the Community not later than 1989, or earlier if individual member states wished. The minimum octane levels of premium grade unleaded petrol would be 95 RON, 85 MON, at the pump. Formal adoption of this directive now awaited the approval of the European Parliament.

A high-level working group of officials would report by the end of January on alternative ways of further reducing polluting emissions from cars.

A directive on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide was agreed with minor amendments. Agreement was also reached on the funding and legal basis for the first phase of an information system of environmental data in the Community. Four other directives on emissions from large plants, wastes from the titanium dioxide industry, the recycling of beverage containers and environmental assessment were not agreed.

He added that the Council accepted a British proposal to find ways of ensuring that environmental issues were taken into account in the Community's agricultural policies. It had expressed its sense of shock at the recent disaster in Bhopal.

Dr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the Government must make all necessary help available to the people of Bhopal.

It serves us as a timely reminder (he added) of just how dangerous chemical plants are and, in our constant efforts to monitor nuclear plants, we must be as vigilant on conventional ones as well.

He called for a debate on acid rain soon, as promised and welcomed the decision to investigate ways of monitoring the environmental impact of agricultural policies.

Is it the Government's intention still (he asked) to reduce the level of lead in petrol to 0.15 grammes per litre in 1985?

The key omission from the statement was the date for requiring new cars to run on unleaded petrol. Without knowing this, the statement was utterly meaningless.

Mr Waldegrave said the Council was not debating a directive on unleaded petrol in new cars. The Government intended to bring in a reduction from 0.4 grammes to 0.15 grammes per litre next year, and would welcome any move by companies to reduce lead in petrol before the directive's final date.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) said the dreadful tragedy at Bhopal suggested there should be a more penetrating appraisal of the role of the modern chemical industry.

When we get the promised Pesticides Bill, will it offer a greater degree of safety than present arrangements afford?

Mr Waldegrave: The disaster reminds us what a good record our own chemical industry has had over the years. Flixborough was the worst disaster, but it was two orders of magnitude less than this terrible disaster in India.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham Selly Oak, C): Prima facie it seems as though this was a tragedy that could have been avoided if the same standards had been applied in India as are applied in America.

Chemical companies in Britain should be advised that when they trade overseas we expect them to treat foreign lives with the same respect they treat lives here. Setting up plants overseas should never be done at lower standards so endangering lives of other people, whatever the profits or business may be.

Mr Waldegrave: It would be wrong for me to make any comment on responsibility for the disaster.

The latter point is sensible. British Governments of both parties have taken the lead in the EEC in looking at the external affairs of trade in dangerous products, including chemicals, and we will maintain that.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on EEC budget for 1985. Lords (2.30): Food and Environment Protection Bill, committee, second day.

More than a million extra voters at next general election

ELECTORAL LAW

The enfranchisement of British citizens living abroad will add more than half a million voters to future elections and the extension of the vote to holidaymakers and others away from home at election will add a further 600,000 more electors, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said in the Commons when moving the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill. He said the Bill established the principle that British citizens should have the right to vote even if they were not resident in Britain on the qualifying date.

It sought to ensure, as far as possible, that every person given the right to vote was able to exercise it in person at a polling station or, if he could not reasonably be expected to do that, to vote by post or by proxy.

I have long thought it a scandal (he said) that the penalty for going on holiday should be to lose one's basic democratic right.

The Government wished to maintain the crucial link between voters living abroad and a constituency. There would be a cut-off period, so that voters could continue to vote on seven electoral registers after the one on which they were shown as resident. However, a person too young to have qualified as a voter could be registered as an overseas elector.

The move was the first, but not necessarily the last major step and represented a sensible compromise.

A person applying for such a vote would have his application attested by a consular official in the country in which he was resident and the electoral officer would check his name on the register when he had been resident.

On holiday voting, the provisions for counter signature by another elector on applications for postal votes would be in regulations to be made under the Bill, and the views of MPs would be considered in making those regulations. The Bill gave all absent voters the right to choose between post and proxy.

Absent voting rights would be extended to parish and community council elections.

They had listened with care to the various arguments about the deposit for parliamentary candidates and the reduced threshold for forfeiture.

The cost of running elections had increased. Candidates had valuable rights, including entitlement to £3,000 worth of free postage, and had an opportunity to put forward views and interests which some had abused for commercial reasons.

They had the right to exercise a veto on television and radio broadcasting. Freak candidates had on occasions been seriously disruptive.

There was no figure for the deposit that was clearly absolutely right, but £1,000 had been unanimously recommended by the Select Committee. If the decline in the value of money since 1918 when the figure of £150 was set was taken into account it would be more than £2,000. The reason the increase seemed so large was because successive governments had failed to take action for too long.

The votes threshold would be reduced from 12½ per cent to 5 per cent. Smaller parties would have a *much more realistic target to aim for* and it was not unreasonable to expect a candidate to aspire to poll one vote in 20 to justify the considerable benefits which accrued from candidature.

At present, if two elections coincided, such as happened with



Brittan: Scandal of losing basic democratic right

the European Parliament elections at Portsmouth South by-election, different ballot boxes had to be used. The Bill allowed the returning officer to combine two elections and use the same facilities for both.

Polls would close at 9 pm instead of 10 pm. The extra hour had been added in 1969 but was not used a great deal.

The proposals in this Bill represented an important extension of democracy.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, moved an Opposition amendment opposing second reading of a Bill which extended the right to vote to people who had chosen to live abroad and had no more than a tenuous connection with a United Kingdom constituency, while limiting the opportunity to vote of people permanently resident in the United Kingdom.

He said the Bill contained proposals that would have a profound and dangerous effect on the electoral process. The Government had pursued ruthlessly ahead with proposals it had promised to reconsider and was now forcing through the Commons a package, many of whose important ingredients were to some degree opposed by significant elements in the Commons.

The Bill provided for justified demand by holidaymakers, but did nothing to allay the allegation that providing such a right introduced a proxy and postal vote on demand. A new right to electors in Britain was not available on equal terms to those in Northern Ireland. The people of Northern Ireland would become second-class citizens and this prejudicial treatment was unacceptable to the Opposition.

A Northern Ireland elector on holiday for two weeks in Spain during a general election campaign could not vote, while, lying next to him or her on the beach, a Northern Ireland citizen who had left permanently would, under this Bill, be able to vote. Those who had left the country would be able to vote eight years after they had left Britain. The whole notion of the extra-territorial vote had been conceived in muddle.

Numerous absurdities were consequent upon the decision to introduce ex-patriate voting. The Government's dotty proposal not only provided former electors with the vote, but former non-electors. Children who left Britain at the age of 11, and who might have had no contact with the country since, would have the right to vote and decide Britain's future, even though they might never return to share that future.

Wanted persons on the Costa del Crime would be able to claim an absentee vote, and so might be able to influence the next Police and Criminal Evidence Bill (Laughter).

Penalties were provided in the Bill for expatriates who made false declarations, – but how could the authorities get their hands on such people to fine them? This was one of the silliest innovations ever attempted by any Government. It was also one of the most obnoxious.

The proposals breached fundamental tenets of electoral law.

It is quite unacceptable (he said) that votes of tax exiles should decide the taxes of people working in Britain. It is quite unacceptable that votes of people sunning themselves in tropical climes should decide the heating allowances of pensioners.

The raising of candidates' deposits violated an assurance given by Lord Whitelaw and was opposed by most of the opposition parties, he said.

The Labour Party (he went on) does not oppose this proposal out of self-interest. If it was self-interest it would not be opposing it. But democracy does not consist of making it comfortable and convenient for Conservative candidates to stand and almost impossible for other candidates to stand. Many of the candidates, even though they may get very few votes, are putting forward far from frivolous views.

It would be completely wrong to price minorities or even eccentric candidates out of elections.

'Prosecute West End stores'

SHOPS ACT

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, asked to get an emergency debate in the Commons on what he called the deliberate flouting of the Sunday trading laws by some major London stores which had opened for trading yesterday. He said the openings were in violation of the Shops Act 1950.

They did so knowingly (he said) and blatantly. These stores took their unlawful action in anticipation of the enactment of a Bill which does not exist, based on a report on which a White Paper has not yet been issued.

Two weeks ago the Prime Minister had told the Carlton Club that now democracy had been won it was not heroic to flout the law of the land as if they still struggled in a *quagmire where civilization had yet to be built.*

Does that (he asked) apply to Heals as well as to the National Union of Mineworkers? Does it apply to Habitat as well as to the Transport and General Workers' Union?

Those who had flouted the law yesterday had said openly that they intended to do so again on specific occasions before Christmas. The Prime Minister had not condemned this breach of the rule of law (Labour cheers). Neither had the Home Secretary (Mr Leon Brittan) who was in the Chamber. Was there one law for miners and another for merchants?

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) rejected Mr Kaufman's request for an emergency debate.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) said Mrs Thatcher had constantly lectured everyone on the need to obey the law.

Heavy lorries

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a Commons written reply that it remained Government policy for the foreseeable future to maintain the weight limit for heavy lorries on United Kingdom roads at 38 tonnes.

Pledge to residents of Hong Kong

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Government intended to comply fully with its obligations under the 1961 convention on the reduction of statelessness, Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in opening a debate in the Lords on the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hong Kong.

The draft legislation which the Government would bring before the House *would include provisions* enabling it to ensure that any British national in Hong Kong who would otherwise become stateless as a result of these arrangements would retain a form of British nationality.

It would also enable provisions to be made for any children of ex-British dependent territories citizens who would otherwise be born stateless to acquire British nationality. Those ex-British dependent territories citizens whom the Chinese Government did not regard as its nationals and who had no other nationality would not be left stateless and neither would their children.

Those who on June 30 1997 were British dependent territories citizens by virtue of a connection with Hong Kong would if they wished be able to retain a status which would be a form of British nationality after 1997 and for the rest of their lives. This status could be retained by all such people, whatever their ethnic origin. It would enable them to continue to use a British passport and to avail themselves of consular protection when in third countries.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, for the Opposition, said the prospect of a new landlord always created uncertainty. It was clear from all the evidence and reports that the way the affairs of Hong Kong were conducted over the next 12 years was critical.

Lord Lanlaw (L) said annual reports should be made on progress in Hong Kong between now and 1997 which would allow Parliament to have a debate and to act as a check on any points which had not been anticipated in the draft agreement.

Coal strike causing job losses

WALES

Jobs were being lost in Wales as a result of the coal mining dispute, particularly in businesses with direct connections with the coal industry, and the longer the dispute continued, the greater would be the threat to those businesses and to economic development, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said during Commons questions.

Mr Robert Harvey (Clwyd, South West, C): This represents a shameful and tragic waste in human resources and taxpayers money. Will he urge the South Wales miners to follow the example set at Bersham colliery in my constituency in going back to work?

Mr Edwards: One of the most tragic aspects of this dispute is the waste of resources that is involved, the destruction of coal faces taking place, the loss of markets, and the loss of resources that would be going into new productive industry.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab): Has he read the January edition of *Accountancy Today* which quite clearly states the National Coal Board system of accountancy needs to be thoroughly investigated? Five experienced academics in accountancy have said it is time it was changed.

This system of accountancy operated for the Wyndham Western colliery in my constituency that closed on January 7. It would probably still be open today if we had a proper system of accountancy in the NCB.

Mr Edwards: Taxpayers know that the amount of money being paid to loss-making pits, whatever the form of accountancy, has produced substantial losses by a number of pits and that the cost of producing coal in the best pits is very much less than in the most expensive loss-making pits.

Mr Gwilym Jones (Cardiff North, C): At the end of Scargill's strike, which surely cannot be far away, does he feel British Rail will be able to win back all of the coal traffic they previously carried, particularly between Port Talbot and Llanwern?

Mr Edwards: That will be a matter for consumers and customers to decide for themselves, though I do understand the cost of road transport has proved comparable and sometimes competitive with that of rail. Maybe some changes will take place, but they will be for the management of the steel industry who use coal to decide.

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab): There were fewer miners working in South Wales than there were last week. There is no possibility at all of the striking miners in South Wales going back except on the basis of a negotiated settlement which is suitable to them and the NUM.

Will the Secretary of State at last start to take his responsibilities seriously. Will the Secretary of State, given his responsibility for the turmoil which exists in South Wales, tell the Welsh people that he is prepared to try to get resumption of talks?

Mr Edwards: I thank him for his clear statement that leaders of the NUM are apparently only interested in negotiating on their terms and not interested in considering the interests of the nation as a whole, other industries, the consumer, and the future of the national coal industry.

Mrs Ann Clwyd (Cynon Valley, Lab): Instead of trying to bribe miners to go back to work, which in South Wales has failed, Mr Edwards is doing at Cabinet level to try to get a decent settlement.

Mr Edwards: I would welcome negotiations on the basis of the Nacods – pit deputies union – settlement, but it is difficult when Mr Scargill says he is not prepared to negotiate on the central issue of the dispute.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales: Will he urge his Cabinet colleagues to involve themselves in negotiations, specifically the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Peter Walker?

Mr Edwards: There can be little point in proceeding with negotiations if the president of the NUM says he is not prepared to negotiate on the central issue of the strike, which is whether uneconomic pits should be closed, as they have always been closed under every government.

New plant should bring hundreds of jobs

TEXTILES

A major new textile finishing project at Newtown, Powys, and an associated garment-making unit in North Wales bringing several hundred additional jobs were being announced by Laura Ashley Ltd, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said in the Commons.

He was replying to Mr Keith Raffan (Delyn, C) who asked for an assurance that the changed pattern of regional aid would not prevent them attracting companies like Laura Ashley which might otherwise go to Holland because of the attractive aid packages available there.

Mr Edwards said that Mr Raffan's area remained one of those receiving the highest level of assistance.

There had been strong competition for the project from Holland and he was particularly pleased that the various authorities had been able to put together a package attractive enough to ensure that Laura Ashley Ltd had taken that decision.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales: That news must be welcome but Mr Edwards got himself into a ministerial flat spin because he recklessly took away assistance from mid-Wales in 1980 and had to go round Whitehall cap in hand to get the assistance.

If the £60 million cut in aid in Wales is not a public expenditure cut, where does he propose to spend another £60 million?

Mr Edwards: If in an area which has no development area status, we are none the less able to compete with a development area in Holland and attract major investment by Laura Ashley, it means that in areas which have regional area status, we shall compete extremely effectively.

I am satisfied that we remain competitive in Wales and will continue to get a good share of the investment which will be attracted.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab) earlier asked what was the exact calculation of the amount to be saved by the removal of special area development status from the various parts of Wales and the consequent employment situation in those areas.

The Government, and Mr Edwards in particular, have agreed (he said) to hit even harder the areas already hit hardest.

Mr Edwards: I do not agree that the result will be extra unemployment because I believe that the regional package will be extremely effective, and combined with other measures, including lower interest rates and cuts in the jobs tax which Mr Foot and his Government imposed, will continue to attract industry.

London's third airport

Government stays silent on inquiry report's proposals on air traffic

The long-awaited report of the inquiry into London's third airport was published yesterday with recommendations that both Stansted and Heathrow be expanded to cope with expected demand to the year 2000 and beyond (Michael Baily, Transport Editor, writes).

It is the third inquiry since 1965 and the first to recommend expansion at Stansted. But the Government remained studiously silent on its conclusions yesterday, and a policy decision is not expected for several months.

Mr Graham Eyre QC, who conducted the three-year inquiry, concludes that extra airport capacity must be provided for London by 1990 and Stansted is the only place where this can be done. But Heathrow's position as the world's leading international airport must also be preserved and enhanced, as argued in following extracts from the 189-page summary.

Remedies needed by 1990

The growth of passenger demand will continue into the foreseeable future. Insofar as that demand arises in the South-east, it should be met by the provision of additional capacity within the region. Insofar as demand arises in the rest of the UK, a substantial part of the need can and should be met at the airports outside the South-east, some of which have an extremely important role to play.

The need to maintain and enchance the unique international status and importance of the London airports system as a whole cannot be achieved unless there is full utilization of Heathrow which is and should continue to be the dominant airport in the system. In addition the opportunity should now resolutely be seized to cure a number of grievous ills and shortcomings at Heathrow. Failure would result in serious deleterious consequences for both the system and the nation.

Present and planned capacity in the London airports system will be insufficient to meet demands beyond the present decade and additional capacity will be required no later than 1990.

Only Stansted can provide additional capacity to meet demand in the early to mid-1990s. Subject to an unequivocal declaration of intention on the part of government to limit the future growth of Stansted and the imposition of appropriate conditions, the necessary planning permission to enable Stansted to be developed to 15 million passengers a year should be granted as expeditiously as possible.

From the outset, development of Stansted should be planned to be capable of providing an ultimate capacity equivalent to that which can be accommodated on the airport's single runway: approximately 25 million passengers a year.

There are compelling reasons – unacceptable urban growth north-east of London; handicaps to defence requirements; and possible closure of Luton – why a second runway at Stansted should not be developed under any circumstances. No planning permission should be granted prior to the making of an unequivocal declaration by the government.

"I was left in no doubt that the air transport and civil aviation industry and interests in the UK were of extreme importance and that the general approach of seeking to meet the demand for additional airport capacity in the right place, by the right means, and at the right time, was clearly in the national interest."

It would be prudent to ensure that additional passenger terminal capacity for London should become available no later than 1990-91.

A long-term strategy for the London area airports should be based on the requirement for a capability to accommodate an addition to existing and planned passenger capacity of some 40 million a year in order that need could be met before and after the year 2,000 as, when, and if it arises.

There is no easy route for national airport policy to follow and any decision will be perceived as unacceptable by a large number of reasonable people. However, that unpalatable fact should not dissuade government from taking decisive action as expeditiously as possible.

In the circumstances, there is no room or justification for the use of any mechanism which has the effect of artificially depressing existing runway capacity at Heathrow or elsewhere. Stansted is the only airport at which additional capacity can be provided in or about 1990.

Main recommendations

1. Stansted should be developed from its present capacity of 400,000 passengers to 15 million passengers a year by 1990 through the addition of a new terminal. Further growth to 25 million passengers by the addition of a second terminal should be allowed thereafter, but the Government should give a firm and irrevocable undertaking that no second runway, increasing capacity to 50 million a year, would ever be built. A new high-quality rail link to central London should be approved at an early date.

2. Capacity at Heathrow should be increased from 28 million passengers a year now to 38 million by the addition of Terminal Four next year, and to 53 million by the addition of Terminal Five by about 1995. As an immediate step, the Perry Oaks sewage works should be removed.

3. A direct British Rail link from Heathrow Central to central London should be provided, whether or not T5 is built, and T5 should be linked to the London Regional Transport Piccadilly Line. A working party should be set up to recommend on improved road links around Heathrow and into central London. The unjustified limitation on flights at Heathrow should be lifted.

The case put for Stansted

To ensure the future success of Stansted, a high-quality, rail *link meeting stringent criteria* should be provided at the outset, and the Government should declare its commitment to the provision of such a link contemporaneously with any decision in favour of airport expansion.

The Greater London Council *believes that unmanageable* problems would emerge in inner London and the outer north-east of Greater London at a level of approximately 25 million to 30 million passengers a year at Stansted even with a high-quality rail link. I accept that judgement.

Air noise is almost certainly the most abhorred consequence of airport development but there would be problems to a greater or less degree wherever substantial additional aircraft activity occurred. There is no doubt that more people would be affected by more air noise in the Stansted area if airport expansion were to take place and in some locations the deterioration in the noise climate would be significant.

On the other hand, broad judgement suggests that, in relative terms, the number of people significantly affected would be small. Comparison with the situations at Heathrow, Gatwick and Birmingham serve to demonstrate the validity of such conclusions.

In all the circumstances proposals to expand Stansted should not be rejected on the grounds of adverse consequences in the context of air noise. The effect of airport development would require at most 17,000 additional dwellings and the effect on the local labour market and on local employees would not present serious problems.

The overall economy of the local area and of surrounding *areas would benefit from* airport development. These benefits might be so widespread as to include north-east London and north Kent where problems of unemployment are and will continue to be serious.

Harlow would be an obvious candidate to accommodate relatively substantial urbanization growth. Some airport-related residential development would have to be accommodated at Bishop's Stortford.

Stansted airport is located in an area of agricultural land of high quality and versatility which is intensively and skilfully farmed and is subject to important national, regional and local planning policies that seek to prevent the loss of land to other forms of development. In the ordinary course of events, the loss of agricultural land of such quality on the scale involved would not be countenanced.

In the circumstances the loss of agricultural land to airport and related urban development does not justify rejection of the expansion proposal. Further expansion of Stansted to provide the second runway would however, have consequences for agricultural interest so grave and manifest now that a decision to abandon the safeguarding protection and any prospect of a second runway would be fully justified.

The expanded airport would not contribute significantly to the problems of pollution. Expansion will involve the construction of massive buildings which would, in the ordinary course of events, be so alien to the countryside setting as to be unacceptable. Extensive landscaping would mitigate visual consequences.

The case put for Heathrow

Successive governments have failed to apply concerted and comprehensive efforts to providing proper surface access to Heathrow and in consequence conditions on its roads and particularly on the M4/A4 corridor are unacceptable.

If remedial action is now taken on a comprehensive and concerted basis improved conditions could result in the mid-1990s when the operation of terminal 5 is likely to start. Such remedial action should be taken in any event and a working party should be set up to achieve identifiable improvements.

If a fifth terminal is developed the London Regional Transport Piccadilly underground line should be extended to it and a direct and dedicated British Rail link should be provided in any event.

In special terms Heathrow compares unfavourably with other airports in the London system and certain continental airports which represent serious potential competitors. The relative position of Heathrow in terms of space and other important facilities will seriously deteriorate in the future so as to prejudice its status as the world's foremost international airport. Scant regard appears to have been had to this critical situation.

Air noise is a modern curse from which the unfortunate inhabitants of the Heathrow area have been required to suffer over a long period. There will be substantial improvement in the noise climate in the next few years but conditions will still be worse than at any other location in the UK.

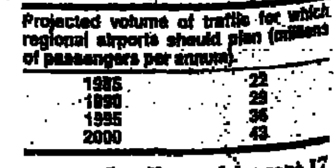
Regional airports should still expand

It was established that although there are problems in the South, there are serious disparities in terms of prosperity, living standards, and unemployment in the Midlands, the North and Scotland.

On the other hand, there has been and will be big investment in airports in the regions to such an extent that there is likely to be considerable surplus capacity at the main regional airports.

Passengers wishing to fly out of the London airports system should not be forcibly diverted to other airports and in any event, there is no sensible mechanism available which would achieve such an aim. Regional airports should not and cannot make so large a contribution to satisfying future demand as to remove or substantially reduce the need for further capacity in the South-east.

The provision of further capacity in the South-east will not deleteriously affect the regions or their airports in any significant respect, and there are no grounds that would justify an embargo on the provision of such capacity. The inspector specifically rejects Maplin, Yardley Chase, and Severnside as possible alternatives to Stansted.



Projected volume of traffic for which regional airports should plan (millions of passengers per annum)

Leading article, page 17

British roles in U...

Howe p... for pull... leaves N... with wa...

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British roles in Unesco and EEC

Howe prepares for pullout but leaves M'Bow with way out

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Britain has informed the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) of nine key areas in which substantial progress must be made if Britain is to reconsider its decision to withdraw at the end of 1985.

In a letter to Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the Unesco Director-General, giving formal notice of the decision to withdraw, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said that although progress had been made, it was not enough to satisfy Britain's essential requirements as set out in a letter last April to Mr M'Bow by Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development.

There was a need to make certain programmes, such as those concerning communication, peace and disarmament, and human rights, more acceptable to all member states, Sir Geoffrey said. Nothing should be included in these which would in any way downgrade or diminish universally recognized human rights.

The United States, which is expected to confirm its decision to withdraw from Unesco by the end of this month, has been critical of the alleged politicization of such programmes. Sir Geoffrey called for fewer studies and more action-oriented projects of direct benefit to developing countries. He also wanted more to be done to identify priorities, increase programme concentration and avoid overlap with other UN bodies to ensure the best use of Unesco resources.

He suggested in Friday's letter, that outside advisers - management consultants or the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit - be appointed "to look at those areas which traditionally lend themselves to a fresh and impartial examination by people not connected with the work intself, in particular, evaluation of the programmes and management techniques".

A confidential report last September by an internal committee of inquiry into Unesco's planning procedures was critical of the widespread duplication of programmes, lack of centralized co-ordination, paucity of clear goals and objectives, and absence of proper evaluation procedures.

Sir Geoffrey emphasized Britain's desire to see a significant shift of resources and functions away from Unesco headquarters in Paris and into practical projects on the ground.

He insisted that Britain would continue to work positively and vigorously for reform with other member states.

"If we were satisfied that substantial progress had by then been made in carrying through the reform programme we have set out, we would be willing to reconsider our decision," he said.

Other Western countries, including The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Japan and the Nordic countries, have written to Mr M'Bow expressing concern about inefficiency and poor financial and administrative management.

European unity pledge by UK

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Britain was second to none in the importance it attached to greater European unity, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, declared in West Berlin yesterday. But Britain wanted real, practical steps that would benefit all the peoples of the European community rather than mere words.

Speaking to the Berlin press corps after talks with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, Sir Geoffrey insisted forcefully to his audience that Britain was not the European laggard it is often portrayed here, but was an enthusiastic commune member which wanted to increase Europe's cohesion and influence in the world.

"We are prepared to take steps in that direction provided they are real and practical steps, of genuine benefit to the people of Britain and of the community. The community has too often been able to agree only on words."

"Britain wanted to see practical results emerge from the committees discussing Community development — more open frontiers, freer trade, a communities determined to make its procedures work for agreement and progress, better consultation between various Community bodies, including the European Parliament.

"We are looking for serious, practical, attainable improvements. We want, not proclamations masquerading as achievement, but achievements we can all be proud to proclaim."

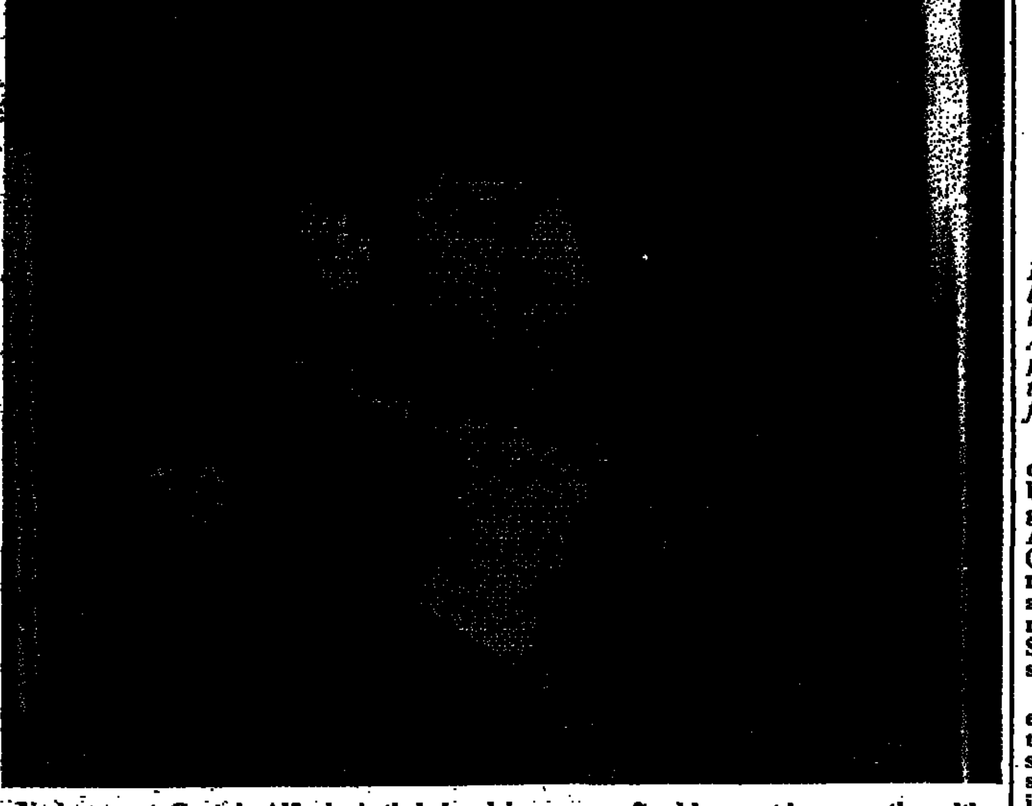
Sir Geoffrey dismissed the notion common in Europe that Britain had proved a poor European. "Since we joined the Community we have on any analysis played a full part." Britain had opened new markets to the Community, made a disproportionately large financial contribution.

It had been in the forefront of efforts to make its partners more conscious of security, and to put military cooperation on sounder industrial and technological base. Britain had undergone a "Quiet revolution" since the war, accepting the need to station its forces permanently overseas in Germany for the common defence of the West.

More still had to be done, however, including the strengthening of the Western European Union, which Sir Geoffrey wholeheartedly welcomed, to make Europe a better partner for the United States and Japan.

Paying tribute to West Germany as Community partner, Sir Geoffrey called East European charges of revanchism a "grotesque and unbelievable distortion." "It is simply not the Germany that I know and have experience of as an ally, friend and partner. The policy of the Federal Republic today is - in deeds and in human reality, not just in words - one of peace and responsibility and renunciation of force."

His remarks were calculated to delight his hosts, and it is the second time withn three months that he has gone out of his way to emphasize Britain's good relations with Bonn.



Under arrest: Captain Alfredo Astiz being driven away after his arrest in connection with the 1977 kidnapping and disappearance of a young Swedish woman.

Navy unrest over Astiz case

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

The arrest of Captain Alfredo Astiz, one of Argentina's most notorious suspected human rights violators has caused unrest in the Navy that could lead to a confrontation with President Alfonsin's year-old civilian government.

A meeting of top admirals was called yesterday to discuss possible responses to the arrest, and sources said the Navy was likely to adopt a "firm line" if the captain were not released. The sources did not specify what action might be taken.

Federal judge Miguel Del Castillo ordered captain Astiz's arrest on Thursday in connection with the kidnapping and disappearance of a young Swedish woman.

Captain Astiz, known as the "Blond Angel", and widely believed to have played a leading role in the military campaign of repression in the late 1970s, was taken into custody on Friday night and was said to have refused to testify.

Yesterday morning he failed to appear in court to be identified by witnesses, reportedly on order from the admirals. Judge Del Castullo was also to have questioned him.

Captain Astiz's arrest has caused unrest among young Navy Officers, many of whom identify withhim and feel he is being singled out unfairly. One Navy source said that "Astiz only followed orders" and that dozens of other officers played an equally active role in the "dirty war", during which, according to a state investigating commission, military squads kidnapped, tortured and secretly killed thousands of people in their indiscriminate drive against terrorism.

When President Alfonsin took over last year, he vowed to bring those responsible to justice, but made a distinction between those who gave the orders and those who simply followed them.

Captain Astiz is suspected of having taken part in the kidnapping of Dagmar Hagelin, a 17-year-old Swede who was spotted in a secret Navy detention centre before she disappeared in 1977.

He is also accused of having engineered the 1976 kidnapping of two French nuns who disappeared. Captain Astiz commanded Argentinian forces in South Georgia during the 1982 Falklands conflict and was briefly held as a prisoner by Britain.

Argentina's foreign debt is $45 billion, not $45 million, as stated yesterday.

Hesitation by Greens criticized

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

Both the West-German Government and the opposition Social Democrats were strongly critical of the decision by the Greens at their weekend gatherin in Hamburg to leave open the question of a possible future alliance with any other party.

The SPD, who might need Green support to form a government after the 1987 general election, said the party had to be given time to find itself. The Christian Democrats said that as long as the Greens did not expel the anarchists, communists and "terrorists" from their leadership, they remained a deadly danger

The CDU general secretary, Herr Heiner Geissler, said the Greens were "political Neanderthal men" and the Free Democrats said they expected a split in the party before the 1987 election.

Observers noted that the Greens elected two hardline fundamentalists as chairman of the national executive – Herr Rainer Trampert and Frau Jutta Ditfurth, who both oppose any alliance with or toleration of an SPD government. The third member was Herr Lukas Beckmann, who belongs to the realist wing which favours discussions with the SPD.

Herr Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman, called the Greens' congress a "Media show" and said insulting the Social Democrats was no substitute for policy.

Across the Limpopo: Part 2

How Harare stands to benefit if Nkomati Accord holds

In the second of two articles, Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg and Jan Raath in Harare look at relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, its most powerful black neighbour, in the security and economic fields.

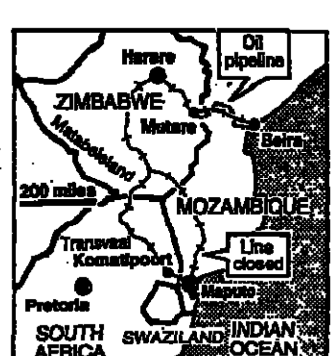
Zimbabwe is the most obvious alternative external base and infiltration route for guerrillas of the underground African National Congress (ANC), the main liberation movement in armed struggle against the Pretoria regime, now that Mozambique and Swaziland have been effectively sealed off.

There is no evidence, however, that such a change is taking place. Mr Mugabe has said repeatedly that it would be suicide for Zimbabwe to offer its territory as a base for the ANC, because his country could not withstand South African counter-attacks. He is worried by what he believes is covert South African support for armed dissidents in Matabeleland, and complains regularly about propaganda broadcasts from a clandestine radio station calling itself Radio Truth, believed to operate from somewhere in the Transvaal.

The South African involvement, however, does not yet appear to be on a scale that could force Zimbabwe, which is much stronger economically

	Exports to South Africa	Percentage of total exports
	Zim$	
1981	192,177,000	21
1982	137,817,000	17
1983	186,530,000	16
1984	estimate	19
	Imports from South Africa	**Percentage of total imports**
	Zim$	
1981	279,652,000	27
1982	239,448,000	22
1983	259,858,000	24
1984	estimate	21

£1 = Zim$1.74approx)



than Mozambique, to sign its own version of the Nkomati non-aggression accord. Nor does Pretoria seem to be exerting pressure to that end.

Earlier this year, when it seemed that Zimbabwe would need to import up to 600,000 tonnes of maize through South Africa's ports and rail network, there were fears in Harare that Pretoria might try to exact a political price. As things turned out, the harvest was better than expected. Only 180,000 tonnes had to be brought via South Africa, which co-operated fully.

One reason for the ambivalence in Harare about the Nkomati Accord is the recognition that if it does end the Pretoria-backed insurgency in Mozambique and restore that country's ports and road and rail system to full operation, there will be important economic benefits for Zimbabwe and other landlocked nations.

Until 1975, and the fall of the Portuguese colonial regime in Maputo, most of what was then Rhodesia's trade was handled by Mozambique's ports. This traffic then had to be diverted to the more distant, and thus less economic, South African ports. At independence in 1980, 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade passed through South Africa.

This proportion has been reduced to about 70 per cent. The oil pipeline from Mutare to Beira, on the Mozambique coast, has been operating continuously for well over a year, carrying all of Zimbabwe's diesel and petrol needs. Only aviation fuel and some highly inflammable spirits still come through South Africa.

Heavily guarded by the Zimbabwean Army, the railway to Beira, which runs alongside the pipeline, has been open for almost two years, carrying an increasing proportion of Zimbabwe's container traffic. But Beira can handle only about three trainloads a week, and is often out of telex and telephone contact with Harare.

The 790-mile line from Harare through Mozambique to the larger and more efficient port of Maputo has been closed by guerrilla sabotage since June. Traffic has instead to be sent through the northern Transvaal, crossing into Mozambique at Komatipoort north-west of Maputo. The detour adds only 125 miles, but increases tariffs by 40 per cent, and even the short stretch of line from Komatipoort to Maputo is often cut.

Even on the most optimistic prognosis, which assumes an end to the guerrilla war in Mozambique and the completion of projects to improve its port and rail system by the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference, Zimbabwe's dependence on Pretoria's transport system is never likely to drop below 30 per cent.

South Africa is also likely to remain Zimbabwe's major trading partner. Attempts to stimulate trade with fellow black African states have had little or no success, such trade accounting for no more than 10 per cent of Zimbabwe's total. The proportion handled by South Africa has declined since independence (see table). But this is due mainly to increased trade with the European Community.

Concluded

Tough line and protest in Moscow

Gorbachov accuses West of terror

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Kremlin second-in-command, who is coming to Britain for high-level talks on Saturday, yesterday accused the West of resorting to war and terrorism in an effort to avert the impending "economic, spritual and moral crisis of capitalism".

Psychological warfare unleashed by the huge propaganda machinery of imperialism amounted to a special kind of aggression, he said, and called for stepped-up "political vigilance and irreconcilability to views which are alien to us".

But he also promised "deep transformations" in the Soviet economy to raise living standards, and said Moscow had to give timely and straight answers when problems arose, adjusting its ideas "when life required it".

Mr Gorbachov's address to a party conference on ideology in Moscow confirmed that he holds a commanding position in the Politburo and Secretariat, with responsibility for ideological questions as well as the economy, appointments, and some aspects of foreign affairs.

Sources said Mr Gorbachov, at 53 by far the youngest Politburo member, was being sent to Britain to broaden his experience as President Chernenko's potential successor. Mr Chernenko is due to visit France, and has undertaken to hold a summit with President Reagan, but he is 73 and in uncertain health.

Mr Gorbachov visited Canada last year, but has not otherwise been much exposed to the West.

Yesterday he repeatedly referred to the plenum on ideology in June last year at which Mr. Chernenko made the main speech, now regarded as the touchstone of ideological policy. Mr Gorbachov took over the ideology portfolio at April's Supreme Soviet, but until now has not dealt publicly with the subject, presumably out of deference to Mr Chernenko.

While taking a hard line on the need for class vigilance against Western subversion and the influence of Western ideas, Mr Gorbachov used reformist language reminiscent of the innovative Andropov era when looking ahead to the next party congress, the 27th, which is to adopt a new party programme and map out the future of Soviet socialism.

Reviewing the past year and a half, Mr Gorbachov said "unfavourable tendencies" in the econmomy had been overcome, growth rates had improved, and the moral and political atmosphere in Russia had altered for the better. He said the Soviet Union should not run ahead of itself and mix what exists and what is still to be attained, an apparent sop to conservative bureaucrats.

But he added, in Andropov-style terms "There is no place for sluggishness in solving ripe problems or overcoming our shortcomings"

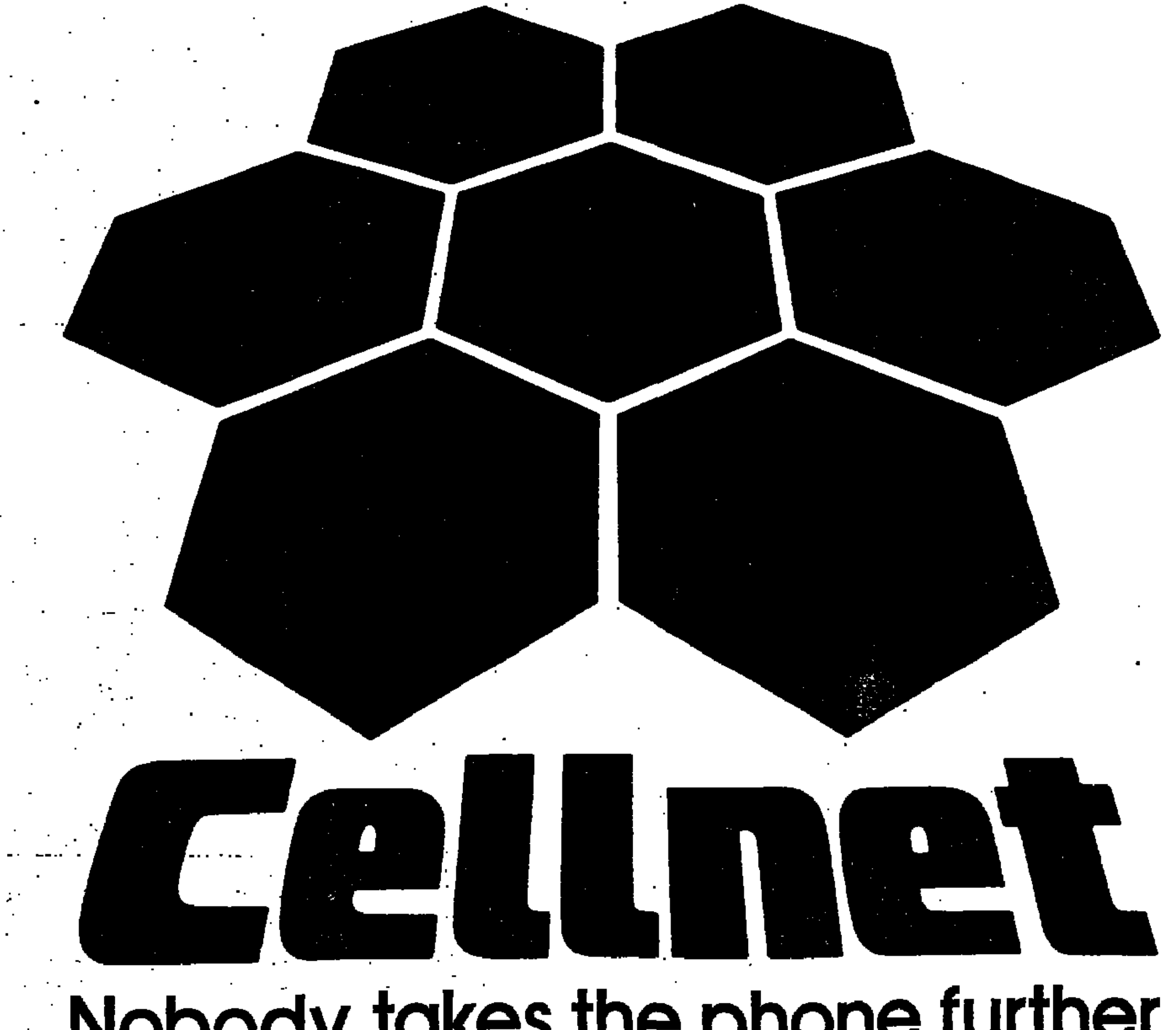
Plea by 'refuseniks'

Moscow (AP - Marking International Human Rights Day, seven Jews delivered a petition to the Supreme Soviet yesterday, asking the authorities to investigate what they said were illegal sentences on Soviet Jews and harassment of would-be emigrants.

One of the group, Mr Igor Kharakh, said the petition bore 35 signatures of "refuseniks" or Russians who are refused permission to leave, and was accepted by a clerk in the reception room of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. But they were not allowed to meet a Presidium official, nor told who would review their petition.

Plainclothes security men later shoved Western reporters and television crews talking to group members after they emerged from the building.

The petition said ther had been an increase in "arrests and extra-judicial persecution of people petitioning for exit to Israel". It also said the authorities blocked entrance to ostensibly open trials.



Pretoria cancels arrest orders for Durban 3 to steal Tutu's thunder

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa yesterday cancelled arrest orders issued against three anti-apartheid campaigners sheltering in the British consulate in Durban and at least 11 other activists imprisoned without trial under the preventive detention provisions of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act.

Six of the 11, however, were immediately re-arrested and charged in a Durban court with treason, which carries a maximum penalty of death. Three of the men re-arrested spent nearly a month in the British consulate. They were picked up on October 6 when they tried to slip past waiting security police.

Those remaining in the consulate, Mr Archie Gumede, African president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a multiracial alliance of radical groups, and Mr Billie Nair and Mr Paul David, both members of the Natal Indian Congress, UDF affiliate, were last night still deciding how to respond.

A Congress spokesman said that lawyers representing the men were trying to find out, among other things, whether their clients would also be arrested and charged with treason if they left the consulate. It would be at least 24 hours, he thought, before the position was clarified.

The British Embassy spokesman in Pretoria, Mr John Hedley, said his government was also waiting to see what happened. He declined to say what London's response would be if the three men decided to stay in the consulate for fear that they might face a treason charge.

Pretoria's move follows the release at the end of last week of 11 trade unionists arrested after the "stayaway" from work in the Transvaal on November 5 and 6, and the simultaneous decision to lay charges of subversion, which carry a maximum penalty of 25 years in prison, against five other activists who helped to organize the "stayaway".

The timing of yesterday's announcement, coinciding with the presentation of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu in Oslo, seemed fairly obviously intended to steal some of the bishop's thunder.

Similarly, the earlier release of the trade unionists came on the same day that President Reagan received the bishop in the White House and against a background of anti-apartheid demonstrations in Washington and other American cities.

The President later claimed that the freeing of the union leaders was a victory for his "quiet diplomacy" towards South Africa, which has recently been sharply criticized for being too lenient by Republican and Democratic congressmen.

Pretoria's aim seems to be to spike the guns of foreign criticism which have been directed mainly at the principle of detention without trial and less at the nature of the offences it is possible to be charged with under South Africa's draconian security laws.

Treason and subversion, for example, are defined so broadly as to cover activities which would not be considered crimes under most civilized systems of law. Foreign governments have generally not addressed this issue, limiting themselves to the demand that detained persons should be charged or set free.

Pretoria can now claim to have gone some way to satisfying that demand. However, more than 150 other people are thought still to be held without trial under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which permits police to hold suspects indefinitely for interrogation.

Those released yesterday *from Section 28 detention* were Mr Popo Molefe, Mr Patrick Lekota and Mr Ram Saloojee, all leading UDF members, and Mr Haroon Patel and Mr Muntu Myeza, senior officials of the rival Azanian People's Organization, the main black consciousness body.

The men released and then charged with treason are Dr Essop Jassat, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, a UDF affiliate, Mr Aubrey Mokoena and Mr Curtis Nkondo, both vice-presidents of the UDF, Mr George Sewpersadh president of the Natal Indian Congress, and Mr M J Naidoo and Mr Mewa Ramgobin, members of its executive.

The Kuwaiti Airbus hijack

Hostages were tied up, beaten and burnt

Tehran (Reuter) – Passengers freed from the Kuwaiti airliner at Tehran airport said yesterday the Arab hijackers of the plane tortured US and Kuwaiti hostages and used tomato sauce to stage fake deaths.

Two US officials were killed in the six-day drama, which began when the plane was seized between the Gulf and Pakistan and ended on Sunday night after disguised Iranian security guards stormed it and arrested the hijackers.

The national news agency Irna said Mr John Costa, an American businessman from New York, was the hostage most severely beaten and had cigaret burns on his face from two "interrogation" sessions with the hijackers.

Mr Costa, quoted by the agency, said he had been beaten "in most places . . . What they wanted was for me to say I was from the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) . . ."

Neil Beeston the British maintenance engineer, who lives in Windlesham, said several Kuwaiti and American hostages had been beaten and burned with cigarette ends.

Mr Beeston said in a telephone interview from Tehran with the Press Association in London: "We were all resigned to the fact that we were going to die. I think the folks at home suffered more than we did. They must have died a thousand times.



Captain Clark: "The hijackers needed me"

"There was never any time when there could be an attempt to overpower the hijackers. They were too well organized. Nobody on board knew what the hijackers' main demands were. They all spoke in Arabic, of course.

"We were brought food and we could read newspapers, provided you sat still and kept your mouth shut. One minute it was quite cordial then the next, there would be another incident – a beating, some screaming. It was psychological torture."

He said that, at one stage, the hijackers took two Kuwaitis to the plane's steps and pretended to shoot them. "But they dragged the men back inside, ordered them to lie still, ripped their shirts and splattered them with tomato ketchup."

A local photographer was called to the plane to take a photograph of the Kuwaitis, who were later kept out of sight of other hostages.

He said the hijackers had appeared ready to die, adding that he saw explosives being prepared to blow up the plane.

Neither the hijackers nor their organization have been identified, but Mr Beeston described their leader as "a psycho, a killer". They shouted repeatedly at the hostages and placed a gun at the temple of one and whispered "bang".

He said that on Friday, for unknown reasons, the hijackers walked down the aisle shooting out windows. "At first it appeared they were shooting passengers . . . I thought my moment had come", he said.

He quoted the hijackers as saying they had followed some of the passengers for a long time before the hijack.

The hijackers were convinced the first man shot, just after the plane landed at Tehran airport, was a CIA agent, he said. The second American killed might not have been shot if he had not struggled, Mr Beeston added.

Both men have been identified as officials of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Iranian authorities have pledged to put the hijackers on trial. The hijackers, who released 153 hostages in batches before the plane was stormed, had threatened to blow the aircraft up if their demands for the release of people held in Kuwait for a wave of bombing attacks a year ago were not met.

Captain Harry Clark, the British pilot of the aircraft, told reporters he did not know the rescue was on until a smoke bomb was thrown. He had been roped together with two other hostages just before the attack as the hijackers prepared to settle down for the night. "I was lucky I was not beaten up like the others, they needed me," he said.

● **LONDON:** A big family Christmas reunion was being planned yesterday for Mr Beeston. His wife Joyce was anxiously waiting his return to their home at Windlesham, Surrey.

They have been talking on the telephone since the end of his six-day ordeal.

Yesterday her sister said: "She just wants to be alone with her husband when he gets back. We are hoping it will be very, very, soon."

His step-daughter Kim, a 27-year-old British Airways hostess said: "At the moment we are just trying to get the family together to make a nice Christmas welcome for him."

● **WASHINGTON:** President Reagan has praised Kuwait for its firm stand during the hijacking (Mohsin Ali writes).

In a message to the Emir of Kuwait he said it was only through firm action that "responsible members of the international community can hope to counter the forces of violence and disorder and bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice."

Democracy in Kuwait, page 16
Leading article, page 17



Victim of war: Afghan soldiers with a coffin containing the body of one of their comrades, a casualty of the five-year battle against anti-government mujah.din guerrillas. The Afghan Army, despite Russian help, is paying a heavy toll (Photograph: Novosti press agency)

Iraq claims Gulf ship attack

Baghdad (Reuter). – Iraq said its aircraft hit a "very large naval target" yesterday near the Iranian oil terminal of Kharg island in the Gulf. In the past Iraq has used the term to refer to oil tankers.

It was the second consecutive day on which Iraq said it had hit a vessel in the Gulf. Shipping sources said a Bahamas-registered tanker, the 163,155 gross ton BT Investor, had suffered minor damage in a missile attack in the Gulf south of Kharg island on Sunday. There was no immediate independent confirmation of an attack on shipping yesterday.

Heart man's new purpose

Louisville, Kentucky (APF) – Mr William Schroeder said here on Sunday that his artificial heart was working so well that "I don't even know it's there".

Mr Schroeder, aged 52, in his first press interview since receiving his plastic heart at the Humana hospital here, said he had a new purpose in life – to be with God. "He saved me. I had only 40 days to live before the operation", he said. Now, "I feel like I have 10 years."

Smith complies

Harare (AFP). – The former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, is to give up his British passport under a law passed earlier this month forbidding Zimbabwe residents from possessing dual nationality. He said: "I'm a Zimbabwean. This is my country."

Simenon better

Lausanne, (AP) – M Georges Simenon, the 80-year-old Belgian writer and creator of Inspector Maigret, was "recovering admirably" yesterday after unspecified surgery here, his secretary said.

Seaway clear

Montreal, (AP) – The St Lawrence Seaway reopened late on Sunday when workers finished repairs on a broken lift-bridge, ending an 18-day shutdown that had disrupted shipping.

Stowaways back

Mexico City, (Reuter) – Two Colombian boys aged eight and 10 who were found cold and unconscious at Mexico City airport on Saturday after stowing away in an airliner hold for seven hours returned home yesterday.

Chess time out

Moscow (Reuter) – Anatoly Karpov yesterday took his last time out in the world chess match against Gary Kasparov, delaying game 32 of the series until tomorrow.

Bus victims

Stuttgart (AP) – A tour bus carrying West German pensioners crashed head-on into a car, yesterday, killing three people and injuring about 25.

Weinberger battles on arms cuts

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, returned to his office in the Pentagon yesterday from a week's travels abroad to face what many believe to be the toughest battle of his four-year career.

Mr Weinberger is facing massive pressure from Republican and Democratic congressmen, as well as from senior members of the Administration, to scale back the planned rate of increase in defence spending over the next four years.

Even President Reagan hinted during a press conference on Friday that he may have to trim the defence budget as part of a package of drastic cuts aimed at halving the present $200 billion federal deficit by 1988.

Mr Weinberger has vowed to resist attempts to curb the rate of increase in defence spending, this year as well as over the next four years. Mr David Stockman, the budget director, has proposed defence savings of $8 billion in fiscal 1986 rising to $30 billion in 1988.

Although there has been a massive increase in the Pentagon's budget over the past four years as President Reagan has sought to modernize strategic and conventional defences, Mr Weinberger has argued that defence allocations have been consistently lower than the amounts he requested.

He maintains the Pentagon has trimmed $116 billion – which would have been spread over five years – from its requests since 1981. He will tell the President this week that any further cuts could undermine American security.

Mr Reagan will give him a sympathetic hearing and will himself be reluctant to place new limits on the rate of military growth. However, despite the package of $34 billion in non-defence spending cuts which he presented to his cabinet colleagues last week, he is still $8 billion short of his target of $42 billion in budget cuts for fiscal 1986.

Furthermore, he knows he faces a tough battle with Congress over his package of spending freezes, cuts and in some cases elimination of entire programmes.

Because President Reagan has placed social security "off limits" and insists on keeping his election pledge not to raise taxes, he is having to propose larger-than-expected cuts in programmes such as medicare and farm and transit subsidies as well as calling for a 5 per cent pay cut for federal employees.

Shultz's mission to explain and listen

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, left here last night for consultations with Nato allies on the meeting he will have with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva next month on resuming nuclear arms control negotiations.

His first stop today will be Britain, where he is to see Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, with whom he will prepare for Mrs Margaret Thatcher's talks with President Reagan at Camp David on December 22.

The two foreign ministers will then travel to Brussels for the Nato foreign ministers' meeting, after which Mr Shultz will go to West Germany for a meeting with Chancellor Kohl.

At today's talks Mr Shultz will advise the Foreign Secretary on discussions taking place within the Administration on the US position at the Geneva meeting.

That position is still being formulated, because opposing factions in the State Department and the Pentagon are battling over how conciliatory or tough the US should be at Geneva and the ensuing negotiations proper.

President Reagan has proposed an "umbrella" forum under which separate rounds of talks dealing with nuclear missiles, space weapons and other arms issues can take place. The US is particularly interested in making progress on reducing medium and long-range nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union walked out of the intermediate-range (INF) missile talks in Geneva over a year ago.

However, President Chernenko has given top priority to negotiating the demilitarization of space and has proposed a moratorium on the testing of anti-satellite weapons.

The US has rejected the Soviet demand at the outset of such talks, but the Administration is willing to discuss a moratorium once the negotiations have got under way.

However, Administration hawks are opposed to any kind of moratorium.

Mr Shultz is anxious to hear the views of the US's Nato allies about what position it should take to the Geneva meeting. He also wants to establish a system of close consultation.

During his meetings this week, and particularly at today's session with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Shultz will also discuss tougher and more unified action to deal with terrorism.

Mr Shultz is a hawk on terrorism and has called for retaliatory action against terrorist groups.

Lebanon hardens its line on Israeli withdrawal

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Mr Richard Murphy, the United States Middle East envoy, came to Lebanon yesterday to try to break the deadlock in negotiations aimed at ending Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon.

But the first reaction to his efforts, from Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, was a reiteration of his country's initial bargaining position that United Nations peacekeeping troops should be deployed along the border with Israel after its withdrawal. The Israelis want the UN forces farther north.

Mr Murphy talked to Mr Karami and President Gemayel at the presidential palace here after meeting Israeli officials at the weekend. He also was expected to visit Syria, which maintains troops in the north and east of Lebanon.

Mr Murphy said he was "hopeful" that his talks with both sides would encourage some movement in the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations in the south Lebanon town of Naqoura.

But Mr Karami said: "We see no need for extending the jurisdiction of the UN forces north of the Litani river, although we are anxious to cooperate with these forces and appreciate the services they render to Lebanon." The Litani is about 15 miles north of the Israeli border. The present Israeli occupation zone extends to the Awali river, about 37 miles north of the border.

Mr Karami's statement followed by several hours a report from Jerusalem that the director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr David Kimche had told a visiting Danish Foreign Ministry official, Mr Otto Erling Moeller, that Isreal would consider a unilateral withdrawal if there was no progress in the negotiations by December 20.

Meanwhile, the ninth session of talks between Israel and Lebanon were under way in Na¸oura. The two teams agreed to meet again on Thursday.

Jogger ends his China marathon

Canton (AP) – Grasping US and Chinese flags and surrounded by police and thousands of curious onlookers, a 41-year-old American yesterday finished a gruelling 2,108-mile run through the world's most populous country.

"I'm just ecstatic today, I'm just pumping pure adrenalin", said Stan Cottrell, of Tucker, Georgia, after he completed the 53-day adventure.

Because he was considered an honoured foreign guest the Chinese wanted to feed him banquet delicacies and heavy meats, which he was not used to.

"I told them I need potatoes, please give me potatoes", he said. "They said no, only peasants eat potaoes."

EEC farm ministers told to delay spending deal

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The austere ministers who control the EEC's purse strings yesterday sent a well-aimed warning shot across the bows of *the Agricultural Ministers, who* have the reputation of being the Community's spendthrifts.

Both sets of ministers were meeting in Brussels, theoreticaly in isolation. But the Finance Ministers noted that the farm ministers were discussing a new five-year package of measures to build up the agricultural infrastructure, which would cost £3.7 billion.

The Farm Ministers were told firmly that they should take no decision – even though the present infrastructure programme ends this year – until such time as the Finance Ministers had examined what the Community could afford.

This means that tight controls are being imposed a year before the new rules approved in Dublin last month for controlling Community spend*ing can come into force.*

The Finance Ministers know that if the five-year deal is agreed now, it will have to be financed from budgets drawn up using the ne set of rules.

There is therefore reluctance on the part of the different treasuries to see a five-year deal agreed which will put undue strain on the budget in years to come. The Finance Ministers want to see the Farm Ministers reducing the structural aid package by up to a sixth, before they consider it early next year.

This means that the present scheme will have to be extended while the Finance Ministers decide how much the Community can afford for them.



Team talk: The Pope welcoming Poland's footballers to the Vatican after they lost 2-0 to Italy in a friendly at Pescara on Saturday

Doubts on cannibalism by miner

Taipei (AFP) – A miner who says he ate the flesh of a workmate to survive a four-day ordeal trapped in a killer coal pit was under police guard here yesterday, as tentative doubts were expressed about his cannibalism claim.

Meanwhile, efforts continue to reach the 42 other miners still missing, but hopes that they would survive have dimmed.

Mr Chou Tsung Lu told reporters that, after not eating for two days, he carved some flesh from the thigh of a dead colleague, one of at least 51 who died in an explosion last Wednesday at Haishan pit. He washed it down with water he collected in his helmet, he said.

The flesh from two other bodies was too rotten to eat, he said, but the third was better because "I guess he was younger and died not too long ago".

His claims, which some rescuers began to doubt, led to a nationwide ethical and legal debate. Father Chao Chen Chin, a Roman Catholic, said a corpse could be eaten in exceptional circumstances to save human lives.

A Buddhist monk said that eating a companion's body did not contradict the ethics of Buddhism.

The 56-year-old Mr Chou is in "remarkable" condition, doctors said, but they expressed some reservations about his mental condition. This, and the fact that a healthy human should easily survive four days without food, led investigators to express some doubts about his story.

Bickering Tripoli militias wait for Colonel Rifaat

From Robert Fisk Tripoli, Lebanon

Mohsen Eid's office contains some rather curious decorations. There is, for example, a stuffed fox next to his desk, a very old fox with lips that have fallen back to reveal some very sharp fangs. To the left, there is a stuffed bird that might once have been a stork.

***But by far the most* interesting *object d'art* is a large framed portrait of Colonel Rifaat al-Assad, brother of the Syrian President, who has so recently returned to Damascus from apparent exile in Paris.**

Two of Mr Eid's young gunmen from the Arab Democratic Party (ADP) pulled the picture out of a dark corner beside the desk last week and ostentatiously blew the dust off the glass before hanging it behind the desk. Mr Eid beamed.

"He came back from Paris with President Mitterrand", he said somewhat inaccurately. "He is both our father and our spirit."

Mr Eid had reason to be pleased. The ADP, whose membership is almost exclus*ively composed of Tripoli's* minority Alawite community, draws much of its inspiration and quite a lot of its weaponry from the colonel's good offices.

The colonel is himself an Alawite and takes what one might describe as a fatherly interst in Alawites of Tripoli, whose status, and sometimes lives, have been threatened by the Sunni Muslim "Islamic Unification" militia which controls most of the city and its majority Sunni population.

As military commander of the ADP, however, Mr Eid has one other cause for satisfaction.

A secret agreement in Damascus between the ADP and the Sunni militia has elicited a promise from both parties to permit the Lebanese Army to enter Tripoli. More *importantly*, perhaps, both sides have agreed to put each other's gunmen before a firing squad if they are responsible for killing rival militiamen.

Sheikh Saeed Shabaan, the clerical leader of the Sunnis, has agreed to the "executions" although already, it seems, things have gone somewhat awry.

"The Islamic Unification Militia killed one of our officers, Mustafa Mohsen", Mr Eid said.

"Some of their civilians were also shot by two men from our party. Sheikh Saeed ruled on the Koran and said: 'We will kill the men who killed Mustafa Mohsen.'

"So we gave them our two men to be executed and they shot them. But they have not executed *the man who* murdered Mohsen. They even refused to hand him over to the Lebanese Army."

Mr Eid has other grudges. He claims that Sheikh Shabaan's gunmen have killed four more civilians and the crime has gone unpunished; that the Sunni militia is levying more than half a million pounds (sterling) in illegal taxes from Tripoli port alone.

Sheikh Shabaan says it was Mr Eid's men who carried out the executions on their own men, but that other ADP criminals have been set free.

If all this sounds a little like a Mafia war, then that is a fairly accurate reflection of Tripoli just now.

Mr Eid claims that the sheikh's men are not going to *let the Lebanese Army* into Tripoli – the sheikh's own lack of enthusiasm on this point suggests Mr Eid is correct – and the ADP is now talking privately of Syrian military help to force the entry of the Lebanese Army into the city.

All of which makes the strongly rumoured forthcoming visit by Colonel Rifaat all the more intriguing.

Envoy deplores 'disinformation' on Greek blasts

Athens – Claims by the leader of the Greek Communists that the Americans were involved in a recent spate of bomb outrages in Athens, were deplored by Mr Monty Stearns, the United States Ambassador, as a "particularly disgraceful example of disinformation" (Mario Modiano writes).

The ambassador who expressed his indignation to the Greek Government, also voiced concern that the Communist allegations might create a security problem for Americans living in Greece.

The allegation was made in a newspaper interview by Mr Harilaos Florakis, the secretary-general of KKE, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece.

Sandinista priest forced to quit Jesuit order

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Father Fernando Cardenal, the Education Minister in the left-wing Government of Nicaragua, has been forced to leave the Jesuit order as the cost of remaining a member of the Sandinista administration.

Vatican Radio said last night that Father Cardenal's departure from the order had taken place in "an atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect on the part of all those involved but obviously for him, and for many other Jesuits, it was a painful affair."

Father Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, the Jesuit General, personally informed all Jesuit superiors of Father Cardenal's fate.

However, he remains a priest, one of three with ministeral responsibility in the Nicaraguan administration. Father Ernesto Cardenal, his elder brother, is Minister for Culture and Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann is the Foreign Minister.

According to Canon Law, priests cannot hold political posts. In a recent article published by *The New York Times* Father d'Escoto challenges allegations that the Nicaraguan Government is a communist front.

"The charge that we have become subservient to Moscow is absurd. Having given our lives to regain our sovereignty would we surrender it?"

هكذا من الاصل

ADVERTISEMENT

One of the few beneficiaries of ratecapping.

When the new ratecapping laws were being debated in parliament they were said to be needed to stop local authorities from over-spending.

In the event, some of the biggest overspenders (judged by the government's own figures) will not be ratecapped.

Yet five of the poorest boroughs in the country will.

Ratecapping means that Whitehall has put an absolute limit on what these boroughs can spend on local services.

Services like meals-on-wheels for the elderly, day care for mentally and physically handicapped children and street lighting.

Local councils will also have to look for cuts in services like public health inspection, waste disposal, street cleaning, renovation of poor housing and pest control.

Which may be good news for the rat population, but is bad news for everybody else. Particularly in deprived areas, where the demand for such service is already exceptionally heavy.

But Whitehall's spending limits take little account of this.

They are in fact based on figures which (according to the government's own Audit Commission Report) are out of date and inadequate.

And it's obviously impossible for Whitehall civil servants to make meaningful judgements about the needs of local communities.

The consequences are not hard to predict.

Penny-pinching in areas that are already in desperate need can only lead to further rapid deterioration.

It will put the work of enlightened public authorities in reverse, raising the spectre of problems that have not been seen in our cities for decades.

Problems that will be a lot more expensive to cure than to prevent.

And of course it's not just the poorest areas that will suffer. They do not exist in isolation.

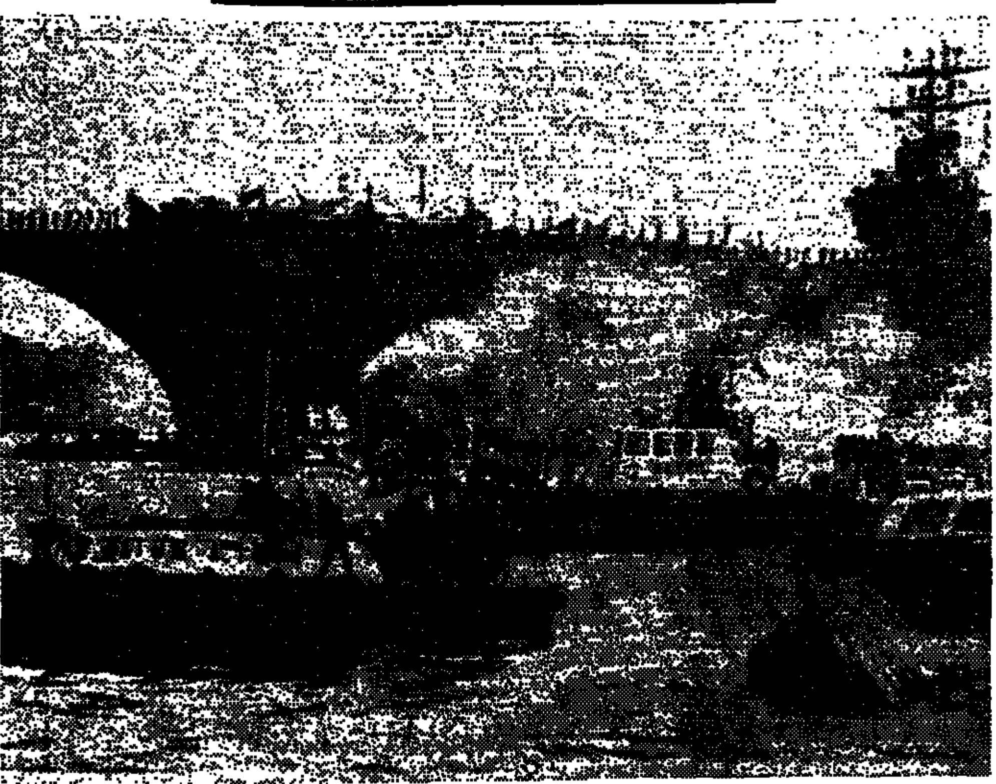
And rats have no respect for borough boundaries.

Ratecapping makes no sense.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON RATECAPPING CONTACT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITIES: BARKING AND DAGENHAM · CAMDEN · GREENWICH · HACKNEY · HARINGEY · ISLINGTON · LAMBETH · LEWISHAM · NEWHAM · SOUTHWARK · GLC · ILEA

Issued on behalf of the above authorities by the A.L.A.

Anti-nuclear protests in Asia



Storm in a port: Boat-loads of demonstrators trying to intercept the American nuclear-powered carrier Carl Vinson entering the Japanese Naval base of Yokosuka. They tangled with police patrol boats and maritime defence agency craft. Thirteen students were arrested.

Lange fury at French A-test

Wellington (Reuter) – Mr David Lange the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said today France was "hell-bent" on more and bigger tests at Mururoa, possibly because they thought they would have to stop one day.

He told a press conference: "What is concerning us now about the French nuclear tests is that they seem "hell-bent" on increasing the number, a quite appalling escalation of the firepower.

Mr Lange announced on Friday that the latest nuclear test at Mururoa was measured by New Zealand scientists at 70 kilotonnes, much bigger than anything in the present series.

"The size of this last blast means that they have become, in my view, utterly reckless, quite careless of our interests."

● CANBERRA: The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, also criticized France for ignoring the protests of all South Pacific nations against nuclear testing in the region. (AFP reports)

"The French action shows a contempt for the views and interests of South Pacific people which can only exacerbate political difficulties between France and the peoples of the South Pacific," Mr Hayden said.

● HIROSHIMA: The city of Hiroshima, which was destroyed by a US atomic bomb in the Second World War, has protested against a joint British-American nuclear test conducted on Sunday in Nevada.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Chile: Hector Guerra Olmos

By Caroline Moorehead

Hector Guerra Olmos was arrested on August 4 last year and accused of forming an armed section of the Chilean Communist Party and being in possession of arms, explosives and subversive literature. He was sentenced to 820 days in prison.

A former accountant, he was, like many other trade union activists, unemployed for several years after the military coup of September 1973.

Observers believe the charges against Señor Guerra, in his early fifties, were based on "confessions" extracted under torture, while he was held incommunicado in a secret centre after his arrest.

An independent doctor confirmed he had been tortured and continued to suffer from the effects. The doctor's car was blown up in February.

Señor Guerra's wife Celia has been campaigning for his release. She has received death threats and been warned that if she reports them her husband will "disappear".

Señor Guerra and three others held on similar charges have brought a case against the secret police, saying they were tortured.

Señor Guerra: "Confession" extracted under torture.

Costigan report's credibility put in doubt by inquest

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

The credibility of the Costigan Royal Commission's findings into organized crime in Australia has been thrown into doubt after an inquest verdict in Brisbane on Friday and an attack on the commission's report on Sunday by Mr Neville Wran, the Premier of New South Wales.

The Brisbane inquest was on Mr Ian Coote, a former Brisbane bank manager who Mr Frank Costigan, the Royal Commissioner, said in his report had been murdered. The coroner, in contrast, found that Mr Coote had committed suicide, which was the original conclusion reached by police when Mr Coote died in 1982.

The Costigan report suggested that there was some connection between Mr Coote's death and Mr Kerry Packer, head of Australian Consolidated Press, and Mr Brian Ray, a business partner of Mr Packer.

Mr R W Bougoure, the coroner, said he had no difficulty in making his findings because he had some evidence that the Royal Commission did not have.

"My decision is not in any way critical of the findings of the Costigan Commission and any statement I make should not be construed that way", he said.

Mr Bougoure said that there was a complete lack of evidence to support a finding of murder and there was no basis for suggestions that Mr Ray or Mr Packer might have had anything to do with Mr Coote's death.

Commenting on the decision, Mr Packer said the verdict showed Mr Costigan to be either incompetent or dishonest.

"Commissioner Costigan and his assistant, Mr Meaghr, exercised the most draconian powers and could easily have ascertained the truth of their allegations if they had not been so consumed by malice", Mr Packer said.

Earlier, Mr Malcolm Turnbull, who represented Mr Packer at the inquest, criticised the Royal Commissioner and said that there was a chance legal action could be taken against Mr Costigan and Mr Meaghr over comments allegedly made about Mr Packer during the Royal Commission hearings.

The Costigan findings came under more fire from Mr Wran, who said the inquest verdict had "shattered" the credibility of the commission's findings.

The National Times, a weekly news magazine, ran a series of articles based on leaked documents from the commission and identified one of the central figures by the code name Goanna. Subsequently Mr Packer identified himself as the Goanna.

"I think it will take several years for us to recover from the damage the Costigan Royal Commission did to Australia and Australians' evaluation of their rights and liberties", Mr Wran said.

Mr Packer's tolerance of the press wore more a little thin in Adelaide on Sunday at the cricket match between Australia and the West Indies.

He became involved in an angry exchange near the ground with a photographer from the *Adelaide Advertiser*, Mr Paul Lakatos, when he objected to being photographed. In the incident which followed Mr Lakatos claims he had a tooth broken and a telephoto lens and camera worth Aus$3,000 (about £1,875) damaged when Mr Packer tore them from his neck.

Mr Packer later apologised to the newspaper over the incident and offered to pay Mr Lakatos's dental bill and said the newspaper could bill him for the damage to its equipment.

Lee confirms race is on for his succession

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

Underlining once again the emphasis on youth in Singapore's general election campaign, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the island's Prime Minister, has confirmed that he will retire in favour of a younger man in four years' time.

Mr Lee, who is still only 61, said there were at least three candidates for the succession and did not deny that they might include his son, former Brigadier Lee Hsien Loong, who retired as Deputy Commander of the Defence Forces in September to enter politics.

In the text released yesterday of an interview with the United States magazine, *Fortune*, Mr Lee said he had decided to announce his retirement early in order to force the new generation of Singapore politicians to face up to the need to search for a successor.

Age is the dominating factor in the election, scheduled for December 22, with Mr Lee's Peoples' Action Party (PAP) having pressurized a number of first generation post-independence MPs to make way for younger candidates.

North hits Seoul games

Tokyo (AP) – The North Korean Prime Minister, Mr Kang Song San, said yesterday that the 1988 Olympic Games must not be held in South Korea because the danger of Korean war "permanently prevails", and that going ahead with the Seoul Games would be a "challenge" to the North.

He said the North does not want to be host to the Games itself, but still is interested in forming joint North-South Korean athletic teams to compete in the Olympics and other international competitions.

North Korea has repeatedly expressed its opposition to the Seoul Games by reporting objections from some other countries to holding the Olympics in South Korea, which lacks diplomatic relations with the socialist countries.

But Mr Kang's statement, carried by Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency, was the strongest so far.

Filipino lawyers boycott courts to defend rights

From Keith Dalton Manila

Hundreds of human rights lawyers yesterday began an unprecedented two-day boycott of Philippine courts to protest against the lack of independence and scandalous subservience" of the judiciary to President Marcos and the military.

There will be a march today to the Supreme Court which, the lawyers said, had failed miserably to assert its independence and had a dismal record for upholding human rights.

Lawyers in at least eight regions of the country will join the protest which has the support of 22 legal groups active in defendingvictims of human rights abuses. In a manifesto, the lawyers said respect for human rights had steadily deteriorated since 1972 when President Marcos imposed martial law.

His arrest and decree-making powers had "created a climate of fear where the courts function as tools to legitimize violations of human rights".

The lawyers issued seven demands, including the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus which is suspended in the southern Philippines.

FASHION PRESENTS I by Suzy Menkes

The last word in style

In 1971, Zandra Rhodes, on a visit to Australia, bought four postcards of Ayers Rock, the great "stone cloud floating over a grass landscape".

Three years later, from that first experience and from the pictures that she took with her own camera, Zandra created her Ayers Rock print on felt. The arid Australian landscape with its sparse tufts of grass then sprouted on chiffon and finally appeared in luxurious satin in a dress for Princess Margaret.

The evolution of style – or more correctly the development of textile patterns – is the subject of Zandra Rhodes's book. She rightly describes her extraordinary fashion creations as "art". In a rather banal text but with splendid visual material, she explains how a fringed shawl in the Victoria and Albert Museum, as much as the far-flung trips to Australia or Mexico, is absorbed into her designs.

Zandra spikes some widely-held myths about her work, admitting that the slashed and torn dresses that labelled her as the High Priestess of Punk were actually inspired by a surreal print by Salvador Dali for Schiaparelli. The monumental lilies which are intimately associated with Rhodes design grew from a wedding photograph of her mother's bridal bouquet.

Although Zandra's dresses have been worn by the rich and famous (some of whom appear in the book) Zandra Rhodes is right to give her dresses a life of their own and pin them down as "butterflies", presented as coloured specimens across the pages. Like butterflies, the dresses express themselves not so much in shape, but in the intricacies of their markings and colourings. The book, especially for fashion students, is a lepidopterist's delight.

"It was like entering the tomb of Tutankhamun," says Hans Nadelhoffer of the moment when he dug out from under a snowdrift of dust Cartier's Russian records.

BOOKS

THE ART OF ZANDRA RHODES
By Zandra Rhodes and Anne Knight
(Jonathan Cape £9.95)

CARTIER JEWELLERS EXTRAORDINARY
By Hans Nadelhoffer
(Thames and Hudson £25)

McDOWELL'S DIRECTORY OF TWENTIETH CENTURY FASHION
By Colin McDowell
(Frederich Muller £20)



Grand Duchess Vladimir

The tremulous tiaras and globular gems of the Russian aristocracy lie at the heart of his new book.

In the lavish illustrations (400 in all) and dense text, Mr Nadelhoffer follows Cartier itself through changes in fashion and clientèle, as the Romanovs are overtaken in turn by the Indian Maharajahs (who gave over their Rajput treasures to be reset in Paris), and as the American heiresses pick over the carcasses of fallen empires.

It is hard to credit that in living memory the Grand Duchess Vladimir paraded her magnificent obsession with jewellery in St Petersburg, or that Barbara Hutton (who changed her married name as often as her gem settings) was at the receiving end of the dispersed Russian jewels.

Louis Cartier was a creative jeweller who was able to develop the delicate, naturalistic "garland" style of Edwardian jewellery into the abstract geometry of art deco or into oriental exotica. The prolific Poiret period of Ballet Russe design and the later Chinoiserie inspiration are both sumptuously shown in some of the 200 colour plates.

Designer Jeanne Toussaint was the other great innovator, with her menagerie of animal shapes, especially the predatory panther motif and the monstrous chimeras, coiled as bangles and glittering with precious stones.

Colin McDowell has produced the reference book that students of fashion have been waiting for – a wide-ranging encyclopaedia of concise entries which add up to a *Who's Who* (past and present) of the fashion world.

McDowell is opinionated, eclectic (there are some unexpected entries of unexceptional English designers) and mostly accurate, although Robert Piquet should surely be Piguet and it is odd to write about Hardy Amies without discussing his tailored suits.

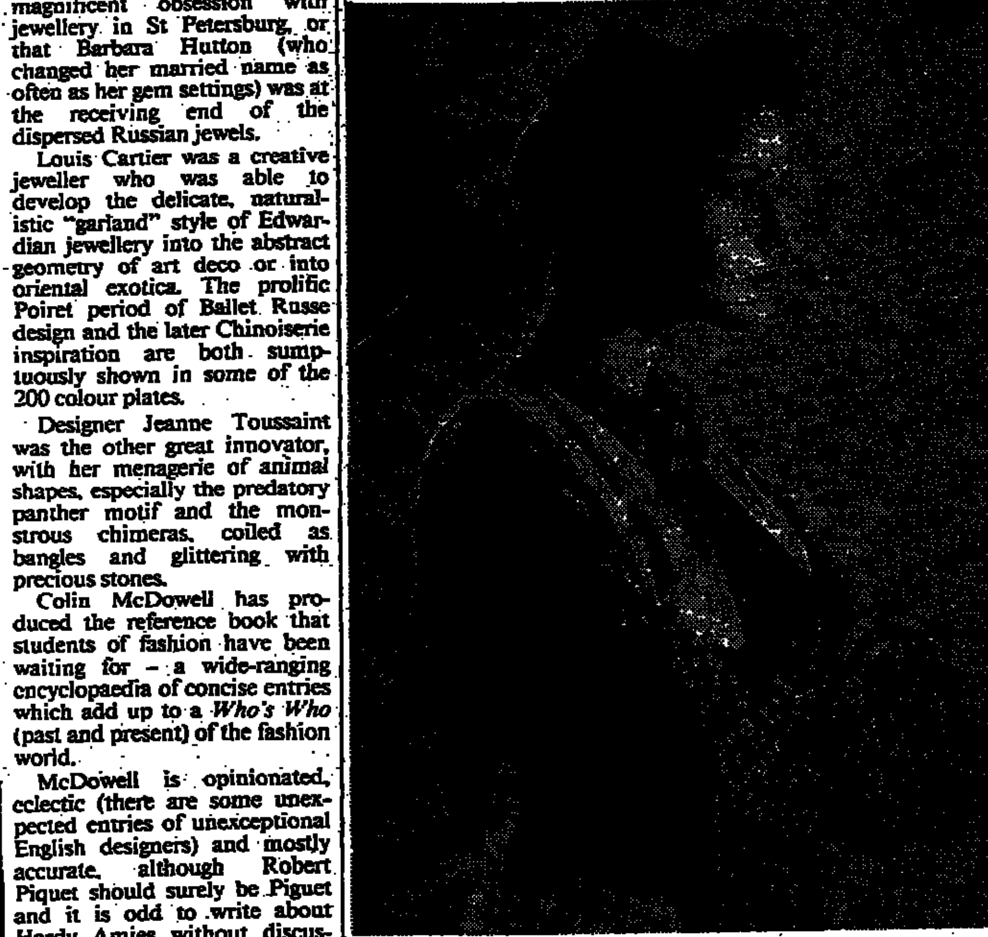
But this is a book lined with hard facts and stitched up with strong opinions. It makes for a racy read, and McDowell backs this up with some acute judgments about clothes in their social context. The section on fashion allied to art – fine and cinematic – is strong. The Directory takes us to the major fashion capitals in Paris, Italy, New York, London and Tokyo. The rest of Europe and embryonic fashion stars from Australia to Brazil do not surface.

This is not a picture book, although there is a wealth of visual material.

Perhaps McDowell's major achievement, in a profession where vanity is king, is to establish and print a birthdate for every fashion king and queen.



Christmas decorations make the best fashion presents – accessories that sparkle, shimmer and shine. Satin, brocade and velvet represent the spirit of Christmas past, appearing as waistcoats, hats and belts in richly decorated forms. Liqueur-coloured gems are big, bold baubles set on black lace and net. The brightest newcomer this party season is the brooch, frankly paste, for lapels and fastening scarves. Fake furs make warm Christmas wrappings – skating style mufflers, cossack hats and high neck sweaters have come into the shops with the cold weather. Fancy hosiery and patterned socks are the perfect stocking fillers. Christine Painell reports







Above: Rich brocade waistcoat £21.99, mixed with paisley shirt £18.99 and brocade fez £12.99, from Warehouse. Centre: Silvery filigree and antique-look buckles decorate belts, from £6.99 by Fashion Ways from Alders, Lewis'. Mosaic gloves £33.50, Whistles. Left: Leaf patterned ankle socks £3.99, The Sock Shop, Victoria, Bond Street and Knightsbridge tube stations. Textured leather slip-ons £59, from Pied à Terre, South Molton Street, W1, Brighton and branches.









FASHION PRESENTS II





Left: Clingy black jersey vest dress with full, flirty flocked net skirt £27.95 by Monix. Black grosgrain tail jacket £55 by In-Wear. Black elasticated leggings £19.95. All from Fenwick, New Bond Street, W1. Black beret on satin band £7.95 by In-Wear from Harrods Younger Set; In-Wear, St Anne Street, Manchester; 39 Union Street, Glasgow. Red gem and paste brooch £21 by Adrien Mann, Debenhams, Oxford Street, W1 and branches. Pearly necklace £6.99, bead necklaces £8.99 each, by Carolynne Read, from Harrods, Liberty; Match of Brighton. Hair by Michael Strum at Crimpers, Knightsbridge.

Inset top: Bold as brass arrowhead belt £25 by Accessible, 4 Cromwell Mews SW7 and Whistles shops. **Inset centre:** Brightly painted leather jigsaw belt £15.95 from Fenwick of Bond Street. **Inset bottom:** Waist-wittling brass buckled belt from £6.99 by Fashion Ways, from a selection at Alders, Lewis's, Selfridge, Richards and Fenwick stores. **Right centre:** Fun fur pillbox hat £7.99 by Kangol from Miss Selfridge shops. Fake fur muffler £8.95; polo neck sweater in wool mix £26.95 by French Connection; both from Fenwick of Bond Street. Copper disc earrings £9.95, Accessorize, 22 The Market, Covent Garden WC2. **Right below:** Helter Skelter tights £2.95 by Mary Quant from Fenwick. Purple leather bar shoes £69.50, Xavier Danaud, St Christopher's Place, W1.





Left: For the woman who never has a thing to wear . . . witty hats – this one in black velvet and gold lamé – made to order by David Shilling, 44 Chiltern Street, W1. **Below:** Pure paste – glitter bar £5.95, arrow brooch £10.95, jet pin £12.95, Fenwick of Bond Street. Gem set antiques: brooches in gold and platinum from Ivor Gordon, 49b Sloane Street, SW1 and Young Stephen, 1 Burlington Gardens, W1. Jacket £114, Cacharel, 103 New Bond Street, W1. Shirt £14.95, Next. Paisley tie £6.99, Tie Rack.

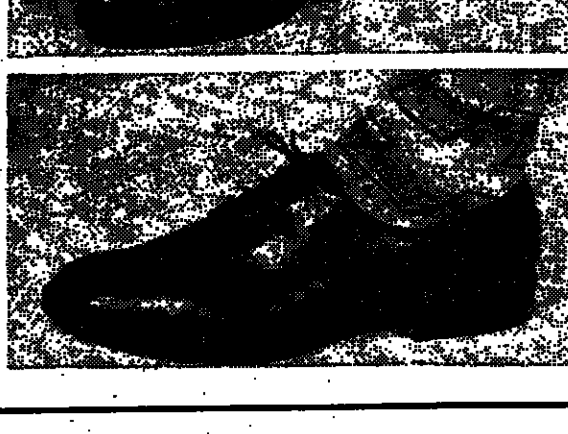








Left: Frilled gloves £2.99 Miss Selfridge. Satin head band £8.25, The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, WC2. Pink gem necklace £12.95, Accessorize, 22 The Market, Covent Garden WC2. Earrings and brooch, Fenwick. Cuddly sweater dress £42.50, Monsoon branches. **Top right:** Grey and black "Checkers" tights £1.99, Aristoc. Black patent pumps with three elastic bars £49.50, Xavier Danaud, St Christopher's Place, W1. **Centre right:** Ankle socks spotted all over £3.99 from The Sock Shop, Victoria, Bond Street and Knightsbridge tube stations. Fringed loafers in red patent £16.99, C & A stores. **Bottom right:** Geometric patterned socks £3.99, The Sock Shop. Lace-ups £89.95, Midas.







Left: Japanese erotica print on a thick shirt £40, scarf £9, under hand-knit cotton sweater with fishtail £140. All by Memento, from Browns, South Molton Street, W1. Rubber earrings £7.95, Liberty, Regent Street, W1. **Right above:** Wavy edge leather belt £19.95 in assorted colours by Nancy Fisher from Fenwick of Bond Street. **Right:** Silver arrow on black leather belt £21 by Otto Glanz from Harrods; Fenwick of Bond Street. Sweater, skirt and gloves from C & A. Metal bangle from Fenwick.



Make-up by Heidi Miller for Boots No 7 using Christmas collection "Abstract with Impact". Hair by Mario at Michaeljohn. Photographs by RUSSELL MALKIN



SPECTRUM

Government spending on advertising has been so crippled, budgets can't cope. Torin Douglas reports

The high price of a low profile

POUNDS AND PUBLICITY

The Government's controversial new slogan for drinking drivers, "Stay low", could equally well be applied to its departmental advertising budgets. For while spending by the public corporations and local authorities has increased dramatically in recent years, expenditure on direct Government advertising has effectively halved in the past 10 years.

In 1974-5 the Government's departments spent £12,874,000 on advertising, according to its specialist advertising and publicity arm, the Central Office of Information. At 1983 prices, that would have amounted to £40,698,000. Yet in 1983-4 the Government spent just £21,128,000 on its advertising campaigns.

Exactly what constitutes "Government" advertising is a vexed question, but it is generally held to include all departmental advertising placed through the COI, such as recruitment for the Ministry of Defence (armed services) and Home Office (police and prison officers); road safety advertising for the Transport Department; recruiting blood donors for the DHSS; and conservation campaigns for the Department of Energy.

There are many other bodies, however, whose spending is on occasion held to be Government advertising, even though the campaigns are not handled by the COI.

By far the biggest example is the Department for National Savings, which last year spent £8.5 million advertising, according to Media Expenditure Analysis Ltd.

Others include the Scottish Development Agency (£2.1 million last year, according to MEAL), the Welsh Development Agency (£1.4 million), the English Tourist Board (£1.2 million), the Scottish Tourist Board (£1.4 million), and the Health Education Council (£1.4 million). In its annual league table of the top 10 big spending companies, headed by Unilever, MEAL lumps all these organizations together with the Government: even so, its total of £40,549,000 gives the Government only sixth place.

In 1975, it headed this league table, though only for one year. Its position resulted from a combination of three large, one-off campaigns: the first "Save It" energy-saving campaign; the EEC referendum campaign; and, most controversially, the counter-inflation campaign, which was banned from television by the Independent Broadcasting Authority on the grounds that it was political.

"Since 1975 the decline in spending on government advertising has seemed deliberate"

Since 1975, the decline in direct Government advertising expenditure has been steady and seemingly deliberate. Donald Grant, the director general of the COI, thinks there are various reasons. "There has been a determination to cut Government expenditure generally, and that includes advertising", he says. "But just as significant has been the fact that some of the big-spending campaigns are no longer needed: Clunk-Click stopped when seat-belt legislation came in."

Nevertheless, the fact is that on those campaigns that are still needed, Government expenditure has not kept pace with the retail price index, let alone inflation in media expenditure. Many budgets are no longer enough to do the job for which they are intended.

"A million pounds nationally on television does not go far these days", says one ad man with long experience of Government campaigns. But the new drink and driving campaign has a budget of just £1.15 million, divided between television, newspapers, magazines, posters and radio.

The decline has coincided with an increased questioning of the role of the COI in Government circles. Traditionally, the COI has appointed the advertising agencies, negotiated with the media and set the budgets, in consultation with the departments, but it is increasingly being bypassed for some campaigns, such as those for the British Telecom and British Airways flotations. Earlier this year, it lost its Treasury "vote" and is now paid by the departments for the campaigns they need.

Whether the Government should go the whole hog and break up the COI, leaving departments free to handle their own publicity on their own, is a question that has been hotly debated within Whitehall for many years. A number of departments maintain that they could do their own advertising perfectly well. On the other hand, smaller departments, who advertise less, could not. Also, there is little doubt that the COI pays its way, in that its central negotiation of press and television discounts covers its costs two or three times over.

The COI has another important role, however: to ensure that the standards of Government advertising are kept uniformly high.

"There is a long tradition that you don't spend taxpayers' money on a political cause", says Donald Grant, "and I cannot think of an occasion since I've been here that a COI campaign has fallen foul of the Opposition for such a reason."

Nevertheless, there was an outcry in Parliament last year when it was discovered that Defence ministers were proposing to launch a £1 million campaign putting across the case for nuclear weapons. As a result the plan was quickly abandoned.

THE POLITICAL TIGHTROPE

Since 1978, when the Conservative Party's "Labour Isn't Working" poster first appeared, attracting instant outrage from Labour ministers, and considerable media discussion, the advertising agency, Saatchi & Saatchi, has built up an almost mythical reputation both within the business and outside, not least among politicians and their advisers.

The agency has had a major influence, many advertising people believe, on the growth and the tone of political advertising in this country.

CHRISTMAS FOR CAROL

Stay low

OR YOU MIGHT LIVE TO REGRET IT

The cost of controversy: 'Stay Low' campaign will cost just over £1 million

The aggressive, uncompromising campaign it ran for the Conservative Party in 1978 and 1979 opened many people's eyes to what could be done through the medium of large posters and full-page newspaper ads. It is widely believed that this campaign was the original inspiration for the GLC advertising that has caused the Government so much confusion, and in turn inspired many other bodies to harness the power of heavyweight advertising.

Undoubtedly there is more "issue" advertising – the industry's euphemism for political, as opposed to party political, campaigns – these days than ever before. it is reflected in the growth in the number of "political" complaints received by the two advertising control bodies, the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which is responsible for other media.

The two bodies have different attitudes towards political advertising, which explains why the vast majority of issue advertising appears in the press and on posters. The IBA, under the Broadcasting Act, is not permitted to accept political advertising.

By contrast, the ASA which is a self-regulatory body, funded by the advertising business, does not attempt to pass judgement on political ads, saying it has no wish to hinder freedom of expression.

It has received 68 complaints against ads it regards as political so far this year, 12 of them against the GLC; and others against bodies such as the Conservative Party, British Nuclear Fuels, the Tobacco Advisory Council, British Telecom, the SDP, Aims of Industry, Greepeace, the National Front and the National Coal Board.

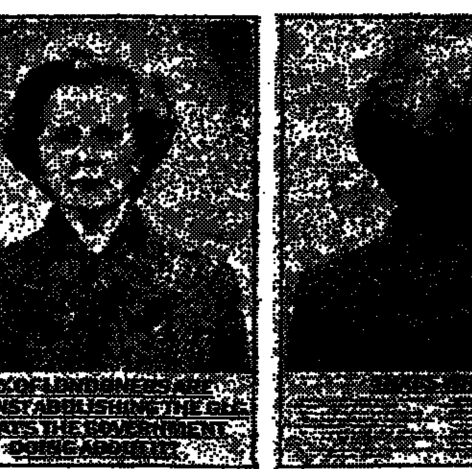
Not everyone is happy that the ASA should wash its hands of political advertising in this way. The chairman of the Ted Bates agency, Mr Winston Fletcher, who has advised the SDP on its advertising campaigns, wrote in *The Times*: "Why are political advertisements not required, like all others, to be legal, decent, honest and truthful?"

The director of the ASA, Mr Peter Thomson, says: "Our position stems from a general view about allowing the maximum amount of freedom of speech in a democracy and if there were to be some form of censorship, it would be quite inappropriate for it to be done by an unelected body such as ourselves."

Mr Harry Theobalds, the IBA's controller of advertising, says: "In the past 12 months we've been under increasing pressure as a result of the big issues, such as the abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan boroughs. We've had to turn down CND – it would be hard to argue that they're not a body with political objects – and then argue that we accept recruitment advertising for the Army.

"On the GLC campaign, we rejected the wording "GLC Working *for* London" but we decided "Working *in* London" was factual. People say this is playing with words, and it is, but the fact is we have to walk a tightrope at times."

LABOUR ISN'T WORKING.



Two campaigns: Top, the Conservative poster from 1978, and one of this year's GLC anti-abolition posters

It is the GLC campaign that has aroused the greatest controversy in the last year, partly because of the undoubted impact of the campaign and partly because it is being funded with ratepayers' money.

Mr Chris Powell, joint managing director of Boase Massimi Pollitt, the GLC's ad agency, maintains that the question of the GLC's abolition is not a party political issue within the GLC, since all parties oppose the Government's action, and therefore that the use of ratepayers' money for the campaign is legitimate.

Mr Peter Thomson of the ASA points out that the novelty in recent months is that it has been the political left that has started using advertising, as well as the right, and Mr Powell believes it is appropriate that this should be so. He says: "We believe that advertising agencies are in the postion of advocates and that the ad industry has a responsibility to make its top talent available to anyone who is legally entitled to express their views on a subject."

But what in the end can advertising achieve? While it can change attitudes and encourage people to wear seats belts or save energy, can it actually affect the political process? Mr Tim Bell, the director of Saatchi & Saatchi in charge of the Conservative Party advertising and now, in a personal capacity, a consultant to the National Coal Board, thinks that in certain circumstances it can.

"Advertising is little more than the modern day extension of the soap box"

"I don't think our advertising campaign won the 1979 election for the Conservatives", he says. "But I do believe that the 'Labour Isn't Working' poster stopped Jim Callaghan calling an election in the autumn of 1978 when he might well have won."

He rejects the analogy between the Conservative Party advertising and that of the GLC. "I think the comparison is invidious. To start with, the Conservatives went round raising money from people who knew what use it was going to be put to, whereas the GLC is simply using ratepayers' money to make a political statement.

"And whereas I would be prepared to put up any of our Conservative ads to an independent group for vetting, the GLC ads could not stand up to an impartial test at all. How can they say that Whitehall is taking over London when most of the functions of the GLC are being devolved on to the 32 London boroughs? It's just not true."

Despite Mr Bell's confidence, many observers would maintain that the Conservative advertising would fail such a test, too – and that, of course, is the problem. The bias and distortion is in the eye of the beholder, whether the ad is for a political party, the GLC, the Tobacco Advisory Council or whoever.

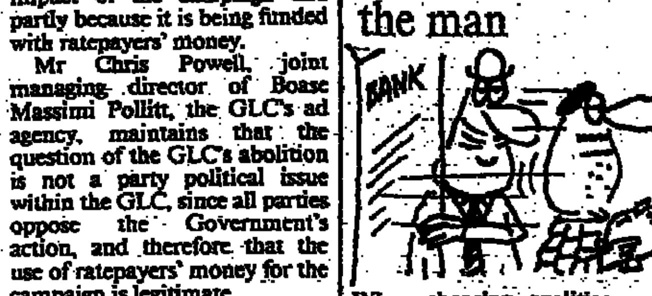
Yet advertising as the ASA's Mr Thomson points out, is little more than the modern-day extension of the soap box, and Mr Bell agrees. "I think the whole idea of public debate is important and I think the purity of paid-for communication – in the sense that everyone knows who is making the statement and can therefore judge it – is a very good thing."

Also, like all advertising people, he finds issue advertising more rewarding than selling products. "Let's face it, the benefits offered in selling an opinion are far greater than those in selling a soap powder. The benefit of persuading someone to vote Conservative is that life will be better, which is a much more important message than clean clothes."

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: PUBLIC OPINION

Manners maketh the man



When choosing qualities considered important, the British are the most concerned about good manners among Europeans; the French least.

Two thirds of the British – 68 per cent – chose good manners from a list of 17 qualities, making it the second most important after honesty. By contrast, the French put manners in tenth place. Instead they value thrift, by three to one. Fewer than one in ten of the British value thrift, according to interviews in the European Values Study Group survey reported in the book *Europe at the Crossroads*, by Jean Stoetzel.

Taking a chance

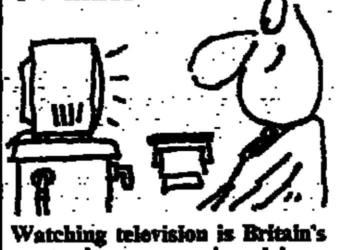
In Britain, 35 per cent of the population say they have bought Premium Bonds in the last year, and one in 20 says they have bought them in the last week.

In the United States the 70 per cent who approve the idea of a weekly lottery would be, with the exception of the few winners, chucking their money away.

Only 6 per cent of Britons believe that gambling is morally wrong and should be discouraged.

In America Roper found there is resounding support for a weekly lottery run by the Government to help reduce the national debt. A total of 70 per cent approve the idea, 24 per cent do not.

TV times



Watching television is Britain's most time consuming leisure actitivity. Despite fluctuating viewing figures over the last two or three years, the average Briton watches about three hours of television a day, more than any European viewer. However, it is nothing by comparison to Americans. They watch more than five hours per average weekday, including day and evening viewing.

The American weekday viewing public is disproportionately female, while men watch more often than women at weekends. The average American spends 2.1 hours glued to the box between 7 am and 5 pm on weekdays and 3.4 hours in the evenings.

On an average weekend they watch 5.5 hours of television. On week nights, between a quarter and a third of the time is spent watching dramatic or comedy series (29 per cent), news (28 per cent) and movies (26 per cent). Weekend viewing is substantially different with movies in first place

Robert M. Worcester

The author is chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, *published by the firm.*

Correction

In Findings on Public Opinion in October, a slip of the slide rule indicated that there are 17 million working women in Britain. Audrey Slaughter, editor of *Working Woman* magazine, was quick to point out that the most recent figures indicate that 10.2 million women, including 6.7 million married women, work either full or part-time.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

Enormous interest was aroused a few months ago over the identity of the new Poet Laureate. All of that interest has now been dissipated owing to the extreme slowness with which the matter is being decided.

So in order to rescue the event and give it all the glamour and glitter it deserves, Moreover Promotions Ltd has decided to put it on a commercial footing and stage it as it should be staged, in a manner which will put both the Booker Prize and Miss World into the shadows. Our offer, I am glad to say, has been accepted.

The contestants will be flown into this country next week and arrive one by one at Heathrow. As most of them are already in the country, this means that they will all have to be flown out this week, prior to their arrival, but as I think I mentioned, no expense is being spared.

One of the contestants will be held at the airport on suspicion of carrying drugs. Another will be asked on the Russell Harty Show and will cause a sensation by saying: "Who is Russell Harty?". Two of them will come to blows over the quality of Clive James's verse (we hope very much that one of them will be Clive James himself) and Dame Edna Everage will go through the Something To Declare channel and demand to be searched. All of this, of course, is merely to attract publicity, and will in no way detract from what is a serious occasion.

In the days before the contest itself the poets, living at a secret address in London's West End, will issue libellous bulletins about each other's poetry, coming out of hiding only to buy amazingly expensive costumes for the great day itself. Philip Larkin will withdraw from the contest in a blaze of publicity and Pam Ayres will depart in floods of tears, claiming to have been the victim of an approach by Sir Les Patison.

Excitement will mount uncontrollably.

Roger McGough, who is entering as Miss Liverpool, will write a satirical verse about the contest itself and the judges will meet to decide whether to ban him or not. They will decide not to, but give him three weeks suspension. Melvyn Bragg arrives to interview the contestants and finds himself going in for the competition owing to a clerical error. Kingsley Amis becomes a late entrant and reads his "Ode to a Hangover" on BBC News. All this, of course, is merely to attract publicity and will not detract from what is a very solemn occasion.

On the day itself, large crowds will gather outside the Albert Hall, attracted by a wild rumour that Princess Michael of Kent has entered the contest under a pseudonym. Robert Maxwell will make a late but unsuccessful attempt to take over the contest. The poets themselves will then arrive in stage coaches specially hired for the occasion and will declaim impromptu verses on the steps of the Albert Memorial to boost their own claims for the title. A mysterious lady entrant will be unmasked as Kenny Everett and thrown out, though all in the best possible taste.

The judges (who will include Henry Cooper, Michael Aspel, Barbara Cartland, Nigel Dempster and a bemused D. J. Enright) will arrive by helicopter, and then the serious business will start.

For the first round, the poets will parade in eighteenth century poets' costumes being marked for the beauty of their wigs and knee-breeches.

The top 15 will go into the second round, wearing costumes of their own choice, and reading a poem on the subject of "Why I want to be Poet Laureate in Not More Than a Hundred Words".

The final seven will then return and be given five minutes each in which to whip up the audience to uncontrollable fervour. The judges will retire to consider their verdict. Barbara Cartland will temporarily delay things by voting for herself, but finally the decision will be made and the results announced in reverse order, after which the tearful winner will be crowned and embark on a year of non-stop glamour and hard work, which should net him at least £40,000.

Whoever emerges on top, poetry will be the winner.

Entry forms from this address. Please enclose 500 British Telecom shares with each entry.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 518)

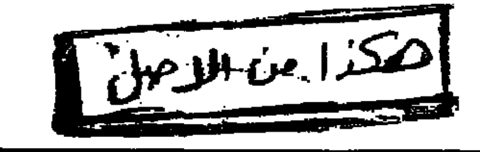
ACROSS
1 Impulsive person (6)
5 Aim (4)
8 Smell (5)
9 Encroacher (7)
11 Bedtime drink (8)
13 Tam-tam (4)
15 Restricted period (7,6)
17 Not any (4)
18 Country boundary (8)
21 Wrap (7)
22 Berks racecourse (5)
23 Fall (4)
24 Describe (6)

DOWN
2 In midst of (5)
3 Vicious dog (3)
4 Affectedly formal (4,3,6)
5 Donate (4)
6 Strenuous (7)
7 Drowsiness (10)
10 Restore (10)
12 Yugoslav war leader (4)
14 Office messenger (4)
16 White fur (7)
19 Meet with (5)
20 Toss (4)
22 Cleopatra's snake (3)

SOLUTION TO No 517

ACROSS: 1 Blend 4 Ruderal 8 Asdic 9 Soupcon 10 Nowadays 11 Stir 13 Unendurable 17 Cage 18 Ribaldry 21 Emanate 22 Ombre 23 Endless 24 Rerun

DOWN: 1 Beaune 2 Endow 3 Decadent 4 Risky business 5 Dour 6 Recital 7 Liners 12 Paramour 14 Niggard 15 Accede 16 Wyvern 19 Debar 20 Laze



The Castle Race

by Christopher Martin
illustrated by David Hockney

ONCE upon a time, and a time before that, there lived in the Northlands in the Kingdom of Hrolf, a beautiful princess named Asa.

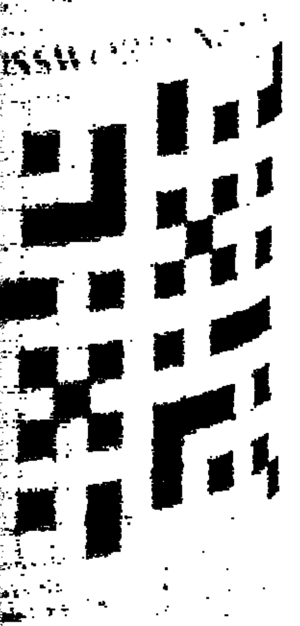
She had many suitors from all parts, but two noble princes, Agnay and Volund, were far more persistent and determined than the rest.

Unable to decide between them, Asa sought her father's advice. 'Both are princes,' she said, 'both fine horse-men and one as handsome as the other. How shall I choose?'

At this, King Hrolf summoned the two princes to his court. 'Guarding the northern and southern entrances to my Kingdom are two identical hills,' he said. 'Take one hill each and on it build a castle fit for a princess. Whoever shall finish first will marry Princess Asa. But one thing. You must complete the task for no more money than this.' And so saying the King gave each prince one thousand crowns in gold (a modest fortune in those days). The two princes began at once, though with rather different attitudes of mind.

Prince Agnay reasoned thus: 'It is a race,' he said, 'so speed is of the essence. I will engage many labourers who will have to work for low wages. We will use local stone because it is convenient and cheap, if a little difficult to work. We won't waste time with proper scaffolding, we will sleep rough and eat what wild berries can be found on the hill.'

Prince Volund was of a different mind: 'Building castles is long, laborious and often dangerous work,' he said. 'I will engage only enough men that I can pay fair wages. We will



haul stone from across the mountains because it is easier to work. We must cut down pine forests as scaffolding and to make proper shelters for the men, and we will engage full-time hunters to keep us well supplied with deer and wild boar.'

'Furthermore,' said Prince Volund, 'every man who helps me build this castle shall have a part ownership of it, which will entitle him and his family to seek refuge here in times of trouble.'

At the end of the first summer, King Hrolf came to view the progress. Agnay's castle was half complete, but poor Volund had only just begun. The people laughed at Volund. 'It will doubtless be a very fine castle when it's finished,' they mocked. 'What a pity there will be no princess to live in it.' King Hrolf wasn't so sure.

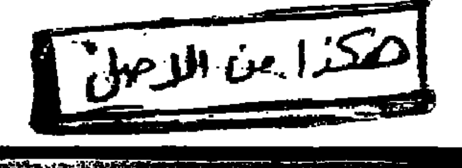
Then winter came. And as you know, winters in the Northlands are very severe. Cold hands found Agnay's stone even harder to work. Accidents, caused by the lack of scaffolding, trebled. The berries disappeared from the hillside, and where there had been grass for a bed, now there was snow.

Mumblings and grumblings became visible discontent, and one by one Agnay's men downed what tools they had and asked, 'Why should we work under these conditions?' Volund's labourers knew they would gain lifelong security for their families from the finished castle. They went to Volund and said, 'Because we are so far behind in the race, we have looked around and found ways of being more efficient.'

And so it was that as Agnay fell into disarray, Volund went from strength to strength. And, as you will have guessed by now, one summer and winter later he not only finished first, but had built by far the most beautiful castle.

At the wedding, which by all accounts was a splendour in itself, King Hrolf took Volund to one side. 'I have gained more than a son,' he said.

'In this part of the Northlands, the lessons that you have taught will never be forgotten.'



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مكبرا عن الاصل

THE ARTS

Galleries

An array of well seasoned Old Masters

Art – Commerce – Scholarship
Colnaghi

Paintings and Sculpture of Three Centuries
Heim

Clarity in Awareness
Alan Jacobs

Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings
Johnny van Haeften

By the beginning of December, the art world is usually well and truly dedicated to the contemplation of Christmas still to come, and is hopefully laying out its supplies of preferably not too expensive bits and pieces that someone, somewhere, might possibly contemplate buying as a present for a loved one or even, in extremis, for himself. It is definitely not the time for heavyweight shows. But this year seems to be the exception to the rule: several West End galleries have on displays of their most impressive wares, and plan to run them right up to Christmas. This means that even if you cannot afford even to imagine a purchase, at least you can garner a lot of free satisfaction just from looking at what others have already bought or in the fulness of time may buy.

The most immediately impressive show of this kind is probably **Art – Commerce – Scholarship**, at Colnaghi until the end of the week. It is designed to be impressive, reminding us of some of the extraordinary riches which have passed through the company's hands since 1760. Actually, the earliest sale represented is that of Metsu's *A Lady Reading a Letter*, negotiated around 1900, and very splendid it looks, recently cleaned it would appear, for the most part in superb condition, and obviously much more easily seen and better displayed than in its usual Irish country house setting. Even more familiar in principle, and even more difficult to see properly in practice, is the Westminster Hospital's Veronese *Resurrection*, acquired through Colnaghi in 1950. Though it hangs in the hospital chapel, it is not there well lit, and entails of lot of permissions and explanations to get to; here it emerges in all its splendour, only dimmed a little by proximity to paintings which have been more recently cleaned and restored.

One of these, Dolci's *St Nicholas of Bari saving the Christian Boy*, is so calculatedly bizarre that it automatically attracts attention to itself, and would even without the sparkle of newly de-grimed paint. The bearded and mitred saint, attentive to the prayers of the slave-boy that he might be at home for the feast of St Nicholas, has swooped down and carried the lad off by his hair, which seems to incommode him not one bit, though the feasting Turks below look flabbergasted, as well they might; Dolci's colours are rich and strange, and his sense of dramatic (if not melodramatic) effect is sure. Another very striking and odd painting, at present in the same Swiss collection, is Pier-Leone Ghezzi's *Two Musicians*, which is almost the first thing you see on entering. The musicians are climbing a flight of stairs, the one in front looking very cheery with a large bass-fiddle flung over his shoulder, the one behind a lot more worried. They are following someone just sweeping out of the picture and indicated merely by his heel, the tip of his sword and the edge of his coat – the canvas does not appear to have been cut down – and the general effect is hauntingly funny and mysterious.

Outstanding among the works of major masters on show are the series of five Van Dyck busts of *Apostles* from Althorp, now on their way to a private collection in Switzerland, and therefore on all accounts not to be missed; the excellent catalogue argues out the details of the case for assuming that these at least are among the primary series from Van Dyck's own hand, rather than any of the copies and replicas which have bedevilled art history since the Antwerp court case of 1660. (The catalogue also, incidentally, has a number of fascinating introductory essays, including one by Donald Garstang which outlines the relationship between Colnaghi and Berenson when Isabella Stewart Gardner's collection was being formed, from hitherto unpublished archives of the company.) And if one doubts the ability of admittedly lesser masters to hold their own in such company, there are such discoveries as Henri-Pierre Danloux's delectable portrait of the (obviously justly) celebrated courtesan *Mlle Rosalie Duthé* from the period of her strategic withdrawal to London during the Revolution, and Joseph Wright of Derby's powerfully direct *The Captive*, which dates from his year in Rome but was inspired by a passage in Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.



Adriaan van der Werff's *A Cat Watching Two Children with a Mousetrap*

Just across Piccadilly in St James's are three more shows of Old Masters remarkably substantial for the time of the year. Heim have until December 21 **Paintings and Sculptures of Three Centuries**, accompanied by a catalogue which, as usual, includes several substantial contributions to scholarship, such as the identifying of the curious and in some ways wilfully awkward allegory *Temperance* as the work of relatively unfamiliar sixteenth-century painter Herman Posthumus, with his unexpected combination of Northern and Mantuan elements. The show also includes two bronzes, *Angelica and Medoro* (the famous tree-inscribing episode) and *Diana and a Satyr* now attributed to Ferdinando Tacca, the so-called "missing link" in the chain of Florentine sculptors in bronze. Also to be seen are an excellent Giordano portrait of a *Begger Philosopher*, the somewhat obscure iconography of which is being elucidated at the moment by Professor Oreste Ferrari, and a large early battle-scene by Charles Parrocel.

The two other shows appear happily in the aftermath of the Royal Academy's immensely popular *Age of Vermeer and de Hooch* show, which evidently, whatever reservations critics may have had about its living up exactly to its title, went straight to the heart of the great British public. Possibly those who enjoyed that show's general coarseness might find Clarity in Awareness, the show of Dutch and Flemish still-lifes at Alan Jacobs until after Christmas, a little too refined for their taste. But I do not think so: the still-life, though these days a rather overlooked product of the golden age of Dutch painting, does lend itself to an extraordinary variety of expression, indicating the character of the artist just as surely as the more extrovert genre painting. There is, for example, a world of difference between the rather stiff formality and almost symmetrical arrangement of Philippe de Marlier's *Bouquet of Flowers in a Patterned Pottery Vase* and Adriaen Coorte's slightly surrealistic *Still Life of Shells on a Stone Ledge*.

While the Alan Jacobs show is strong on consistency and concentration, the show of **Dutch and Flemish Old Master Paintings** at Johnny Van Haeften until December 21 thrives on variety. There are genre scenes such as might have been at the Academy, including a very interesting (and rare) unfinished example by Egbert van Heemskerk the Elder, a tavern scene in which some figures are quite finished and others just a sketch with a face. There are flower pieces, religious compositions (though the grandest, by Thievaert, has already been borne away by an impatient purchaser), a delightful Adriaan van der Werff of two (slightly sinister?) children playing with a mousetrap and watched carefully by a cat, and a Teniers the Younger *Temptation of St Anthony* with some peculiarly daft drunken animals making a rather poor job of leading the saint astray. And, perhaps most striking, Richard van Bleeck's *Portrait of The Painter Coenraet Roepel* at work on one of his own typical still-lifes, which he himself obliged by painting on in the easel in the picture; both have signed their contributions, with a flourish and, one would say, a fitting sense of pride. Clearly even a substantial Old Master show does not necessarily preclude some pre-Christmas fun if that is what you fancy at this time of year.

John Russell Taylor

Television

Now prove it

Abstraction piled upon abstractions, said Professor Jean Dieudonne of modern mathematics in BBC2's **Horizon** last night. The principal participants were appropriately photographed as though atop mountains. Most of us were surely scrabbling in the foothills. In no way could Jon Palfreman's *A Mathematical Mystery Tour* be said to be an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act.

Mathematicians, it seems, are resigned to an absence of proof in many corners of their infinite world but they have had time to reconcile themselves to it. It was in 1931 that Kurt Godel produced his "Incompleteness", theorem which demonstrated that mathematics would always remain incomplete. They appear happy to think away to "a lot of beautiful and important results", as Dr Dieudonne called them, limited only by their own mortality.

Such proofs as mathematicians have had in the past are not always available to them. Pierre de Fermat, for instance. In 1631 he wrote that he had discovered a marvellous proof about a type of equation but that the margin of his writing paper was too narrow to contain it. A prize now awaits the mathematician with a solution and a wider piece of paper.

Just how trying mathematics can be may not always be appreciated. Gottlob Frege laboured to reduce mathematics to a system of logic. He thought he was there when our own Bertrand Russell, an admirer but with his eyes open, wrote and indicated an illogicallity. He was right and a devastated Frege acknowledged it in a footnote to his life's work.

Russell tried to resolve the contradictions in Frege's work in his *Principia Mathematica*. The effort, thought Dr Ivor Grattan-Guinness, editor of the *Journal of the History and Philosophy of Logic*, broke him intellectually – "he was not as sharp after as before". Russell's massive *Principia* ("like wallpaper") was, "like some vast overture to a work that never got written".

Extraordinary efforts are still made. Two Japanese scientists have calculated Pi to almost 10½ million decimal places, which seems a rightly irrational thing to do with an irrational number, but for the most part Herr Godel's conclusion that you just can't win is considered liberating. Many conundrums rest in the pigeon-hole marked "undecidable".

Computers will not assist. Mathematicians will not trust a machine when it comes to proof. "If a computer makes a mistake", said Professor René Thom, "then the proof is not a proof". As Eric Morecambe used to say: "There's no answer to that".

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Another first

The most splendid event in the San Francisco opera season so far was Joan Sutherland's singing in the third act of an otherwise dull and dubious *Anna Bolena*. Miss Sutherland has sung 10 roles here since 1961, including four "career firsts" (Maria Stuarda, Rosalinda, Esclarmonde and the *Trovatore* Leonora), but I do not recall a performance more artful, melodious and expressive than this, San Francisco's first *Anna Bolena*, in an opulent production originally staged for Toronto last May.

In her duet with Jane Seymour and especially in the long climactic scene leading up to Anne Boleyn's death, she moved effortlessly from emotion to emotion: anger, pity, outrage, dejection, delirium, final resignation, all the while leaping through intricate ornaments and pouring out yards of magnificent and sweetly compelling sound.

Apart from Miss Sutherland's astonishing performance (which Chicago will hear next, and no doubt other places soon), Kevin Langan's robust Henry VIII, and a fortune's worth of "authentic-Tudor" set costumes, there was little to admire about this production. Livia Budai's Jane Seymour was sharp and ill-sung, with many notes plummy and wide of the mark. She improved markedly by Act III, but withdrew after one performance.

Rockwell Blake's Percy sounded as thin and strained as a cracked reed whistle, pinching into ugly falsetto at the top. While the conductor Richard Bonynge's plodding, pedestrian pace may have created the comfortable "singing space" his wife requires, it totally destroyed Donizetti's exuberance, and established a musical world that was flaccid and unvaried.

An *Elektra* directed by Regina Resnik (the first production venture by one of the classic Klytemnestras) was clean and clear, almost lyrical, though devoid of the wild fire one expects. Janis Martin's first Elektra was full and free-voiced, of a quality like cold steel: potent but never "mad" or alarming. Carol Neblett, as Chrysothemis, was the best performer in the cast: sensous, deep and strong, flawless in both her singing and her stage presence. Victoria Cortez, replacing Régine Crespin (who was scheduled to sing her first Klytemnestra), had a peculiarly mannish voice, with an odd, discontinuous range. Her sudden shifts from baritone "speaking" into song were bizarre; but then so is the role.

Jeffrey Tate, in his San Francisco debut, conducted the full-sized Strauss orchestra more crisply and intelligently than the raucous expressionist frenzy one usually hears. All these resources, deployed by Miss Resnik within a dark claustrophobic "stone igloo" set, conspired to create an *Elektra* more decorous and genteel than it probably ought to be.

David Littlejohn

Debuts

The Warwick Arts Trust is an excellent place in which to view paintings, but its bare plaster walls and intimate dimensions deal harshly with any pianist whose treatment of a large Steinway is at all cumbersome. The New Yorker **Samual Bartos** seemed consistently to misjudge the relative weights needed by tune and accompaniment, and his touch was far too uneven to bring the arpeggios of Schubert's A flat Impromptu cascading down with proper delicacy.

Both here and in Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata he also revealed a tendency towards impatience, robbing bars of their full metre.

He impressed far more in Bartók's Op 14 Suite, matching the music's sardonic energy with a more disciplined rhythmic awareness, and producing a far cleaner piano texture – possibly because he pedalled with greater discrimination here. Movement from Ravel's *Miroirs* confirmed that Bartos is technically competent, but lacking the ability as yet to communicate his warmth of feeling for the music. If he cannot establish any rapport with listeners sitting, salon-style, a yard or so from his right elbow, he is unlikely to ignite audiences in larger arenas.

Richard Morrison

Concerts

When aerobics from the podium are not quite enough

Philharmonia/Davis
Festival Hall

It was very much a Sunday afternoon concert, with not quite enough adrenalin, or perhaps rehearsal time, to dissuade of us of the fact. There was no shortage of visual excitement, to be sure, with Andrew Davis engaged in wild aerobics on the podium, and with John Lill's fingers as strong and supple on the keys as if they had been out jogging. Mere physicality, though, can be something of a short-cut to Rachmaninov and Prokofiev.

After Rachmaninov's transcription for orchestra of his *Vocalise*, a pleasant enough beginning, came his Third Piano Concerto. It began well, with Lill's introduction of the first subject suspended lightly just over the surface of the keyboard. But in order that its invention should expand rather than harden, this work, too, needs not a little vocalise of its own.

The generation of energy up to the first movement's two cadenzas leaned, both orchestrally and pianistically, too much on the merely percussive and dynamic: by the time the aggrandized solo first subject reached its peak, its tone had become fixed, rather than being allowed to radiate its warmth.

This was as much to do with the fact that inner details – woodwind colourings, pianistic whimsicalities, – were underestimated for the organic part they must always play. This made the finale, and indeed the performance as a whole, efficient with the satisfaction of a completed jigsaw, rather than a recreation of something fearfully and wonderfully made.

After the interval came Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony, well played, tautly structured, but, again, lacking the final whiplash of imaginative insight to send it on its way with true panache.

The first movement picked up as it progressed, more thanks to the inner strength of the strings' ensemble than anything else. As the central scherzo strutted along, it set up more fun than fiendishness. This was, true enough, the Cinderella Prokofiev of the rosy cheeks and wide blue eyes, but without the mordant wit of his mind. John McCaw spiced the finale with some nicely invigorating clarinet playing.

Hilary Finch

One man's quixotic quest

LSO/Kaplan
Festival Hall

Now this is a tricky one. What standards can one find by which to judge a conductor who (as you may possibly have gathered from the press in the last few days) claims no qualifications other than a love of Mahler's Second Symphony so consuming that he has travelled the world to hear it, has memorized it, and has taught himself conducting for the sole purpose of conducting this one work?

Gilbert Kaplan's quixotic quest has certainly caught the public imagination: as he has suggested, he is fulfilling everyone's dreams for them, and moreover, I suspect, he confirms the lingering suspicion that there is not that much to conducting and that anyone who tries hard enough can do it. (After all, if Mr Kaplan's soul had been caught by Brahms's Second Piano Concerto, he *would have had a tough time* teaching himself to play that from scratch.)

The actual results on Sunday night, when the LSO imported the maestro to repeat the performance which has already set New York alight, should have been gratifying to Mr Kaplan, but also reassuring for any real conductors around. He can do it. He knows what he wants and his gestures, though sometimes soggy, are decisive enough to convey it. He knows the piece. I don't think (it is often difficult to tell) that the LSO was merely following its leader – a practice it employs with numerous conductors far more experienced than Kaplan.

He managed many awkward transitions with a boldness that won my admiration – slashing ritenutos before some of the climaxes with a sublime confidence that the orchestra would be with him, which they were. Both the quietest and the most tumultuous sections of the final movements were naturally impressive, and the very end was managed with enormous panache.

So it worked. All that was missing was what a conductor really should be doing: maintaining tension, giving the vast expanses of the first movement a sense of architecture, all that comes under the portmanteau word interpretation. One could say that Kaplan's scherzo was rushed, his slow movement dragged. There ws no doubt he felt every bar, but there is, happily, more to conducting than that.

One other thing, in case you are thinking of trying it. Mr Kaplan is a millionaire.

Nicholas Kenyon





THE TIMES DIARY

Showdown trailer

Sir Richard Attenborough, chairman of the British Film Institute, has threatened Lord Gowrie with his and other resignations from the board of governors if the Government cuts the Institute's grant next year. And in a letter leaked to the Diary, BFI director Anthony Smith also warns the beleaguered Arts Minister that any grant reduction would kill off the BFI Production Board – "virtually the only national source of funds for experiment and innovation in filmmaking". This, says Smith, "would be a tragedy of dramatic proportions. . .would cause dismay around the world. . .would send out a contemptuous message to all those who admire the many and varied successes of British cinema of the last two or three years." The letter then warns of the devastating implications on myriad other important aspects of the BFI's work. Its timing and leakage – one day after a leaked *Observer* story on how the National Theatre wants a £1.5m increase from the Arts Council to stave off financial crisis – is no accident. The BFI fears Lord Gowrie will lop *its* grant to bail out the National.

Beat the system

Newsnight's interview last week with Major Gornicki, the Polish government spokesman who glibly promised that the killers of Father Popieluszko would be brought to justice, has had remarkable repercussions. Watching the programme was Dr Marek Bagniewski, a Polish surgeon who came to London to see relatives four months ago and has since applied for asylum in Britain. In May 1983 Bagniewski admitted 19-year-ago student Grzegorz Przemyk – the son of a Solidarity member – to a Warsaw hospital after he was beaten up at a police station. Przemyk died from his injuries, but not before he managed to tell Bagniewski what had happened. This summer, however, Bagniewski's evidence was ignored at a trial in which two policemen originally *charged with causing his death*, were cleared. Bagniewski had planned to say nothing in this country about what he knew until he had been granted asylum. But he is so enraged by Gornicki's bland assurances that he now plans to reveal all. At a press conference this week he will tell the world just what kind of easy "justice" the killers of Father Popieluszko can expect.

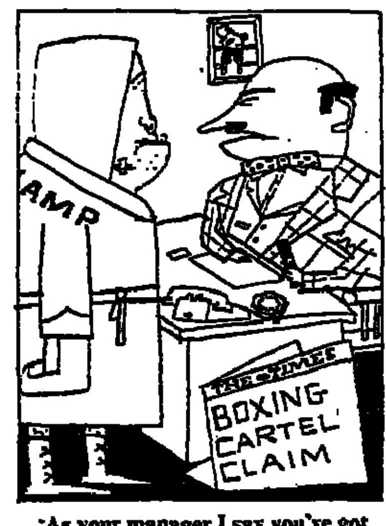
In the rough

It is, I am reliably informed, on the express orders of Mrs Thatcher that the Commons is reassembling on the unpredecentedly early date of January 9. "The backbenchers must work harder," she told senior party officials. One unfortunate consequence is that Commons staff have had to withdraw from a *parliamentary golfing trip to Spain* that ends on January 13, thereby jeopardizing the whole trip. This must be causing no little anguish at Number 10. Among those down to go is Denis Thatcher.

PS

Ernest Hemingway's bibliographers must amend their records and add a new work to the master's list. It is *The Dangerous Summer*, which Hamish Hamilton will publish next year. Written in 1960, a year before his death, and recounting his tours of the Spanish bull fighting circuits in the 1950s, it began as a 5,000-word article for *Life*, grew into 100,000 words, and has always been considered too long for publication by his American publishers. Hamish Hamilton editor Julian Evans, who has cut it to 60,000 words, has now persuaded them otherwise.

BARRY FANTONI



'As your manager I say you've got a bright future. As your promoter I say you're all washed up'

Brassed off

Brigadier Michael Harbottle, whose organization Generals for Peace was denounced in the Lords last month as "a gift to Soviet propaganda" and as having links with the Kremlin, has turned down the chance to rebut the allegation before the Lords all-party defence group tomorrow. Lord Kimberley, the group's honorary secretary, tells me he arranged the meeting at Harbottle's request three weeks ago and was "extremely cross" to be told at the weekend that Harbottle was not coming. Yesterday Harbottle insisted he had never agreed to address the group – only to talk privately to a couple of peers about his other "peace" work. But why decline this opportunity? "It's not an appropriate time or place", he protests.

PHS

Hermione Parker on the Government's patchwork policies

The Tories' new poverty trap

The recent revolt by Tory backbenchers over student grants raises issues which are relevant to the full field of state cash benefits and income tax reliefs. There are important lessons to be learnt.

First, it highlights the need for government to be more pragmatic about policy-making. The current obsession with selectivity, the doctrinaire insistence that means-tested benefits are always preferable to universal provision, does not withstand close scrutiny. Indeed, over-reliance on means-tested benefits is a chief cause of the poverty trap.

It is a pity that the Secretary of State for Education has clung to his decision to abolish the minimum grant. His amended proposals *should be accompanied by a detailed* analysis of their expected impact on the spending power and marginal tax rates of those families affected.

The turnaround is also a classic example of government by patchwork, and illustates the urgent need to bring responsibility for all income maintenance under the control of a single government agency. The present fragmented system, split as it is between the Treasury, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Department of Employment, the Department of Education and numerous local authorities, is a recipe for chaos. No department sees the full picture of what is going on and nobody carries the can. Administration alone costs at least £2,500m, a figure which puts Sir Keith's originally anticipated net saving of £24m into its true perspective.

The education minister has made it clear that his department is not concerned with the tax liability of students' parents. It follows that his department is in no position to judge ability to pay the parental contribution. But it is precisely the increased tax burden on families with children since mandatory grants were introduced in 1962 which has reduced their ability to pay. In 1962 a parent could set the costs of higher education against a child tax allowance for which the current equivalent amount would be £2,145, but today's contribution is paid out of taxed income.

The effect of increased tax and reduced family income support on the living standards of middle income families has been catastrophic. The figures are complex because there are many variables, but families who are mortgagees are living much closer to supplementary benefit levels than is generally supposed. For instance a family with annual earnings of £12,000, with two teenage children, an elder son or *daughter at university and a* mortgage of £15,000 has a net spending power, after all basic commitments, of only £123 a week, compared with £93 on supplementary benefit. Knock off this year's parental contribution and spending power from work goes down to £117, just £24 more a week than the family would get for doing nothing.

A family of similar size, where the wife adds £5,000 to gross income by taking paid employment and the mortgage is £25,000, has estimated net spending power of £170 from work, reduced to £152 by this year's parental contribution. After the truce in the Tory ranks we do not yet know the amended rates of contribution for 1985-1986, but the figures suggest that they ought to go down rather than up, although the latter seems more likely.

The Tory revolt comes from the grassroots. Parents are disgusted, partly because Sir Keith is once again changing the rules in the middle of play, and partly because so many of those affected are by no stretch of the imagination rich. Perhaps the most galling thing of all, however, for Tory supporters is to be penalized by a government which they helped return to power on a manifesto pledge to reward hard work and ability.

What is that pledge worth today? Successive cohorts of middle income families find themselves caught in a new version of the poverty trap. As a result of this *year's changes, marginal tax rates for* many two-earner families are already 56 per cent (income tax plus national insurance contribution plus parental contribution). And in some cases, where the second wage pushes the family income into 45 per cent tax, marginal tax rates are over 70 per cent. No wonder the proposal to increase them yet again to 64 per cent and 79 per cent met instant revolt.

Out of the debris can anything useful emerge? At the very least we must hope that lights will flash at the DHSS, where Mr Norman Fowler's child benefit review team is busy trying to put more selectivity into child benefits. Without tax-free child benefit, as the table shows, residual net spending power (after paying the current rates of parental contribution) would fall to £103 for the family on £12,000, just £10 more than estimated spending power on supplementary benefit. Even the family with gross earnings of £17,000 would be living at less than one and a half times benefit level. If it were government policy to squeeze out private schooling this would be a good way to go about it; but presumably that is not the intention.

On student grants there is talk of loans and some advocacy of a thorough review. Those who favour loans refer to foreign experience. But it is dangerous to import foreign ideas without a thorough understanding of their relevant tax, benefit and wage systems. In America, for instance, a well-developed bursary system takes the place of student grants, and earnings are many times above British levels.

Nor is radical overhaul of the grants system on its own really enough. Income maintenance for students is only one part of income maintenance for the whole 16-24 age group, and an even smaller part of cash benefits and tax reliefs now totalling over £70,000m for the whole population. What is needed is an immediate inter-departmental inquiry, perhaps under the chairmanship of the new *Minister* without Portfolio, Lord Young, to sort out the inadequacies of provision for young people. These include the fact that, unless government sponsored vocational training qualifies for no income maintenance at all, benefit entitlement depends *primarily on doing nothing, benefit* laws disqualify young people who study for more than 21 hours a week and that there is in effect no safety net for people who "earn their poverty".

Additionally there should be a top level, independent inquiry into *the whole of income maintenance*. Regrettably this Government is out for quick solutions, when what is needed is a long-term strategy. Ten years is a necessary transitional period to minimize the uneven effects of change. Due to computerization of PAYE and social security benefits, *no major change is possible* before the mid-1990s, but with a long-term goal we could at least move in the right direction.

The author is author of Action on Welfare, *published by the Social Affairs Unit.*

Net weekly spending power

Married couple with one child at university† and two younger children aged 17 and 15, both in full-time education

Gross earnings		NWSP including child benefit		NWSP without child benefit	
Annual	Weekly	Before 84/85 Parental contribution	After PC	Before PC	After PC
£	£	£	£	£	£
0*	0	93	93	93	93
12,000**	231	123	117	109	103
17,000***	327	170	152	156	138

† Not included in supplementary benefit calculations.
* On supplementary benefit. For estimated spending power 20 per cent is added to the scale rates to allow for extra benefits, concessions, disregarded income etc.
** All earned by the father. Mortgage £15,000, rates £500, work expenses £1,000.
*** £12,000 earned by the father, £5,000 by the mother. Mortgage £25,000, rates £500, work expenses £1,500.

Peter Kellner

What Thatcher will say when she goes

The date: January 1986. The place: A crowded committee room at Westminster. The event: A special meeting of the Conservatives' 1922 Committee. The speaker: Mrs Thatcher.

I have asked for this meeting because a critical stage has been reached in the life of the Parliament. Decisions are about to be taken which will determine what kind of appeal we make to voters at the next election.

For me, as for many of you, the first sign that some fundamental choices needed to be made was when many of you revolted against Sir Keith Joseph's plans for student grants. Fortunately we fobbed you off fairly cheaply, by dropping tuition charges and announcing a thorough review of the student support system.

I can tell you now that our intention at the time was that the review would be purely cosmetic. Keith and I are strongly in favour of loans replacing grants; but the cost in the early years, before repayments start, would be far too high to be contained within our overall public spending strategy.

However, as sometimes happens, the review acquired a life of its own. The Treasury took control and it soon became clear that the fundamental conflict at the heart of the student grant revolt applies to many other things the government does.

To reduce the issue to its essentials, we have to decide whether we intend to look after Tory voters, or to create a low taxation, stand-on-your-own-two-feet, free-market society. We used to think we could do both. What the student grants revolt showed was that we cannot. A choice must be made between sustaining our supporters and sustaining our ideology.

In the case of student grants there is no free-market case for subsidizing students from wealthier families – and, come to that, precious little case for subsidizing poorer ones. People who receive higher education should borrow money from banks, and repay their debts out of the higher incomes their qualifications should generate.

There are only two arguments in principle for subsidies: First that higher education is a "public good", benefitting society as a whole; and second that the state has a moral duty to ensure equality of educational opportunity to everyone. But those are socialist arguments, not Tory ones.

The real point about the revolt was not that you lot subscribed to those pink-tinged notions, but that the present system helps your better-off constituents. And there's the rub. *Student grants are only the tip of a* well-heeled iceberg.

Consider mortgage tax relief. Someone paying the top rate of income tax who takes out a £30,000 mortgage at 11 per cent gets 60 per of his £3,300 interest bill paid by the Exchequer – a subsidy worth £1,980 a year. That is three times the subsidy to a first-time home buyer paying the standard rate of tax and taking out a £20,000 mortgage.

If we are to follow our principles, we would do away with mortgage *tax relief. This would enable us to* cut five pence off the standard rate of income tax, remove a serious distortion in the financial system, and lead to a reduction in housing prices. But what would your constituents say?

Then there are the tax concessions to people in private pensions schemes. If we really want to create a nation of share-owners, we should abolish these concessions. The present system not only costs the Exchequer billions of pounds; it also guarantees the greatest concentration of financial power in the fewest hands – insurance companies and pension funds. But we do not need private polls to tell us how unpopular *that* would be among Tory voters.

The Treasury's review did not stop there. It pointed out that 80 years ago, more than 40 per cent of the government's direct tax income came from death duties. Fifteen years ago, it was still nine per cent. Today, capital transfer tax provides just 3 per cent of taxation.

If we truly believe that excessive income and corporation tax rate stifle enterprise, we ought to transfer some of the burden back to capital transfer tax. This would have the added advantage of increasing social mobility, by making it more difficult for the useless children of successful parents to clog up our boardrooms. Unfortunately, rather too many of these people hold office in their local Conservative Associations; so once again, blood would be spilt.

So what are we to do? The Chancellor and I have given the matter much thought. At the outset I ruled out a fudged decision and insisted on a clear answer. After considering carefully on the one hand our commitment to the creation of a load-packed, free-market economy; and then on the other our electoral prospects, I have decided . . .

At this point, my crystal ball suddenly went cloudy. All I could see was a fragment of the next day's Times, *showing part of the main headline, ". . . er resigns after stormy party meeting", and a photograph of the Prime Minister and the Energy Secretary. From the look on their faces, they were parting company for good.*

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

After the hijack, Edward Mortimer looks ahead to the Kuwait election





The Amir, steering a middle course among his friends. Right, Kuwaiti women, voteless but increasingly emancipated

Only the germ of democracy but it could be infectious

Claimed by Iraq, threatened by Iran, jostled by Saudi Arabia, heavily outnumbered by foreigners on their own territory and rich enough to provoke the envy of the entire world, the Kuwaitis are used to living dangerously. The Iraq-Iran war has severely disrupted their commerce, yet they fear its end if either side emerges a clear winner.

They fear especially any attempt by Iran to stir up Kuwait's Shia minority against its Sunni rulers. Since the bombings of the American and French embassies a year ago the Shia population has been kept under wary surveillance, and this will certainly be redoubled after last week's hijacking. Yet Kuwait is still well short of being a police state. In fact by the standards of the region it is a surprisingly liberal society and although the casual visitor might not notice it, is currently in the throes of an election campaign.

The exact date has not been announced yet, though some claim to know it will be February 23. As in Britain, the government can choose the date – but any resemblance between the two systems ends there.

If anything, Kuwaiti politics resemble those of eighteenth rather than twentieth-century England, and it would take all the prosopographical talents of the late Sir Lewis Namier to analyse them properly. There are no political parties (they are banned by law), no political broadcasts, no election posters. The electorate is only a fraction of the resident population – only male citizens over 21 whose families are officially considered to have been Kuwaiti since before 1920 have the vote. Each constituency elects two members.

Ministers must, according to the constitution, enjoy the confidence of the Assembly, but even if – as a recent opinion poll predicts – 34 of the present 50 members lose their seats, that would not entail the fall of the government, though it might *hasten a reshuffle. Ministers* are appointed by the head of state, the Amir, and most MPs are what were known in George III's reign as "King's Friends". They owe their seats mainly to family connections, and to their presumed ability to influence government decisions in their constituents' favour.

Yet just as there was a place in the eighteenth-century House of Commons for Charles James Fox, so Kuwait's national assembly usually contains one or two outspoken radicals, sprigs of the merchant elite who act as spokesmen for wider Arab public opinion. In the 1960s they were Arab nationalists, admirers of Gamal Abdul Nasser. In the present parliament, elected four years ago, three different brands of Islamic zealotry are represented: Shiite admirers of Ayatollah Khomeini, reformers linked to the Muslim Brotherhood, and more conservative *salafiyyin* – self-proclaimed guardians of the "Islamic heritage".

Kuwait is one of the very few Arab countries where any kind of free elections are still held and has the freest press in the Arab world – much of it written by Egyptian, Lebanese and Palestinian exiles. So the Kuwaiti parliament acts as a kind of very rough barometer of Arab political trends.

Some Kuwaitis believe they sense a turning of the tide against Islamic fundamentalism in the last few months, and that the election results will reflect this. Others, more cynically, say that the government discreetly backed the Islamic groups against the nationalists last time, but has since become alarmed at the spread of their influence and will now therefore give equally discreet support to the nationalists. Its preference, however, is for tribal bedouin candidates without troublesome political ideas of either sort.

Dr Abdallah Nafisi, a would-be Fox (or perhaps even Wilkes) of Kuwaiti politics, is a candidate in the southern suburbs of Kuwait city where there is new housing earmarked for university graduates – relatively promising terrain for those who base their appeal on ideas rather than purely tribal connections. He is close to the Muslim Brotherhood, but aims at a synthesis of Islam and nationalism, and has some nationalist support. He complains about a recent innovation which has no constitutional standing: the use of primary elections to ensure that tribal or sectarian block votes are not split up.

In his constituency, Dr Nafisi says, there are 2,395 voters of whom 900 are Shiites. He accuses the government of trying to use primaries to ensure that there is only one Shia and one Sunni candidate, both safe establishment figures. The government would certainly deny this, since it refuses to make any public distinction among Kuwaitis on a sectarian basis. It is true however that there would be some official interest in making sure that the Shia minority is represented in parliament, preferably not by pro-Khomeini zealots.

It is difficult to know for sure what the government is up to, because the "primaries" are highly informal. Like other election meetings they are simply enlarged *diwaniyas* – the salons or tents in which Kuwaiti men traditionally meet of an evening to sit and talk, and drink bitter desert coffee flavoured with cardamom seeds. Dr Nafisi says that so far his supporters have been able to prevent these meetings from reaching a consensus, "but they will probably try again".

The outgoing parliament rejected a proposal to enfranchise women – an apparent victory for fundamentalism, although some observers believe that votes for women would benefit the Islamic groups. The Speaker, Mr Mahmoud Adasani says that "the question will be solved by the lapse of time". Women, he points, out, already "occupy significant positions" in Kuwait, in both private and public sectors.

This is true, and is one of many respects in which Kuwaiti society is completely different from that of neighbouring Saudi Arabia. The point was illustrated, perhaps deliberately, when journalists invited for the recent Gulf Cooperation Council summit – including of course a sizeable Saudi contingent – were taken as part of their offical programme to see a play, *Daqat al-Saa* ("The Time Is Now"), in which the mores of the Kuwaiti establishment are savagely satirised.

The central event in the play, is the spectacular crash of Kuwait's stock market last year after an orgy of frantic speculation which left thousands of investors holding only worthless post-dated cheques. The leading character, a traditional wealthy merchant who resents the rise of *Nouveau riche* speculators, is delighted when the crash wipes out their fortunes, and clamours for the law to take its full course against those who cannot meet their obligations. Among the speculators, however, is his own sister-in-law played by a well-known actor who specializes in transvestite roles and is therefore banned in Saudi Arabia. She has to be smuggled out of the country disguised as an Indian maid.

The merchant, who is always on the telephone conducting business, allows his wife and daughter a lavish western lifestyle – disco parties, visits to a masseuse in Paris or the dressmaker in Rome – but hardly talks to his daughter until he decides to marry her, regardless of her wishes, to a cousin who is also a business partner. Meanwhile two other cousins, representing the Muslim Brotherhood and the left-wing nationalists, compete in lecturing her from their different points of view about the immorality of her privileged and westernized way of life.

In the second act the news that Kuwaiti tankers have been attacked in the Gulf is seized upon by each character as proof of the justice of *his point of view, and finally, in an* ending reminiscent of Shaw's *Heartbreak House*, the arguments are drowned by explosions and screams, and the theatre fills with smoke.

The moral, no doubt intended to reassure the authorities, is that factional disputes must be replaced by unity if national disaster is to be averted. But on the way to this conclusion the disputes have been thoroughly rehearsed and many criticisms of the incompetence, complacency and hypocrisy of the ruling elite have been aired.

Such a performance cannot be imagined in Saudi Arabia, or indeed any other neighbouring state. Such freedom, an elected parliament, and a foreign policy of maintaining good relations with the Soviet bloc, makes Kuwait the odd man out within the Gulf Council and there is naturally some apprehension that Saudi pressure may lead to a more rigid conformity being imposed. But osmosis could also work the other way. King Fahd, after a long silence on the subject, is again talking about an assembly, a constitution, and eventually even some form of elections in Saudi Arabia itself.

Philip Norman

When Bob Cherry licks Big Apple

New York

This "roaring noon", as Scott Fitzgerald aptly called it, I have been reading the very best thing to take my mind off East 85th Street, the shrieking horns, the wildest burglar-alarms, the human and semi-human cries and the intermittent cacophonous excursions of the Gracie Station fire engine:

Mr Quelch frowned.

He frowned because Billy Bunter grinned.

The Remove were on "con" in third school that morning, and if there was anything in the deathless verse of Virgil to cause a fellow to grin, the Remove master was unaware of it . . .

I have never lost my weakness for Billy Bunter books, though I know they are full of flagellation and racism. I read them now as I did aged 11 when Greyfriars, that mythic public school, was my main refuge from the claustrophobic tyranny and scatology of the real thing. I still have the habit, when eating alone, of imagining myself at a terrific feast with Harry Wharton & Co in Number 1 study. I find myself doing it even here in midtown Manhattan, mentally substituting jam tarts, sardines and ginger pop for my deli egg salad, pumpernickel bagel and salt-free seltzer water.

Books one can reread endlessly, with the same eyes with which one read them first, are among the most comforting, reassuring things on earth. They are slippers and Ovaltine for the mind. I only wish that, when packing for this trip, I had left out a few suits, medicines and letters of introduction and included a few more such good old well-thumbed friends from my shelves. They are among the things about "home" I find I miss most severely. I miss my Wodehouse, my Hornblower, my *Diary of a Nobody*, *History of Mr Polly*, my Jennings and Darbishire.

The bookshelf I have acquired in 18 months is, I suppose, a typical expatriate's. That is to say, it consists mainly of books bought to satisfy an urgent passing need and, somehow, not thrown away afterwards. There are travel guides to places not yet visited and thick paperbacks, dog-eared by domestic air travel. *Halfway* along, and painfully conspicuous, are the light green and the faded red cloth spines of the two books I reread when I want to go home: *Billy Bunter's Brainwave*, and *William the Good*. I have loved William books even longer than Bunter books. This is a particularly good one, containing the story in which William disguises himself as a fortune-teller and tells even more terrible lies than usual.

Real books – as I now think of hardbacks – have crept in here and there, almost by accident. A friend in London sent us the 1939 New York guide, written by a "project" of first-rate authors including John Chever, and almost heart-breakingly evoking the vanished New York of the Biltmore Hotel and the elevated railway, when lunch at the Russian Tea Room cost 50 cents. An American friend gave us *Vanity Fair* in an ornate mid-1950s Random House edition, with fancy chapter headings and coloured plates. When I returned to London last, I could not resist bringing back a Shakespeare and the collected libretti of the Savoy Operas.

For all the high production standard and resiny voluptuousness of new American books, I feel oddly little compulsion to acquire them. Here, the act of buying a book is considered no different from that of buying groceries. I cannot, and hope I never will, get used to bookshops where an armed guard watches the door, travel from the fiction to non-fiction department is by escalator and, to pay, one must wait in a queue.

The solitary exception appears to be Scribner's on Fifth Avenue, whose elegant gold-leafed black facade has not changed since Mr Scribner's protégés Hemingway and Fitzgerald dominated the window displays. At Scribner's one can – almost – browse. Inevitably, the place is under threat of extensive "remodelling".

When I lived here first, I was hungry only for American writers. I gorged myself on Willa Cather, A.J. Liebling, O. Henry, Ambrose Bierce and Bruce Catton's studies of the Civil War. As homesickness took root, so did a growing need for Elizabeth Bowen and Barbara Pym; an increasing tendency to read *Billy Bunter's Brainwave* in the middle of the day. Then, on impulse, I turned to the writer through whom England – especially London – could be seen and felt with special intensity. I began to read Dickens.

I had, of course, read much Dickens – reread, in my obsessive way, *Great Expectations*, *Olivier Twist*, the picnic and Christmas scenes in *Pickwick*. Now I set myself to travel methodically through the titles I was accustomed to regard as No Thoroughfares. On holiday in Hawaii, I read *The Old Curiosity Shop*. On assignment in Palm Beach, I read *Our Mutual Friend*. On a book publicity tour, travelling between Detroit, Minneapolis and Houston, I read *Little Dorrit*. And last summer, living in a rented house on Shelter Island, with a friend's sheepdog for company, I read *Bleak House*.

My great-grandmother's collected Dickens, unexplored these many years, are among the friends I now think of, awaiting my return on shelves in Bayswater. Some day – perhaps when I am deep in the Isle of Wight or Oxfordshire, with not a siren or shriek to be heard outside my window – I must get started on his *American Notes*.

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

STANSTED CAN WAIT

The first official turn around the Stansted merry-go-round was taken in the early sixties, and now twenty years later Government, environmentalists, airlines, airports and regions are all still embroiled in arguments over where the expected growth in London's air traffic between now and the end of the century should be accommodated. In the meantime events have foreclosed on a number of attractive options as the inspector in the latest inquiry points out in a preface to his report, published yesterday, in which he caustically indicts the ineptness and vacillation of Governments of all colours.

Now once again the analysis is based on a forecast of overstrained capacity. Perhaps it will be correct this time. Traffic has been more buoyant than was predicted this year, and given the large benefits of aviation to the economy profits as well as convenience can suffer if provision lags too far behind demand. But in considering the report's prediction that annual passenger movements will almost double by the end of the century, it is worth bearing in mind that Roskill in 1970 predicted 122 passenger movements a year by 1990; in 1978, after the great oil price shock, the official mean prediction was 78 million; in 1981 it was down to 61; and today the same figure is regarded as "reasonably optimistic".

Having dispatched (one hopes for ever) the green field alternatives and rejected as impracticable the prospect of re-channelling traffic to the Midlands to any significant extent, the report is thrown back on Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted. With both the former, Governments have entered into commitments under local pressure which severely restrict the options today. The lost second runway at Gatwick must be counted as a mistake now past retrieving; but the limit on the number of flights at Heathrow (below what present capacity can handle) cannot be so regarded, nor can the Government's brusque pre-empting of the findings of the present inquiry at its outset, with an announcement that a fifth terminal at Heathrow was not favoured.

All logic cries out for the fifth terminal. The report confronts unflinchingly the dismal congestion and blight that afflicts Heathrow, and insists that it must be made a tolerable place for passengers and neighbours again. But a fifth terminal could be added at only marginal cost in burden on services and the environment. However, this necessary decision has now been left so late that the extra capacity cannot be provided before the middle of the 1990s. A gap of about five years' inadequate provision is forecast, which only Stansted can fill. At present it carries a twentieth of the number of passengers carried by Gatwick, and only a sixtieth of Heathrow's. But extra terminal capacity and a new rail link could bring it quite quickly up to a size comparable to that of Gatwick. A second terminal could enable it to carry twice as many passengers as Gatwick; and a second runway would double its capacity again.

All that stands in the way of these possibilities is the beautiful (and productive) agricultural land over which Roskill waxed so eloquent, and a population inclined to vote Tory, but not numerous. The report judges that the environmental effects of the smallest level of expansion would not greatly change the character of the area. Serious change would come at about the point of addition of a second terminal. Addition of a second runaway would be "an unprecedented and wholly unacceptable major environmental and visual disaster" and should be rejected under any circumstances.

The trouble is that there is a momentum about these things. A limited expansion might not remain limited: facilities once provided create a logic of further expansion to take advantage of them; and an airport tends to attract housing and industry to an extent that planning controls may find it hard to resist. Yet the predicted five-year capacity gap may prove hardly a gap at all, given the uncertainties of this kind of prediction. It would be a cruelly consistent end to a long story of muddle if Stansted were developed as a stop-gap for a gap which never happened, and suffered further development after that because it already had been.

The first priority now is to make a firm decision to press ahead with the Heathrow terminal as rapidly as possible. Any growth at Stanted should be at the very minimum scale at all compatible with the traffic forecasts. Any question of a second terminal there should be held in reserve until the Heathrow development is complete and the need is quite unavoidable; and any development should take place under an absolute guarantee that there will never be a second runway.

ANOTHER PLACE, ANOTHER BUDGET

The collective mind of the European Parliament is concentrated this week on the question whether to reject the proposed Community Budget for 1985, which approaches £15,000 million. If it does, it will create what can variously be described as a financial crisis or a little local difficulty which will in due course be overcome, but which in the meantime will cause a certain amount of purposeless inconvenience before it is settled.

The Parliament at Strasbourg is not without technical arguments for refusing to accept the Budget. It is claimed, for instance, that the Budget before it is illegal because the Treaties governing the Community require that the Budget should cover a full year, which this one cannot do since expenditure for the coming year will exceed the amount of revenue that can be raised under the existing 1 per cent VAT-base rate for EEC "own resources". The new 1.4 per cent maximum agreed at Fontainebleau is unfortunately being blocked by the Germans until they feel sure that the enlargement of the Community by the accession of Spain and Portugal is assured.

One of the arguments in the Parliament, therefore, is that since this is effectively a Budget for only 10 months it is illegal, to which, however, the Commission and the Council of Ministers can reasonably reply that the real illegality would consist in presenting a Budget of more than 1 per cent before the higher level has been formally approved. After all, there is nothing wrong with bringing in a supplementary Budget later, however much the European Parliament objects to it.

However, the real motives behind the threat to block the Budget are not those that appear on the surface. For one thing, the parliamentarians at Strasbourg dislike the Fontainebleau agreements that the Community (in fact the Council of Ministers) should fix in advance the maximum level of spending for the coming year, and that net expenditure on agriculture should increase less that the rate of growth of the "own resources" base. The fear is that these constraints might result in economies on special or regional programmes or overseas aid.

Behind this argument, however, lies the deeper fear that the European Parliament's influence over the Budget will, as a result of the Fontainebleau agreement, be less rather than more as the parliamentarians wish. It is not the level of spending that is the cause of the objections. Many of the Euro-Parliamentarians do not want to reduce spending.

In addition, the Parliament would like the British repayments for the coming year to be written into the Budget on the expenditure side, the effect of which would be that the Parliament and not the British would have the say on the programme for which the rebate money was spent.

If the Parliament decides to block the Budget when it votes on Thursday, the Community will go on to the "provisional twelfths regime" under which it raises monthly one-twelfth of the 1984 budget, or of the 1985 draft budget (whichever is the lower) until a proper budget is passed. For some time the Community could manage on this arrangement as it has before, but it could not cover the British rebate, and when that had to be paid there would be difficulties. It would also be quite a severe restraint on agricultural spending. The Commission, acting within the Fontainebleau arrangement, would then have to submit another Budget.

If it really wants to win influence and friends, the Parliament will avoid temptation and not block the Budget. It already once blocked the British rebate this year, largely out of bad temper, and it achieved nothing by it. There are better ways of trying to build influence and it should not be misled into believing that, by analogy with national parliaments, control of the purse strings in this manner is its strongest weapon. The reality is that the Council of Ministers has been working quite effectively to bring unity to the Community by practical solutions to the problems that divide them (and their national legislatures) from each other. To try to frustrate these solutions can be no more than a delaying tactic which can do no possible good.

IRAN'S BURDEN OF PROOF

The government of Iran has to some extent provisionally redeemed its honour over the hijacked Kuwaiti aircraft that settled on the tarmac of Tehran airport. During the first five days of a long drawn-out and exceptionally ferocious act of piracy the conduct of the Iranian authorities was supine almost to the point of connivance. During that time the Shi'ite terrorists, whose demand was for the release from prison in Kuwait of a gang of their fellow-terrorists, murdered two American passengers, faked the death of two Kuwaiti passengers, and terrorized other passengers with what sounds like wanton cruelty. When at last the Iranians moved the agony was brought to an and instantly without further loss of life.

It is claimed in defence of that way of proceeding that it was necessary before striking to gather information, tire the hijackers, and have the aircraft emptied of as many passengers as possible. A waiting game is acknowledged to be often the best way of handling hostage-takers, and it can be granted that Iranians have superior knowledge of the mental state of Shi'ite fanatics. But the denouement does not entirely cancel suspicion of connivance.

There was something fishy about it. The hi-jackers, we are informed, asked for cleaners to be sent along to sweep up, and got security men dressed up as cleaners and carrying firearms which they omitted to detect. It was a curious request to make when the hi-jackers had the aircraft charged and wired for the final immolation and had just broadcast their last wills and testaments to the control tower.

The proof of Iran's innocence of connivance will lie in its treatment of the surrendered terrorists. Convention does not oblige, though it permits, Iran to return them to Kuwait, or to Lebanon or wherever they hail from. It does require that hijackers be brought to trial in the jurisdiction in which they surrender and, if convicted, be punished in a way that fits the crime, aggravated in this case by double murder, assault and menaces.

Apart from stringent precautions at airports, which Kuwait plainly failed to achieve, the best discouragement of this manifestation of international terrorism is, first, the certainty of severe punishment. That is why Iran's treatment of its new prisoners matters so much, not just in a retributive sense, but to the whole international community. And the other best discouragement is adamant and universal refusal to submit to the demands of hi-jackers, however agonizing the consequences of refusal. In that Kuwait showed admirable resolution.

The death penalty does not have an important part to play, whatever else may be said for or against it in different jurisdictions. The likelihood of a convicted prisoner becoming the object of a hostage-taking demand for his release would be an uncertain and capricious criterion for the application of capital punishment. Unless there were to be summary conviction and execution of prisoners, there would be no lack of time to seize hostages while the law took its course. That was indeed the position in the other most recent air hi-jack carried out by dissident Somali officers. (They surrendered to the Ethiopian authorities, who signally failed to do their duty by the international community by granting the criminals political asylum.)

As for the idea of using the prisoners whose release is demanded as counter-hostages and threatening the hostage-takers with a life for a life or some other ratio of deaths, that would be a gross violation of justice, perverting the judicial process with the morals of terrorism. Besides, one is dealing with fanatics of varying persuasion and intensity; their reaction to that threat or its implementation could not be predicted with any certainty and might be the opposite of restraint.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In defence of the Tories' aims

From Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge (Conservative)

Sir, What a peevish letter from Mr Lingens (December 7) about the alleged black week for the Conservative Party!

What an extraordinarily bitter attack on "the hidden welfare state for the middle classes"! Here Mr Lingens shows his hand. Is it criminal to belong to the middle class? More and more working people, by saving and by buying their homes, are entering the middle class. Does this not make for stability in the state?

Are they to be excluded from all the benefits of the welfare state? Mr Lingens does not like the abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan councils, but these proposals were approved by the electorate.

Sir Keith Joseph was not humbled by his backbenchers: he had very sensible second thoughts. Not all Conservative backbenchers were opposed in principle to what he was trying to do.

Tax cuts are absolutely essential if the incomes of the lower paid are to be raised and if there is to be an incentive to work instead of relying on payments from the DHSS.

The present Government, under its resolute Prime Minister, has brought inflation down from very high levels. This has helped industry and commerce to recover and indeed our recovery is now the fastest in Europe. More people are at work even though unemployment has not yet started to fall. Above all, there is a new realism in the country at all levels that we have to work and pay our way in the world. Abroad, the reputation of our country has seldom been so high.

What does Mr Lingens want? Does he want the semi-inflation of the SDP/Liberal Alliance, or the full-blooded inflation of the Opposition?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STOKES,
House of Commons.
December 7.

Vital need to review higher education

From the Chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom

Sir, The fortunately short, albeit exceedingly sharp, storm over student grants not only brought out the worst in all of us but ignored the fundamental issues of the access to and the funding of higher education.

Euphoric acceptance of the Robbins principle resulted in more rapid growth than could be absorbed and managed without abuse. Then, at the moment when it was recognized that Robbins required assessment and amendment, economic recession diverted attention and energies to the management of a massive reduction in public expenditure.

Quite apart from the competition between sectors, tough and sometimes unthinking competition has developed within higher education for a greater share of what we all now know to be a shrinking cake. Within individual institutions the keen competition for resources has caused a neglect of premises and an obsolescence of equipment which will yearly add to the magnitude of the problem. Overall the balance between the allocation of resources to teaching and to research has become ever more complex.

With too ready a faith in our national genius to muddle through, Sir Keith took the risk of balancing a marginal increase for science with a decrease in student grants. Largely for the wrong reasons his plan has rebounded against him, but nobody will be the winner unless we accept that the time has passed for ad hoc arrangements capable only of carrying us through to the next public-expenditure review.

We must once again think deeply, and across party lines, how expenditure on higher education can be protected as a prudent investment in the future of the nation; what share of that expenditure should be provided through taxation and by what means, and what share directly by the individual beneficiary; to whom and by what means access to higher education should be provided at public expense; how far access for overseas students should be provided; how access can be adapted to meet the needs of an increasingly mobile society; and how all can be managed, balancing public accountability with our respected traditions of institutional autonomy and academic freedom, within clear limits of national wealth.

Consulting widely whether a radical change should be made in the student support system, which might include loans, is not enough. I urge Sir Keith, whose courage and determination are never in question, to consider in the broadest possible terms how best to achieve a more rational approach to the funding of higher education. He could do so by seeking advice from the bodies primarily responsible, from a select committee of Parliament, or from wise persons, chosen in part from outside the educational system.

The objective in any case must be to clarify the fundamentals and to set down guidelines for the future to which all parties can agree.

Yours faithfully,
FLOWERS, Chairman,
Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom,
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.
December 7.

From Mr John Carswell

Sir, A correction must be made to Mr Christopher Price's article (December 8) on student grants. I was Secretary of the UGC (University Grants Committee) at the time Mr Mulley (as he then was) made the changes of 1976 to which Mr Price refers, and well remember them.

Mr Mulley did *not* abolish fees for home students. I wish he had, since much trouble then and later would have been avoided. On the contrary, he *increased* them to the level charged to overseas students and then cancelled out what he had done by paying them from public funds as part of the awards system.

This book-keeping device was designed to avoid the reproach of having different ("discriminatory") rates as between home and overseas students; but can hardly be said to suit that purpose, since the overseas student was expected actually to pay the fee, while the home student had it paid for him by the Exchequer.

What it did do was introduce considerabe complications into university finance and (though I am sure unintentionally) open the way for the most objectionable feature of the recent Government proposals, which has now sensibly been withdrawn.

A new and thorough approach to the fee question is overdue. Important principles are involved which have nothing to do with payments for student maintenance.

I should perhaps make it clear that the UGC did not advise the 1976 decision. It was taken entirely on ministerial responsibility.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARSWELL,
5 Prince Arthur Road,
Hampstead, NW3.
December 8.

Church, state and national unity

From the Bishop of Lincoln

Sir, Clifford Longley's article, "A church straining at the bonds of state" (December 6) makes to me strange reading. It implies that Church criticism of some Government policies points to disestablishment. The implication is that when groups disagree they have to separate. But this would imply the height of immaturity for Church and state.

A mature society, as with all mature relationships, is one where conflicts and opposites are faced and yet held together, with creative results. It is one of the tasks of the Church in society to foster and forward this form of common life.

A confrontational style of government does not, of course, contribute to such a society. But this is all the more and not all the less reason for the established Church to make its moral critique, in the long-term interests of society as a whole, from within its position "by law established" in the structure of the nation. For when any government of any party is confrontational in ways that may seem to loosen the social fabric, it puts itself outside the One Nation tradition and needs calling back.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON LINCOLN:,
Bishop's House,
Eastgate,
Lincoln.
December 6

Water charges

From Councillor Ian F. G. Beattie

Sir, Much has been said about the need to make water authorities accountable to the public. The 1983 Water Act went so far as to set up statutory consumer consultative committees, whose specific duties include advising water authorities on charging policies and levels.

What are we to make, then, of the recent announcement by the Secretary of State for the Environment, when he announced that water charges would rise by huge amounts; and, in the case of Thames Water, amounts which are not only huge but quite unnecessary?

The authority's plans were for an average increase to its customers of some 3 per cent, a decrease in real terms but adequate, in the authority's view, to maintain and improve services and to increase capital investment. The Government's proposals would involve a decrease in capital expenditure but an increase in average charges of about 10 per cent – twice the predicted rate of inflation.

Such statements make a mockery of the consumer consultative committees. Who is to stand up for the rights of customers? The Secretary of State should think again about this unjustified, unnecessary – and undemocratic – intervention.

Yours faithfully,
IAN F. G. BEATTIE, Chairman,
Eastern Consumer Consultative Committee, Thames Water,
Members' Room,
Epping Forest District Council,
323 High Street,
Epping,
Essex.
December 4.

Racism in schools

From Mr John Dewhurst

Sir, As the former head teacher of a West London primary school which included on its roll children of at least 24 nationalities, who has recently moved into teacher education, I feel ideally placed to respond to Roger Scruton ("Punish the real school bullies", December 4). Indeed, since one of the courses on which I now teach is called "Education for a multicultural society", I feel that Scruton's latest anti-educationalist polemic is aimed almost personally, and that I *must* respond.

Like Dr Scruton I, too, am made uneasy by the extremity of some of the anti-racist messages which emanate from the far left. Certainly they have little appeal for the overwhelming majority of my students. Unlike him, though, I do recognise that there *is* a problem of racial intolerance in this country, a problem which will not vanish because we would prefer to ignore it.

One has only to refer to statistics of unemployment, of housing allocation, of personal assault and, yes, of children in special schools, too, to become uncomfortably aware that there are manifest inequalities in our society which can be closely connected with race.

If some of the literature in the area of multicultural education strikes the uncommited reader as somewhat extreme in tone, perhaps this is no more than an indication of the tremendous weight of inertia which had to be overcome before the "educational establishment" could be moved to begin developing positive approaches to the problem.

In any event, there are many teachers who believe, like myself, that children in our schools simply *must* be taught to understand and to tolerate differences between cultural groups in our increasingly diverse society. The consequences of failing to do this are not pleasant to contemplate.

Yours,
JOHN DEWHURST,
St Mary's College,
Strawberry Hill,
Waldegrave Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
December 4.

Price of oil gains

From Sir Peter Tennant

Sir, Those of us who live in the gas or oil-rich Golden Crescent which stretches from Dorset to Kent are not included in the cost benefit analysis of this new-found wealth. The oil companies certainly are, for onshore costs are estimated at only one quarter of offshore activities.

The Act of 1934 virtually nationalized hydrocarbons below the land we may own or rent. Activities to extract these minerals bring upheaval, mudscapes and added congestion on already busy and dangerous roads as well as blighting of property values.

The Government meanwhile is busy drafting "Yes, Minister" guidelines to enable local authorities to exercise their judgement in granting planning applications.

Mr Buchanan-Smith announces, "there is no question of allowing onshore oil and gas exploration and production at any price. I seek a balance between national and local interests."

This is encouraging, but the draft guidelines as they stand pay scant regard to the rights of individuals and communities and could easily lead to a Crichel Down situation.

Many suggestions have been made for the compensation of those who suffer, such as rate rebates or stakes in royalties or the shares of the companies concerned, but they do not seem practical. But might it not be practical for every planning permission granted to be subject to a high-value bond which would be forfeited if any of the conditions imposed by local authorities were broken?

This could go some way towards financing compensation for individuals or the community suffering from the disturbances and financial losses. There have already been instances of broken conditions and penalty clauses might well be the answer.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TENNANT,
Blue Anchor House,
Linchmere Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey.
December 3.

Quangos in London

From Mr Michael Wheeler

Sir, In our party political broadcast last night (November 28) Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, continually stressed that the Greater London Council had lost most of its important functions like the ambulance service, sewerage and transport to quangos and therefore had little left to do.

Leaving aside the small matter that there are some 50 other services the GLC provides, perhaps one should ask whether Londoners are better off as a result of the transfer of these services to quangos? The answer is not encouraging.

Since the ambulance service was taken away from the GLC its costs have gone up by 27 per cent more than inflation, sewerage by 22 per cent, even before the addition of the standard charge. Also, because of the crazy financial arrangements contained in the London Regional Transport Act, 1984, Londoners are likely to suffer a 3½p in the pound increase in their rate burden for transport next year.

Whilst accepting that there is a lot wrong at County Hall that needs to be put right, it is surely more important that we should fulfil our 1979 manifesto commitment to reduce that number of quangos than abolish our democratically elected institutions.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WHEELER,
Opposition Spokesman on Finance and General Purposes,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
November 29.

Salisbury car park

From the Reverend Canon I. G. D. Dunlop

Sir, Mr Robert Key, Conservative MP for Salisbury, is quoted in your columns (December 3) as describing a plan to create a car park within the city's cathedral close as an "act of vandalism". There is a similar objection in the last issue of *The Sunday Times*, with a cartoon showing an unsightly pile-up of cars and coaches superimposed on a view of the cathedral painted by Constable.

May I try to correct the impression which is being thus made? The "act of vandalism" – if that is the right word – took place long ago. The close on a Tuesday or a Saturday (market days) in the high summer is not the peaceful oasis of rural calm depicted by Constable. The whole area round the cathedral is jam-packed with cars and coaches and closely resembles the cartoon in *The Sunday Times*.

The problem confronting the dean and chapter is not, alas, how to preserve an oasis. Unless we exclude the traffic from the close, no oasis exists. The problem is how to accommodate the cars and coaches that come so as to avoid the traffic jams which are a constant nuisance, if not a danger, to the residents in the close.

Yours faithfully,
IAN DUNLOP, (Canon and Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral),
24 The Close,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
December 4.

Lest we forget

From Mr George Eykyn

Sir, Michael Binyon is wrong to say in his "Letter from Bonn" (November 30) that the Federal Republic of Germany has no Eternal Flame: there is one in Theodor-Heuss-Platz in West Berlin, though this is, I believe, dedicated to peace or the freedom of Germans in the East, not to Germany's war dead; it burns above soil collected from the concentration camps.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE EYKYN,
Magdalen College,
Oxford.
November 30.

Famine in Ethiopia

From Mr N. Islam and Mr B. P. Dutia

Sir, In a recent letter (November 8) on famine in Ethiopia from Mr Peter Cutler and Dr Frances d'Souza, the authors indicate scepticism as to whether the United Nations agencies can predict and document situations which threaten to lead to famine, unless corrective action is taken. They have raised both methodological and operational questions and as FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) officials responsible for giving early warning of impending food shortages we would take this opportunity to clarify the picture.

First, as regards methodology, we should point out that the FAO global information and early warning system prepares crop assessments monthly for all low-income, food-deficit countries, using information collected from a variety of sources, including official reports, assessments by FAO and WFP (World Food Programme) field officers, information from donors and non-governmental relief organizations as well as meteorological data and satellite imagery analysis.

In addition, information is also collected on a number of other indicators of possible food shortages such as sudden changes in wholesale and retail prices, unusual movements of rural populations, unsually low levels of water supplies in reservoirs, etc.

Once a potential problem has been identified by FAO's early warning system the country is visited by a joint FAO/WFP assessment mission on food and agriculture emergency requirements. These missions identify more precisely the exact areas affected by the emergency, the number of people affected and the kind of response required, whether food relief, rehabilitation assistance, or both.

As regards the Ethiopian food emergency we would like to bring to your attention the steps taken by FAO as early as 1983 to provide a warning about impending food crops and the need for assistance.

The FAO early warning system had already warned of a food shortage in Ethiopia as early as October, 1983, and an assessment mission visited the country in February–March, 1984.

From the beginning FAO had estimated that the food aid requirements of Ethiopia during 1984 would amount to some 400,000 tons, recognizing that this figure was low because it took into account logistic constraints. Yet the response of donors in food aid pledges was less than half the estimated requirement throughout the first nine months of the year.

While the response of donors to the warnings issued by FAO about impending food shortages in African countries has, in general, been generous, the response for Ethiopia was, for various reasons, comparatively slow and inadequate.

The lateness of pledges and deliveries of needed assistance to this stricken country cannot, however, be attributed to lack of adequate or timely warning or to unreliability of the data provided by us.

Yours,
N. ISLAM, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department,
B. P. DUTIA, Director,
Commodities and Trade Division,
Food and Agriculture Organization,
Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100 Rome,
Italy.
November 23

Seasonal offerings?

From Mr and Mrs David Mayo

Sir, No doubt as a result of this year's excellent summer, we have just harvested a substantial crop of almonds from the "ornamental" almond tree in our East Lothian garden.

Yours faithfully
DAVID MAYO,
JUNE MAYO,
Bowmont,
Pencaitland,
East Lothian,
December 2.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 10: The Prince Andrew this afternoon attended the premiere of the Royal Naval film about HMS Boxer at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, Piccadilly, London W1.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by the Chief Executive, British Academy of Film and Television Arts (Mr James Beard) and the Chairman, Roymark Ltd (Admiral Sir Derek Empson).

Wing Commander Adam Wise was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 10: The Prince of Wales, President, the Royal College of Music, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, this evening attended a Concert given by the Amadeus Quartet in aid of the Appeal, in the State Apartments, Kensington Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 10: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at The Feathers Clubs Association's Golden Jubilee Concert at The Royal Albert Hall, London W8.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
December 10: The Duke of Kent today presented the National Engineering Marketing Awards at the National Westminster Bank Tower, 15 Bishopsgate, London EC3.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. Pascall and Miss A. J. M. Fitzalan Howard
The engagement is announced between Robert, second son of Mr Clive Pascall, of Eastern Avenue, Brighton, and the late Mrs Barbara Pascall, and Amanda, third daughter of Lord and Lady Martin Fitzalan Howard, of Brockfield Hall, York.

Mr C. T. G. Caroe, RM, and Miss S. J. Slater
The Engagement is announced betweeen Christian, Elder son of Mr and Mrs C F Caroe, of Heswall, Wirral, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs G B Slater, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr C. J. F. Nuthall and Miss S. A. Rowson
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Nuthall, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Shirley Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs N. H. Rowson, of Horam, East Sussex.

Mr M. E. Rimmer and Miss I. A. McTaggart
The engagement is announced between Martin Edward, eldest son of Mr and Mrs E. G. Rimmer, of Formby, Liverpool, and Isobel Anne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs M. H. McTaggart, of Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Mr M. K. O. Richardson and Miss J. M. Faber
The engagement is announced between Kim, son of Mr And Mrs M. J. de R. Richardson, Long House, Cowfold, Sussex, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Faber, Sleights Wood, Burton-le-Coggles, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Dr A. White and Miss C. A. Arthur
The engagement is announced between Andrew William, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D. C. White, of Braughing, Hertfordshire, and Carolyn Anne, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs P. J. Arthur, of RAF Upavon, Wiltshire.

Marriages

Mr S. W. Don and Mrs R. Thornycroft
The marriage took place quietly in London on December 10, between Mr Stuart W. Don, of Princeton, New Jersey, United States, and Mrs Ann Thornycroft, widow of Mr Roger Thornycroft.

Mr J. H. J. Lewis and Mrs S. F. Motley
The marriage took place on Friday, November 30, between Mr J. H. J. Lewis and Mrs S. F. Motley.

Latest wills

Mr Ian Lawrance PHILLIPS, of Ripley, Surrey, left estate valued at £1,133,924 net.

Mr James Mansfield KEITH, of Chelsea first Master of the Chartered Accountants Company, left £417,433 net.

Miss Rosalie Sarah JONAS, of Wembley Park, left £193,036 net. After bequests totalling £5,100 she eft the residue to the Society of Friends for a Friends meeting house at Wembley.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Beba, Mr Walter Richard Earle, of Gedney Dyke, Lincolnshire £529,758.
Cross, Mr Frank Ernest, of Stalbridge, Dorset £237,880.
Fish, Mr Cyril Benjamin of Kensington £320,289.
Flower, Mrs Petronella Dunsterville, of Wilton, Wiltshire £232,262.
Ford, Mr Leonard Carne, of Richmond upon Thames £248,607.
Refson, Mr Sydney of Newcastle upon Tyne £277,374.
Reynolds, Mary Margaret of Rudgwick, West Sussex £462,588.
Williams, Mr Ernest Garfield, of Norwich £489,365.

Birthdays today

Sir Anthony Abell, 78; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore, 65; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Burrell, 81; Air Chief Marshal Sir Alfred Earle, 77; Sir William Elliott, 64; Sir Clavering Fison, 92; Professor Sir Robert Grieve, 74; Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth McLean, 88; Sir Kenneth MacMillan, 55; Mr Clifford Michelmore, 65; Mr Carlo Ponti, 71; Mr Patrick Reyntiens, 59; Sir Francis Sandilands, 71; Sir Eric Scott, 93; Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, 66; Mr C. F. J. Younger, 76.

Architecture award for Renault centre

The Renault Centre, Swindon, designed by Norman Foster of Foster Associates, has won the *Financial Times* Architecture at Work Award (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

Commendations were given to, the Dana Estate, at Paddock Wood, Kent, by Eldred Evans and David Shalev; and Linford Wood Business Centre, Milton Keynes, by Michael Aukett Associates.

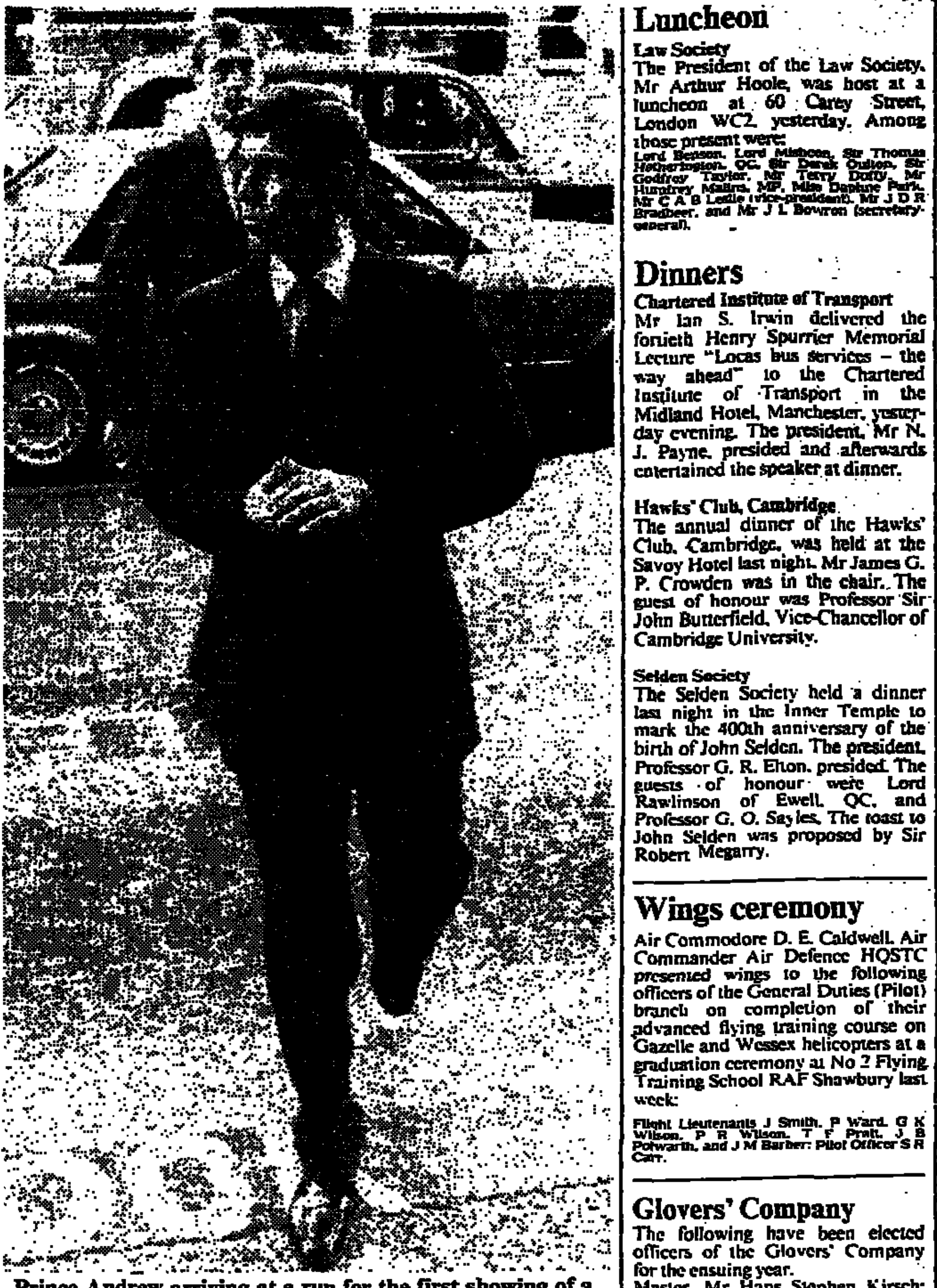
Church news

Prebendary R A W Coogan, Vicar of All Hallows, Hampstead, diocese of London, has been appointed Archdeacon of Hampstead.

Other appointments:
The Rev R D Baldock, curate, Ardsley, diocese of Sheffield, to be Vicar, Rawthorpe, diocese of Wakefield.
The Rev A J Bealing, priest-in-charge, Eastgate and Rookhope and Vicar, Frosterley, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar, Rokendyke, same diocese.
The Rev K N Bowler, Area Dean of Hounslow and Vicar, St Mary the Virgin, Hatton Road, Bedfont Green, diocese of London; to be also a prebend of St Paul's Cathedral.
The Rev D Clawson, Vicar, St John's, Hindley Green, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar, St Michael's, Wigan, same diocese.

Correction

The religious article yesterday should have emphasized the need for theological education about received doctrines, not technological education as printed.



Prince Andrew arriving at a run for the first showing of a naval film about the frigate HMS Boxer at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts in London yesterday. The prince is a helicopter pilot on HMS Brazen, Boxer's sister ship.

Memorial service

Mr and Mrs B. Schotz
A service of thanksgiving for the lives of Mr and Mrs Benno Schotz was held at the Queen's Park Synagogue, Glasgow, on Sunday. Rabbi A. Copeland and the Rev Z. Szirmai officiated. Mr Asher Stelmach and Mr David Parry read the psalms and Mr Alan Shotts recited the Mourners' Kaddish.

Luncheon

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Mr Arthur Hoole, was host at a luncheon at 60 Carey Street, London WC2, yesterday. Among those present were:

Dinners

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr Ian S. Irwin delivered the fortieth Henry Spurrier Memorial Lecture "Locas bus services – the way ahead" to the Chartered Institute of Transport in the Midland Hotel, Manchester, yesterday evening. The president, Mr N. J. Payne, presided and afterwards entertained the speaker at dinner.

Hawks' Club, Cambridge
The annual dinner of the Hawks' Club, Cambridge, was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. Mr James G. P. Crowden was in the chair. The guest of honour was Professor Sir John Butterfield, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University.

Selden Society
The Selden Society held a dinner last night in the Inner Temple to mark the 400th anniversary of the birth of John Selden. The president, Professor G. R. Elton, presided. The guests of honour were Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, and Professor G. O. Sayles. The toast to John Selden was proposed by Sir Robert Megarry.

Wings ceremony

Air Commodore D. E. Caldwell, Air Commander Air Defence HQSTC presented wings to the following officers of the General Duties (Pilot) branch on completion of their advanced flying training course on Gazelle and Wessex helicopters at a graduation ceremony at No 2 Flying Training School RAF Shawbury last week:

Flight Lieutenants J Smith, P Ward, G K Wilson, P R Wilson, T F Pratt, J B Polwarth, and J M Barber: Pilot Officer S R Carr.

Glovers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Glovers' Company for the ensuing year.

Master, Mr Hans Stephen Kirsch; Renter Warden, Mr Frederick W. Caine; First Warden, Mr Harold G. Walker; Second Under Warden, Mr Kenneth D. Smith; Third Under Warden, Mr Clive W. Lidstone.

Sovereign's Parade

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, represented the Queen at the eighty sixth Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst on Friday. The following were granted commissions in the regiments or corps shown, having successfully completed *Standard Military Course No 36:*

A D F Acheson, QRIH, Rugby: M J P Aichroth, KOSB, Marder Portman S: A A Allen, REME, S London C: S R Armstrong, RAOC, City of Portsmouth S: S K Baird-Murray, RRW, Harrow: B L Baldwin, King's Own Border, Giggleswick S: J C G Barnell, RRW, Wrekin C: D M Barton, INT Corps, St Michael's C: P C Barton-Smith, 2 2GR, Canford S: G A C Bassett, IG, Bradfield S: P D Beal, Queen's, Shane C: S R Bell, BW, Strathallan S: M G Billingham, R Signals, Cawford S: W D Blakey, IG ... [illegible]

... Kinsey, REME, Whitby Comp S: P J Langford, RE, Ilford Co High, D M Lavan, PWO, Leeds GS: R G Lewis, RE, Kirkham GS: D C Llewellyn, R Sigs, Purbeck S: C N MacDowell, R Hamps, Birmingham Univer: A R J Marsh, R Anglian, Sandbach S: J P G Maynard, 2/2GR, Downside S: T D McMurtrie, LL Clifton C: C R Merriman, Coldm Gds, Ratcliffe C: R S Metcalfe, RA, St Joseph's C: C J Morley, RCT, RGS: M N Munday, REME, Loughborough GS: S C Munns, Int Corps, Sevenoaks Public School: T L Murray-Threipland, RGJ, Monkton Combe: D S Myers, RAOC, K Edward S: C J H Newton, 13/18H, Radley: J R A Ogilvie, Gordons, Welbeck: R J Owen, Queen's, Colchester Ingt: M V Pemberton, RAMC, Bishopgore: F J Phillips, Int Corps, St Michael's RC S: A J Pitman, QDG, Peterhouse S: J D Pooley, 9, 12L, Stowe: J C R Pratt, IG, St Andrew Tutorial: S J Purser, R Sigs, Kingsbridge Comp S: J D D Reid, RHG/D, Cheltenham C: M Roberts, RA, H Baird Tech C: M J Roberts, Cheshire, Calday Grange: J G Robinson, 1/7GR, Wellington: A N E Salmons, RAOC, Purley HS: A C G Shields, 17/21L, Repton: M G D ... [illegible]

Science report

Genetic survivor from the primordial soup

By Dorothy Bonn

The ordinary fruit fly, *Drosphila*, is sometimes disparagingly called the geneticist's pet, because it has been used over decades for genetic experiments. Its chromosomes are large enough to be seen easily under the microscope. It also breeds quickly in the laboratory, and is employed to produce mutations readily by exposure to various agents, such as a high dose of radiation.

Exploiting the new technique for manipulating genes, using so-called "gene probes", one of the most exciting discoveries in fruit fly genetics has been made. Moreover, it sheds a fascinating light on the evolution of man and other higher animal's.

By using a gene probe, a tiny piece of radioactively labelled DNA will "walk" along a gene and identify other pieces in the gene exactly like itself.

Applying that technique, Professor Walter Gehring and colleagues at Basel University found last year that a certain short sequence of DNA appeared in several different genes that control body pattern in *Drosophila*. They have now found that same short sequence in unrelated animals: in genes of frogs, chickens, mice, and man.

All the genes studied are important to the very early stages of development from the fertilized egg.

The fruit fly genes concerned are a group of mutants called "homeotic" genes. They cause cells to switch from one developmental fate to another. Because Gehring first found the DNA sequence in a number of homeotic genes, he named it the "Homeo box."

Homeotic genes can cause the fly's body segments to become mixed up; for instance, a segment destined to become the head may received a wrong set of instructions from a mutant gene and take on some of the characteristics of a thoracic segment, developing a pair of legs instead of antennae.

The trail that led to the identification of the homeo box in a wide diversity of animals started more than 30 years ago, when Edward Lewis, of the California Institute of Technology, was puzzling over the likely course of evolution of animals that included millipede-like primitive insects and modern flies.

He argued that the segmentation pattern of modern flies evolved through gradual divergence of a group of identical ancestral segmentation genes. According to that idea, some mutations of the segmentation genes of *Drosophila* would produce a fly with "primitive" features.

Mutations bred in recent research do indeed produce such "primitive" abnormalities. Moreover, the recent identification of that highly characteristic piece of DNA, the homeo box, in several genes supports a claim by Lewis that those genes evolved from a common ancestral gene.

But why does this same piece of DNA crop up in animals unrelated to the fruit fly? In all those other animals the genes in which the homeo box is found are, like the homeotic genes of *Drosophila*, active at a very early stage of development. Their function is unknown so far, but segmentation seems to be the key.

All the animals studied start life as a segmented embryo and each segment has its own supply of nerves, muscles, and blood vessels. That pattern is soon superseded: as the head become organized and the limbs grow, the nerves, muscles and blood vessels become grouped in different ways, and the original segmental pattern is largely obscured.

However, it seems likely that the homeo box lays down the basic pattern for early embryonic development. That is why this tiny fragment of DNA is perhaps the most important piece of genetic material ever identified, because it has survived the vast evolutionary changes between bacteria and man.

Cell, 1984, vol 37, p 403 and p 407.

OBITUARY

DR JOHN ROCK

Pioneer work on oral contraception

Dr John Rock, one of the co-developers of the birth control pill died in New Hampshire on December 4. He was 94.

Rock, who was Clinical Professor of Gynaecology at Harvard from 1947 to 1956, came accidentally to research on contraception by way of a clinical interest in infertility and subsequently, as a devout Roman Catholic himself, he called on his Church to alter its attitude towards contraception.

John Rock was born in Massachusetts in 1890 and qualified from Harvard Medical School in 1918. Specializing in gynaecology he became particularly concerned by the frequent complaints of infertility from his patients.

At this time many of the now well-established facts about human physiology and reproduction were unknown; the basic hormones, oestrogen and progesterone were only just being discovered and their effects were still being elucidated.

In the 1950s Rock, anxious to use progesterone for women with infertility problems, joined in research with Gregory Pincus and M. C. Chang who were working to develop hormonal agents for fertility control. It was Rock's first experiment with progestogens (synthetic hormones similar in effect to progesterone) in 80 infertile women which gave the first proof in human beings that a contraceptive pill could be developed.

After large- scale trials in Puerto Rico, Haiti and the USA the first oral contraceptive pills were marketed.

Rock defended his creation in his book *The Time Has Come*, in which, as a practising Roman Catholic, he pointed out to his Church that a catastrophe awaited humanity from the population explosion and that oral contraception, working as it did by inhibiting ovulation was not in the spermicidal or mechanical categories proscribed by Roman Catholicism.

Rock continued his research and his discussions on Catholic teaching on this subject and advised many learned bodies and institutions, including the Vatican on the ethical aspects of the Pill.

MRS M. L. J. ABERCROMBIE

Mrs M. L. J. Abercrombie, a biologist and educationist, known to friends and colleagues as Jane, died on November 25, aged 75.

Born in Birmingham she studied zoology and later taught at the university there. A colleague was Michael Abercrombie who became her husband, and subsequently Professor of Zoology at University College London and Director of the Strangeway Research Laboratory, Cambridge.

Moving to London she worked at University College, in the Anatomy Department, where she was chiefly concerned with the selection and training of medical students. The individual differences with which her students perceived the same task caused her to put special emphasis on perception and reasoning. This resulted in *The Anatomy of Judgment* (1960) frequently reprinted in Penguin.

A further research project was the study of perceptual disorders of cerebral palsy at Guy's Hospital. Returning to University College she was appointed Reader in Architectural Education at the Bartlett School.

Convinced of the benefit of learning in small groups, and influenced by contact with group-analytic psychotherapy she developed influential methods of small group teaching in higher education.

Jointly with her husband, she edited 31 issues of *New Biology*, a Penguin Series, between 1945 and 1960. Also with Michael Abercrombie and C. J. Hickman she compiled the *Penguin Dictionary of Biology*, first published in 1951. She worked with her husband on the revision for the seventh edition (1980) while nursing him at home in his final illness. He died in 1979.

More recently Jane Abercrombie conducted research at the Radiology Department at Addenbrooks Hospital in Cambridge and was active at the Cambridge Institute of Education and with Cambridge Group Work, still refining her techniques of small group teaching.

A founder member of the Group-Analytic Society (London) she was its President from 1980 to 1983, and was Vice-President of the Society for Research into Higher Education. She was Visiting Professor at a number of overseas universities.

MR BRIAN TAYLOR

Brian Taylor, the jockey, died in a Hong Kong hospital on December 10 at the age of 45 after an accident at Sha Tin racecourse on December 8. The highlight of his riding career came in 1974, when winning the Derby on Snow Knight.

He was born at Southend in July, 1939 and was first trained as a carpenter, but in view of his small size quickly decided to become a jockey. After being apprenticed to Harvey Leader at Newmarket he rode his first winner in 1956 and was appointed stable jockey a few years later.

He later joined Ryan Price at Findon, where he enjoyed the most successful period of his career, his best season coming in 1976 with 108 winners.

After leaving Price in 1980 he rode regularly for Jeremy Hindley, Gavin Pritchard-Gordon and John Winter. His farewell mount in this country was for John Dunlop on Barra Head, which won at Newmarket on August 4, this year.

In all he had a total of 1,254 winners in this country, but was also an international jockey, numbering the Italian, German and Norwegian Derbies among his many victories abroad in five different continents. Taylor was in Hong Kong to fulfill a pre-arranged contract, after which he intended to retire and breed horses at his stud near Newmarket.

MR ROBIN DUKE

Mr Robin Duke, CVO, CBE, who died on November 27 at the age of 68, served for thirty years with the British Council, the last ten in Japan where he was the Council's representative.

Educated at Lancing and Brasenose College, Oxford, he served during the war with the Royal Artillery and he served in the Middle East, Italy and Greece from 1942 to 1945, latterly on the staff. He ended his war service in the Political Adviser's Office in Athens where he was from 1945 to 1946.

He joined the British Council in 1947 and served in Hungary, Greece and Chile before going to Japan where he served from 1967 to 1977.

His deep interest in Japanese culture led to his publishing on the medieval Japanese masterpiece *The Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon* and he also wrote *The English Governess at the Court of Siam*.

He received the Order of the Sacred Treasure (Japan) 3rd Class and was appointed OBE in 1961, advanced to CBE in 1970 and appointed CVO in 1975.

University news

Oxford
Elections and awards
Wilde Readership in Mental Philosophy: Colin McGinn, DPhil, MA Manchester, reader in philosophy, University College, London, from October 1, 1985.
Pusey and Ellerton Senior Prize: M B Davie.
Mansfield College: George Webb Medley Junior Prize, 1984: M L Griffiths, Exeter College: H W C Davis Prize, 1984: M S Kempshall, Merton College.
MERTON COLLEGE: exhibitions: Miss P J Ghaut, commoner, formerly of King Edward VI HS, Stafford, R A Ryder, commoner, formerly of Bolton School.
CHRIST CHURCH: To Boulter exhibitions: S J G Bennett, commoner, modern history; M A B Lowcock, commoner, history and economics. To Bostock exhibitions: S M Jones, commoner, Mathematics: D G Gentle, commoner, natural science. To E T Warner Prize: A Y A Azad, Douglas Scholar, English.

Cambridge
WOLFSON COLLEGE: Six Commonwealth journalists have been chosen to hold press fellowships at the college during 1985-86. They are:
Miss Jayanthi Dias-Abeyesinghe, assistant editor, "Sunday Times", Sri Lanka, and Anthony M Milne, reporter, "The Express", Port of Spain, Trinidad (September to December, 1985). Alan R John, assistant to the editor, "The Straits Times", Singapore, and Mr Mugambi Karanja, assistant managing editor (features), "Kenya Times", Nairobi (January to April, 1986). Bruce L Ansley, columnist, "Christchurch Star", New Zealand, and Miss Cheryl J Dorall, editor, "Sunday Star", Selangor, Malaysia (April to July, 1986).

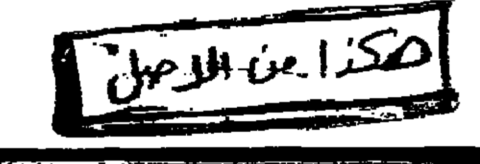
St Andrews
Professor Glen Cottrell, *reader in* physiology and pharmacology, has been promoted to a personal chair in neuropharmacology.

London
Queen Mary College has conferred college fellowships on Professor Malcolm Bradbury, Dr Paul Dean, Professor Samuel Glasstone (in absentia), Professor Alasdair MacIntyre (in absentia), Professor Aubrey Diamond, Emeritus Professor Wynn Humphrey Davies, Mr M. V. Saville and Dr Basil Charles Leicester Weedon. Dr Herchel Smith has been conferred the honorary fellowship awarded to him in 1983.

Manchester
Appointments
J. R. Gurd, BSc., Ph.D. (Reading), senior lecturer in computer science, to be professor of computer science from December 1.
Mrs Ann Marilyn Strathern, MA., Ph.D. (Cambridge), fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be professor of social anthropology from October 1, 1985.
Senior lecturer:
Anaesthesia: B J Pollard, B Pharm (London), MB, ChB (Sheffield).
Lecturers:
Child health: Mary E McGraw, MB, ChB (Bristol); diagnostic radiology: D F Martin, MB, ChB, (Birmingham); mathematics: Annie A M Cuyt, MSc, PhD, (Antwerp); nursing: Susan J Merchant, MSc (Manchester); radio-astronomy: P N Wilkinson, BSc (Durham), PhD (Manchester); rheumatology: W S Mitchell, BSc, MB, and ChB (Glasgow).

Newcastle
The following lecturers have been appointed:
Medicine: Dr G Davis, clinical biochemistry, Mrs L Mitchell, child dental health, Dr J L Scott, psychiatry, Dr J D Turner, non-clinical psychiatry.
Arts: A B Coveney, French studies, Dr J Johns, archaeology, Dr A J S Spawforth, classics, W F Taverner, architecture.
Science: Dr G W Beakes, plant biology, Dr R J Errington, inorganic chemistry, Dr A R Hawkins, genetics, Dr I G Moss, theoretical physics, Dr C W Palmer, atomic physics, Dr B Westley, biochemistry.
Engineering: Dr B Agnew, mechanical engineering, Dr M G H Bell, civil engineering, R Bicker, mechanical engineering, Dr B G Clarke, geotechnical engineering, Dr M J Downie, offshore resource engineering, Dr J Porter, civil engineering, Dr A Rasth, geotechnical engineering.
Social sciences: Dr I J Neary, politics.
Education: Miss A Duffy, education, E A Jones, physical education and sport, Mrs E C Richards, education, M D Routledge, education, J R Williamson, education.
Agriculture: T A Copland, agricultural engineering, Dr P J Dawson, agricultural economics, Dr H J Gilbert, agricultural biochemistry and nutrition, L J Hubbard, agricultural economics, Dr A G O'Donnell, soil science.
Computing laboratory: D H Mundy, computing laboratory.

Wales
The following have been granted personal chairs:
Dr Ilham Dilman, philosophy, Swansea; Dr R W Lewis, civil engineering, Swansea; Dr N A Ratcliffe, zoology, Swansea.



OHN ROCK
r work on oral
traception

J. ABERCROMBIE

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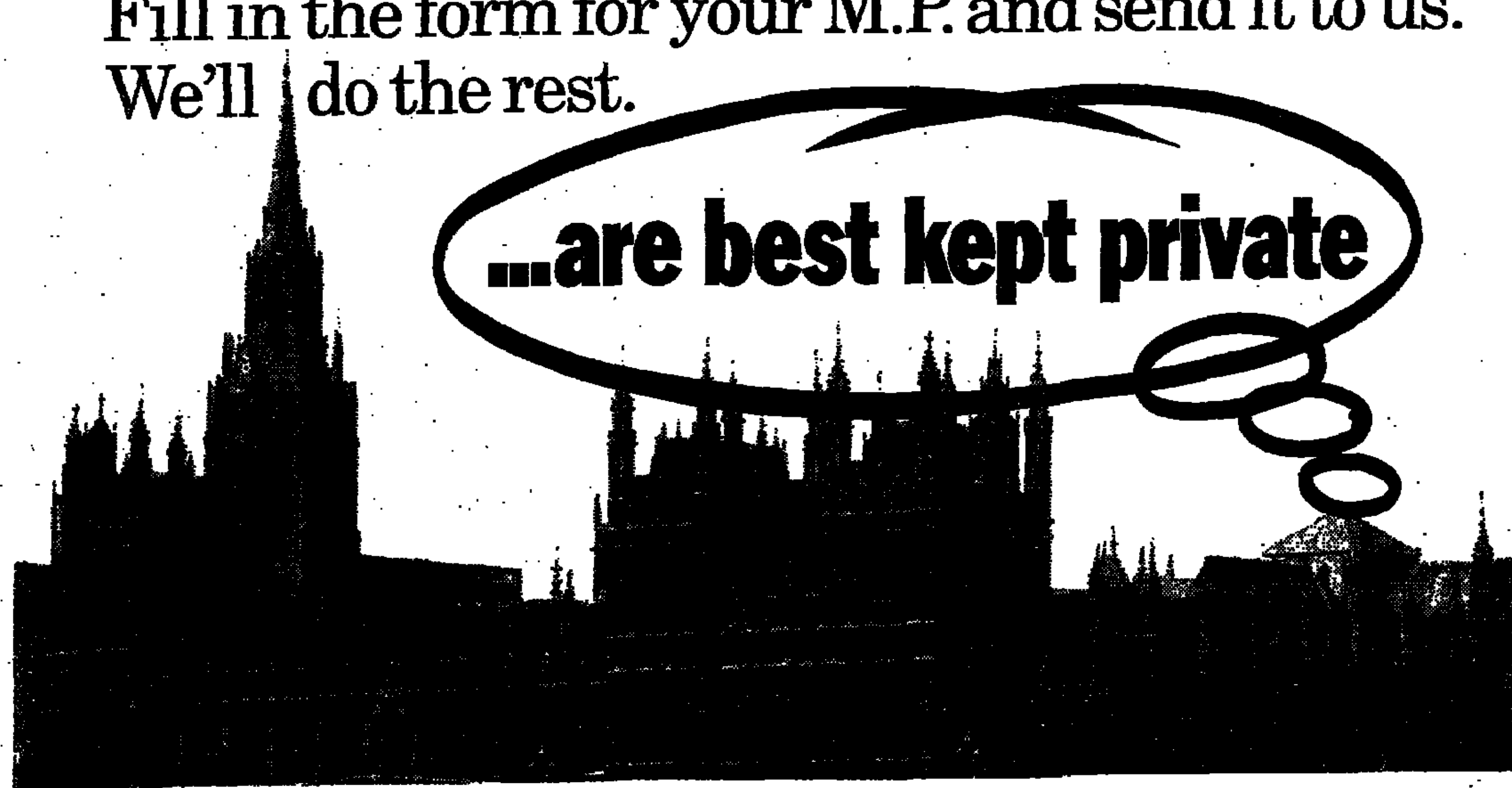
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THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The BBC still not sending out a clear picture

The BBC is a picture of a wounded monolith. The corporation is under pressure in the perpetual ratings war with commercial broadcasting companies.

It responds in Pavlovian fashion by pushing into new areas like breakfast TV and local radio to hold its own. This costs money, which ultimately is provided by the public through the licence fee. The current £46 colour TV licence lasts until April next year. The BBC would like £65, and the only certainty is that it has a stiff fight on its hands.

Two weeks ago I asked the question here: "If the BBC is asset-rich, should we pay more?" The basic difficulty in finding a rational answer to this and related financial questions that go to the heart of the Beeb's predicament, is the opaqueness of the corporation's accounts. Despite improvements in the latest set (for the financial year ended March 31) they still give off a fairly musty smell. But credit, where credit is due.

In the books for the first time are staff costs. Salaries and wages show an increase, at £327.1 million, of 12.7 per cent over 1982/83, twice as fast as the rate of inflation. At £327 million, salaries and wages were 45 per cent of the total BBC income, will up on the previous year's 42 per cent. No signs appear of any cutbacks. The number of people earning between £30,000 and £35,000 rose from 10 to 22; the TV workforce jumped from 17,100 to 17,679.

Changes in accounting policy have been made to highlight the main areas of expenditure, and the sources of funding such expenditure. The balance sheet and notes have been modified to comply with the Companies Act, 1981, an overdue reform, but not the profit and loss account.

Publications (*Radio Times*, etc)have sales of £53 million and profits of £4.3 million. BBC Enterprises, consolidated for the first time, has sales of £31.4 million and profits of £6.9 million (against £2.2 million), on net assets of £5.3 million. Both are healthy looking businesses.

Capital expenditure is still charged against revenue. In 1983/84, it was about £[illegible] million (£86 million), contributing to the 1983-84 deficit of £7.7 million, a swing from 1982/83's £48 million surplus of over £55 million. The BBC has land, freeholds and long leaseholds in the books at written down value of £111 million. How much would they be worth on up-to-date valuation?

What is evident is the continued erosion of the BBC's financial position. Between 1983 and 1984, the adverse movement in net liquid funds was a £58 million downswing, even though interest on bank loans dropped from £0.8 million to £0.1 million. Bank overdrafts for the Home Services (TV and radio broadcasting in the UK) were stable at around £1.8 million, but other Creditors rose from £22.5 million to £28.1 million.

Captial spending commitments are still as high as ever. In 1984, fixed asset additions which are authorised but not contracted for total £85.4 million, while fixed asset additions which are contracted for but not provided for are £20.6 million.

The BBC conveys an impression of continued growth with little sense that this growth needs ultimately to take account of available finance. Is the sale of some of the Beed's assets such a heinous suggestion. Every other nationalised industry has been forced to do it; is the BBC so special? Many companies find that an imbalance exists between market aspirations; cash flow; and assets. Using assets to generate income flows, via sale and leaseback, is commonplace of modern business.

Another banana skin ahead

Relations between the big clearing banks, the Banks of England and the government in the form of the Treasury have been sorely tested in recent years and would seem to be at a particularly low ebb at the moment.

The banks are no lovers of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor and architect of a succession of tax measures which have already cost the banks dear, and hold more problems in store with the extension of composite rate tax next spring. Bankers also tened to resent the Bank of England for failing to speak up for their interests more forcibly to the government and the recent row over indmnities to cover likely losses at Johnson Matthey Bankers has not improved relations between the banks and the Old Lady.

Irritation within the Bank of England at the way the clearers grumbled when asked to rally round for the general good are mirrored in about equal measure by dissatisfaction among the banks at having to fork out for something which was not their fault.

The clearers' latest gripe, which sheds interesting light on the complex web of relationships between the government, cental bank and banking system, is over the phasing out of the £1 note. The extra costs the banks will incur as a result are likely to far exceed the savings to the government from replacing it with the unpopular coin.

That the clearers appeared initially to welcome the disappearance of the £1 note, is a sign that the Bank of England has not entirely lost its touch to cajole and persuade whatever the experience over *JMB. The clearers even appear to have* agreed to forgo voicing publicly reservations about the phasing out of the note under Bank of England encouragement.

The changing relationship between the banks and the authorities was also illustrated recently by the way a minor, esoteric dispute between the clearers and Bank of England had to be settled through an arbitration case. It was another example of how the old-fashioned system of informal chats does not always work as effectively as it used to.

Tax fighters head for a showdown

Florida's repeal last Friday of its unitary tax law ends the phoney war in which campaigners against the tax feared they were floundering. All eyes are now on California where both sides will be marshalling their forces for a possibly decisive encounter next month when another motion to repeal or modify the law will be introduced into the state legislature. The law taxes multinationals on the proportion their local business represents of their business worldwide.

It has been a remarkable campaign in many ways: an object lesson in how influential businessmen can be

It has educated enough politicians in this arcane subject for an early day motion in the Commons, urging retaliation against the United States to attract the unusually large number of 220 signatures. It has even won round the normally adamantine Mr Donald Regan, the US treasury secretary, who now hints at federal action if the states do not put their houses in order.

The campaign has been highly effective at the practical as well as the theoretical level. Florida's change of heart owed much to the collapse of investment in the state after it adopted the tax.

California is a less easy nut to crack. As one of the world's biggest economies it offers far more than, say, Oregon, which also repealed the tax recently, for foreign companies. California is also the home of populist tax changes. Trickiest of all is the relationship between the foreign opponents of unitary tax and American multinationals. The latter are strongly hostile to the tax, but in Oregon they were left in its net. A similar solution in California would be bitterly resisted by American companies.

It may be that the campaigners will yet have to call the Regan cavalry to their rescue.

Lloyds bans underwriters in the Fidentia affair

By Alison Eadie

The ruling council of Lloyd's insurance market yesterday took its first major disciplinary action against Lloyd's members since the Lloyd's Act of 1982 gave statutory backing to the market's self-regulatory structure.

It expelled Mr Raymond Brooks and suspended for 21 months Mr Terence Dooley, both former underwriters with Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting) agency. Costs of £40,000 were awarded against Mr Brooks and £12,000 against Mr Dooley.

A 231-page Lloyd's report showed that Mr Brooks and Mr Dooley had placed reinsurance contracts with the Fidentia Marine Insurance Company of Bermuda, which they both controlled. Over a 13-year period, Fidentia gained a net £6.2 million from Brooks and Dooley syndicates. The names on the syndicates were not aware of the existence of Fidentia.

A committee of Lloyd's names, representing the 1,000 names on Brooks & Dooley syndicates, also yesterday recommended that litigation should be started against Mr Brooks and Mr Dooley, against the companies they controlled, including Fidentia, and against Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting), now under new management.

The committee is asking names for financial support, if they want to go to litigation. If there is insufficient support after 28 days, the committee will disband and the idea of legal action be dropped.

Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting) has been trying to hammer out a compensation offer to names since the summer. However, the committee, headed by Mr Mark Farrer, a partner of the solicitors Farrer & Co, has told names that no offer is likely in the forseeable future and any offer that might be make would be too small

In its third report to names, going out this week, the committee says total claims from names would probably be around £6 million. The sum being considered by Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting) was understood to be less than £2 million.

Mr George Stevens, a director of Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting), said one of the difficulties of formulating an offer was getting everyone who should contribute to commit themselves. Although Mr Brooks and Mr Dooley had given full support, others, including members agents and brokers, were not all agreed

Tax problems are expected to be crucial in persuading names to take legal action. The committee says the Inland Revenue will require payment whether or not the names are reimbursed for profits wrongly taken away from them.

One former name on Brooks & Dooley syndicates has already gone to law. Mr Christopher Moran, who was expelled as a member of Lloyd's, filed a writ for conspiracy against Brooks and Mr Dooley, and seven other defendants last June. He believes £10 million is the correct figure for a compensation offer.

US 'aims to cut deficit to 2% of GNP'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The Reagan Administration refuses to accept the possibility of another protracted political stalemate over the US budget which would result in no action to reduce record federal deficits, a high-level treasury official said.

Mr Beryl Sprinkel, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that the administration's ultimate weapon was the President himself, who plans to go direct to the people, even if it means angering members of his own party, to gain support for his controversial proposals.

Mr Sprinkel said: "Our number one priority is to get the deficit down, reducing it as a percentage of gross national product from the current level of 5 per cent to 2 per cent by 1988."

This will require "difficult decisions", many not yet taken by the president, Mr Sprinkel said, noting that the administration's goal is to reduce the deficit by $42 billion (£35 billion) in the 1986 tax year and by $110 billion in the 1988 tax year.

But congressional leaders said that the austerity programme proposed by Mr Reagan to his Cabinet has little chance of being adopted unless the President builds "a far greater sense of crisis about the budget".

The budget working papers that Mr Reagan presented to his Cabinet would eliminate more than two dozen programmes, impose a 5 per cent pay cut on two million federal workers, roll back farm subsidies and student *loans and freeze many spending* programmes.

Such austerity so soon after an election campaign in which Mr Reagan painted a picture of a resurgent America riding high on "the best economic recovery in 30 years", is not likely to go down well, say leaders of both political parties.

The working papers also outline cuts in international aid programmes. Mr Reagan proposes, for example, that the US withdraw from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and end its $49 million contribution to the FAO.

Waddington predicts 69% rise in profits

By Philip Robinson

John Waddington yesterday fired what is likely to be its final broadside in fighting off the £44 million takeover from Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation. The offer expires at 3pm on Thursday.

The games, packaging and printing company, famous for Monopoly, forecast that pretax profits for the year to the end of next March will climb by 69 per cent to £5.7 *million*.

The ultimate ownership of BPCC, Waddington's second line of attack, has been shelved. But if BPCC loses on Thursday, Waddington will move to disenfranchise its stake unless true beneficial ownership can be established. At present, Mr Maxwell says the ownership is a private matter.

Both sides acknowledge that the battle for Waddington will be close, perhaps settled by 70,000 votes. Indications last night were that the Waddington board, headed by Mr Victor Watson, has the support of 45 per cent of the total votes.

Total votes obtained by BPCC when it last bid for *Waddington* was 47 *per cent*. That included the 25.7 per cent it already owned. The key could well be the combined investments funds of S. G. Warburg, the merchant bank, which holds just under 15 per cent of the votes, and so far is uncommitted.

Victor Watson: final broadside at BPCC

Last night, Henry Ansbacher, BPCC's merchant bank adviser, was challenging Waddington's claim that its effective tax rate is unlikely to exceed 25 per cent before 1987-88. The figure is crucial when valuing whether BPPC's offer is generous or not. Last year tax was just under 16 per cent.

Waddington says that on forecast pretax profits of £5.7 million, tax will be just over 16 per cent. Earnings per share will be 32 per cent higher at 57.2p. On that basis BPCC's 500p a share cash offer gives Waddington an exit price earnings ratio of 8.7, just two per cent higher than the FT-Actuaries figure for the packaging and paper sector as a whole.

Waddington points out that shareholders accepting the BPCC offer will forfeit the 17.1p gross interim dividend.

Exco buys money broking unit

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Exco International, the financial services group, has agreed to buy Laurie, Milbank's stock market moneybroking operation. Exco is believed to be paying about £10 million in goodwill for the business.

Exco, which has no desire to be a market-maker in the Stock Exchange of the future, says the move is in line with its aim of developing *as a middleman in* financial services.

Stock market moneybrokers, of which Laurie, Milbank's is much the biggest, borrow stock from institutions to lend to market-makers, preserving confidentiality between the two parties.

The activity has similarities with the riskless principal role which inter-dealer brokers (IDBs) will undertake and which Exco also plans to develop through another company. IDBs will effect confidential transactions between market-makers in the gilts market.

Exco will become a tempory limited partner in Laurie, Milbank, which has alresdy agreed to link with Chase Manhattan, until the moneybroking side is hived off at big bang day. The moneybroking operation employs about 25 people and when it is separated Exco may initially have to inject about £5 million of capital.

Dixons team joins Currys

The bitter £250 million High Street bid battle between Dixons and Currys looks to be heading for a peaceful conclusion with the appointment yesterday of the top Dixons management team, headed by its chairman, Mr Stanley Kalms, to the Currys board. The Curry family resigned simultaneously from their directorships.

Compensation may have totalled no more than £350,000 for the seven directors, including the former managing director Mr Terry Curry, who resigned.

Dixons now holds more than 60 per cent of Currys.

Inflation eases

Inflationary pressure eased last month, with official figures showing a slowdown in the rate of increase in producer prices. Manufacturers' imput costs rose *by 0.9 per cent in November*, after a 1.9 per cent rise in October. The main cause was higher electricity costs associated with higher winter usage.

Norcros upset

Norcros, the construction to ceramics group, disappointed the City with interim pretax profits of £14.1 million for the half year to September 30 slightly up on the £13.9 million reported last year. Turnover rose from £164.7 million to £179.9 million. The interim dividend has been increased from 2.3p to 2.6p.

Tempus, page 25

Profits leap

Baker Perkins, the food, printing and chemical machines manufacturer, has reported pretax profits of £4.9 million for the six months to September 30; significantly up on the £1.6 million it made a year ago.

Tempus, page 25

Brewer's record

Greenall Whitley, the Warrington brewer, saw profits for the year to September 28 rise by 17.9 per cent to a record £28.3 million. Sales rose by 11 per cent to £287 million. A lower tax charge helped push earnings ahead by 26.8 per cent to £16.33.

Tempus, page 25

£1m rise

Hogg Robinson, the insurance broking and travel group, announced interim pretax profits to September 30 up £1 million, to £4.4 million.

Tempus, page 25

Coal chief to join Heron board

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Hugh Jenkins, who is to *leapfrog from* chief of the Coal Board's pension investment team to the main board of Heron International, one of the largest private companies in the world, last night admitted that he was ready to quit the job he has held for 12 years even before he ran into opposition from Mr Arthur Scargill and the NUM over his investment policy.

Mr Jenkins said his battle with Mr Scargill had not had "a major impact" on his decision to move. "You don't turn your back on a problem because of the way the wind is blowing. But I was approached by Heron about 18 months ago and felt I *had to* see through my responsibilities to the pension funds," he said.

Mr Jenkins' departure will leave a big gap at the Coal Board, who would not speculate today on his successor, although a spokesman said: "I imagine people inside would expect to get internal promotion." There appear to be three obvious candidates – Mr David Prosser, who looks after industrial investments; Mr Robert Judderv, responsible for property and Mr Barry Southcott, equities.

Export credits mandate

Despite strong opposition, the EEC now has a common tougher policy on monitoring export credits mixed with development aid. The European Commission has been authorized to put this forward today in Paris when the subject comes up in the OECD, Ian Murray reports from Brussels.

The commission has been told to negotiate for much greater tansparancy in these mixed credit deals in future. It wants to see a better definition of what loans actually are being made.

This negotiating mandate was agreed after Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, suggested to other finance ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday that they should take a vote on the issue.

Matthey chief retires

The board of Johnson Matthey gas agreed to the early retirement of Dr James Hughes, managing director, for personal and family reasons Dr Hughes to retire at the end of the year but will remain on the board as a non-executive. Mr Joseph Stevenson will take his place until a new managing director is appointed.

The response of shareholders to the £25m rights issue of convetible preference shares in the ailing group is expected to be announced today. Depending on the response, the shareholding of Charter Consolidated will increase from *27.9 per cent to a minimum of* 33.34 cent and a maximum of 46 per cent.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord 930.3 (+7.3)
FT-A All Share 567.87 (+3.32)
FT Govt Securities 83.29 (+0.02)
FT-SE 100 1197.9 (+7.8)
Bargains 24,882
Datastream USM 105.45 (+0.56)
New York
Dow Jones 1161.44 (−1.77)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 11,316.87 (−150.06)
Amsterdam: 178.1 (−0.5)
Sidney: AO 724.2 (−2.3)
Frankfurt:
Commerzbank 1087.0 (−5.5)
Brussels:
General 159.32 (−0.18)
Paris: CAC 181.7 (unchanged)
Zurich:
SKA General 320.7 (+0.7)

GOLD

London fixing:
am $326.25 pm $326.25
close $326.50-$327.00
New York:
Comex (latest) $325.70

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:

Towles "A"	54(+12)
Excalibur	10¾(+ 2¼)
Flextech	66(+13)
N Brit Steel	13(+ 2)
Interml Pets	130(+20)
Burgess Prod	98(+14)
Gee-Rosen	41(+ 5½)
Bio-Isolates	46(+ 6)
Centreway Tr	85(+10)
Arlen Elec	43(+ 5)
Dubilier	195(+21)
Elbief	28(+ 3)
Damson Oil	415(+42)
Deon Devs	105(+10)
Falcon Res	195(+25)

FALLS:

Ladies Pride	23(− 5)
Oliver Pros & Mng	155(−30)
Intervision Vid 7 pc	30(− 5)
Sheffield Brick	17(− 2)
Ass Brit Eng	8(− 1)
Norcros	165(−17)
Triplex	32(−23)
Amal Estates	5(− ½)
G W Sparrow	34(− 3)

CURRENCIES

London: Close
£: $1.2035 (+0.0005)
£: DM 3.7200 (+0.0225)
£: SwFr 3.0715 (+0.0255)
£: FFr 11.4000(+0.0830)
£: Yen 296.90 (+0.15)
£ Index: 74.8 (+0.1)

New York (close)
£: $1.2017
$: DM 3.0947
$ Index: 142.6 (−0.1)

INTEREST RATES

London:
Bank Base: 9¾-9½%
3-month Interbank 9 15/16-9¾%
3-month eligible bills
buying rate 9⅝-9 19/32%

US:
Prime Rate 11.25-11.50%
Federal Funds 8 11/16%
3-month Treasury Bills 8.35-8.31%
Long bond 100 11/16-100½

DATED December 10, 1984

This Advertisement includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("The Stock Exchange") for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to the Inter-American Development Bank ("the Bank") and the Stock. Full particulars on the Bank are available in the Extel Statistical Services System.

The Bank has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. The Bank accepts responsibility accordingly.



INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Issue on a Yield Basis of £100,000,000 LOAN STOCK 2015

payable as to £30 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price by June 19, 1985 with interest payable half-yearly on November 15 and May 15

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

County Bank Limited | **Hill Samuel & Co. Limited** | **Kleinwort, Benson Limited** | **Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited**

Lloyds Bank International Limited | **Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited** | **N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited** | **J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the £100,000,000 Loan Stock 2015 (the "Stock") to be admitted to the Official List for quotation in the Gilt-edged market.

The Stock will initially only be available in registered form, transferable in multiples of one penny. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be despatched on Wednesday, December 19, 1984. Stock Certificates will be despatched on July 10, 1985 provided the balance of the moneys payable has been duly paid.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained herein or in the Extel Card dated December 10, 1984 giving any information relating to the Bank (or any abridgement hereof or thereof authorised by the Bank) and any information or representation not *contained herein or therein must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Bank or by any of the Managers named above. This document does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the Stock in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.*

The Stock is not open for applications to subscribe by U.S. persons. "U.S. person" means any person who is a national, citizen or resident of, or who is normally resident in, the United States, including the estate of any such person, corporations and partnerships created or organised in the United States and "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions and all areas subject to its jurisdiction.

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, December 13, 1984 and will close later the same day.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ISSUE

Determination of Rate of Interest, Issue Price and Issue Yield

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a Gross Redemption Yield equal to the Issue Yield as determined on the basis described below.

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of one per cent. and the Gross Redemption Yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards), on 13½ per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-2008 (the "Reference Stock") calculated by reference to the price of the Reference Stock on The Stock Exchange at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, December 12, 1984, such price to be determined by Baring Brothers & Co., Limited ("Barings") to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The Gross Redemption Yield on the Reference Stock will be expressed as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis set out in the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. 105, Part I, 1978, page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be an integral multiple of one eighth of one per cent. and will be consistent with an issue price as near as possible to £85 per cent. The issue price will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three decimal places (with 0.0005 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest, issue price and the amount of the first *interest payment will be published in the Financial Times on Thursday, December 13, 1984.*

Underwriting Arrangements

By an Underwriting Agreement dated December 10, 1984, Barings, County Bank Limited, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited, Lloyds Bank International Limited, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited and S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. (the "Managers") have agreed with the Bank to underwrite the issue of the Stock.

Barings, on behalf of the Managers, and the Bank may agree in certain circumstances to terminate the Underwriting Agreement, which is subject to certain conditions and accordingly, if they so agree or the Underwriting Agreement does not become unconditional, applications for the Stock will become void or, as the case may be, no applications for Stock will be accepted.

Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications

Each application, unless made by a recognised bank or stockbroker taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a cheque payable to "Baring Brothers & Co., Limited" and crossed "IADB Loan", representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

An alternative method of payment is available in respect of payments of £50,000 or more only to recognised banks or stockbrokers who irrevocably engage to pay Barings for credit to the account designated "IADB Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, December 19, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted. The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque, bankers' payment or bankers' draft which is eligible for presentation in the Town Clearing System in the City of London.

Barings, on behalf of the Bank, reserves the right to retain the relevant allotment letters and surplus application moneys (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

The balance of the amount payable on the Stock allotted must be paid so as to clear by 12 noon on Wednesday, June 19, 1985. Any amount paid in advance of its due date shall not bear interest.

Failure to pay the balance on any Stock when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. above the base rate for the time being of Barings may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. The Bank further reserves the right, without prejudice to any other rights, in default of payment to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised bank or stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979 and any firm of stockbrokers which is a member of The Stock Exchange and such other banks or brokers as Barings shall at their absolute discretion agree for the purposes of the issue.

Delivery

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will be despatched on Wednesday, December 19, 1984 by first class post at the risk of the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the Application Form.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. on Monday, June 17, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or integral multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock.

Unless a duly renounced fully paid allotment letter with the registration application form duly completed is received by Barings by 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 19, 1985 the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, when fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and thereafter Stock will be transferred only by instrument of transfer.

Stock Certificates will be despatched on July 10, 1985 after which date allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE STOCK

The issue of the Stock has been authorised by a Resolution of the Executive Directors of the Bank passed on November 28, 1984 and will be constituted as an unsecured obligation of the Bank by an Instrument to be dated December 19, 1984 (the "Instrument") to be executed by the Bank and deposited with Barings.

The Stock is not an obligation of any government.

The following is a summary of the terms and conditions relating to the Stock:-

Status

The Stock will represent a direct and unsecured obligation of the ordinary capital resources of the Bank for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest in respect of the Stock and for the performance of all obligations of the Bank with respect thereto. However, the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (as amended) allows the merger of the inter-regional capital stock and the ordinary capital stock of the Bank at such time as the Bank shall have discharged its liabilities on all its ordinary capital borrowings which were outstanding at December 31, 1974. In the event of such merger, the Stock would be payable from the merged capital resources.

The Stock will rank *pari passu* with all bonds, notes, stock and other evidences of indebtedness issued, assumed, or guaranteed by the Bank and payable from the same capital resources for the time being as the Stock.

Negative Pledge

As long as any of the Stock shall be outstanding and unpaid, the Bank will not cause or permit to be created on any of its property or assets any mortgage, pledge or other lien or charge as security for any bonds, notes, stock or other evidences of indebtedness heretofore or hereafter issued, assumed or guaranteed by the Bank for money borrowed (other than purchase money mortgages, pledges or liens on property purchased by the Bank as security for all or part of the purchase price thereof), unless the Stock shall be secured by such mortgage, pledge or other lien or charge equally and rateably with such bonds, notes, stock or other evidences of indebtedness.

Interest

The Stock will bear interest from December 19, 1984 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determination of Rate of Interest, Issue Price and Issue Yield" above. Interest will be payable by equal half-yearly instalments on November 15 and May 15 ("Interest Payment Dates") in each year except that the first payment of interest will be for the period from December 19, 1984 to November 15, 1985 and will be calculated using the following formula:-

$$£I = R \times \frac{182}{365} \times \frac{30}{P} + R \times \frac{149}{365}$$

where

£I is the first payment of interest on £100 nominal amount of Stock (rounded to three decimal places with 0.0005 being rounded upwards),

R is the percentage rate of interest attaching to the Stock, and

P is the issue price.

Interest will cease to accrue on the Stock on the due date for redemption thereof unless payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused by the Bank.

Form and Transfer

The Stock will initially be issued in registered form and will be transferable in multiples of one penny by an instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 and The Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Act 1976 of Great Britain applied or by any other form approved by the Bank. The initial Register and Transfer Office for the Stock will be at Barings, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

The Bank reserves the right to terminate the appointment of the Registrar provided that no such termination shall take effect until a registrar having a specified office in London has been appointed and notice of whose appointment has been given to holders of the Stock in accordance with "Notices" below.

Redemption and Purchase

(a) Redemption

Unless previously purchased and cancelled or redeemed, the Bank will redeem the Stock at par on May 15, 2015.

(b) Purchases and Cancellation

The Bank may at any time purchase Stock on any recognised stock exchange or by tender (available to all holders of the Stock alike) at any price or by private treaty at a price (exclusive of accrued interest and all costs of purchase) not exceeding 120 per cent. of the middle market quotation of the Stock on The Stock Exchange (or, failing such quotation, on such other stock exchange on which the Stock is listed for the time being) at the close of business on the last business day before the date of purchase, but save as aforesaid, the Bank may not purchase any Stock. The Bank will be entitled to hold and deal with Stock purchased under this paragraph (b), which may be cancelled or not as the Bank thinks fit.

Payments

Payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by warrant, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be sent at the holders' risk by post to persons who are registered as holders of Stock at the close of business on the relevant Record Date (as defined below) or to their nominated agents and made payable to such holders or as they may direct. In the case of joint holders, the warrant will be sent to the first-named unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing. The "Record Date" shall mean the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day on which the specified office of the Registrar is not open for business then *the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open* for business.

Events of Default

If the Bank shall default in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, or in the performance of any covenant in respect of a purchase fund or a sinking fund in, any bonds or notes (including the Stock) or similar present or future obligations which have been issued, assumed or guaranteed by the Bank or in the performance of any other obligation arising from "Negative Pledge" above, and such default shall continue for a period of 90 days, then at any time thereafter and during the continuance of such default the holder of any of the Stock may deliver or cause to be delivered to the Bank at its Principal Office in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, written notice that such holder elects to declare the principal of all Stock held by him to be due and payable, and on the thirtieth day after such notice shall be so delivered to the Bank the principal of such Stock shall become due and payable, unless prior to that time all such defaults theretofore existing shall have been cured.

Prescription

Principal will cease to be payable on the expiry of a period of 10 years and interest will cease to be payable on the expiry of a period of 5 years, in each case from the due date.

Replacement of Stock Certificates

If any Stock Certificate is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified office of the Registrar upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Bank and the Registrar may require. Mutilated or defaced Stock Certificates must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

Bearer Stock

The Instrument will provide that the Bank may, by executing a supplemental instrument in form satisfactory to the Registrar but without the consent of the holders of the Stock, make provision for the Stock to be exchangeable for Stock in bearer form and for such Stock to be exchangeable for Stock in registered form, in each case at the option of the holder, all on such terms as will be set forth in such supplemental instrument. In such event the terms of the Stock shall, as from the date specified in such supplemental instrument, be deemed to include such provisions and all the Stock will be entitled to the benefit of, and be held subject to, such provisions.

Further Issues

If the Bank wishes to issue further stock so as to form a single issue with the Stock, it shall be at liberty to constitute such further stock by a supplemental instrument on terms that it shall be or become *consolidated and form a single issue with the Stock.*

Modification of Rights

Except as mentioned above, the conditions of the Stock, the provisions of the Instrument and the rights of the holders of the Stock will be subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Stock as provided in the Instrument. Such a Resolution will require a majority of not less than three-quarters of the votes cast thereon.

Notices

All notices shall be valid if despatched by post to the holders of the Stock at their registered addresses (in the case of joint holders to the address of the holder whose name stands first in the Register). Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the day following the date of such despatch.

Governing Law

The Stock and the provisions of the Instrument will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England. Legal proceedings in connection therewith may be brought in the courts of England.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STOCK

Purchase Fund

By an Agreement dated December 10, 1984 (the "Purchase Agency Agreement"), the Bank has appointed Barings as its purchase agent (together with any successor, the "Purchase Agent") in relation to the Stock (which for this purpose includes the stock of any further issue made pursuant to "Terms and Conditions of the Stock – Further Issues" above once it has become consolidated with the Stock then outstanding). The Purchase Agent will endeavour to purchase on The Stock Exchange or otherwise £5,000,000 nominal amount of the Stock (including rights thereto and, in the case only of the £100,000,000 nominal amount of Stock now being offered, regardless of whether partly or fully paid) for the account of the Bank during the two year period ending on December 19, 1986. Purchases will be made at such prices (exclusive of accrued interest and all costs of purchase) as the Purchase Agent may at its sole discretion consider reasonable in the light of then prevailing market conditions, but not exceeding the issue price of the £100,000,000 nominal amount of Stock now being offered (or, so long as such Stock remains partly paid, £30 per cent. of the nominal amount thereof) at such times within such two year period as the Purchase Agent may at its sole discretion determine. Stock so purchased will be cancelled. The nominal amount of Stock which the Purchase Agent will be required to endeavour to purchase pursuant to the Purchase Agency Agreement will be reduced to the extent that the Bank purchases Stock otherwise than through the Purchase Agent and submits such Stock to the Purchase Agent for cancellation. Within 21 days of each Interest Payment Date the Bank will announce the nominal amount of Stock cancelled pursuant to the Purchase Agency Agreement during the six months preceding such Interest Payment Date.

The Bank undertakes that it will not terminate the Purchase Agency Agreement during the above two year period or seek to amend it so as to reduce the £5,000,000 nominal amount or the two year period or the maximum prices mentioned above. Any amendment to the Purchase Agency Agreement will be notified to holders of the Stock in the same manner as notices to holders of the Stock are required to be given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Stock.

The above undertaking is not a term or condition of the Stock. The Purchase Agent will act solely as the agent of the Bank and does not assume any duty of agency or trust towards the subscribers of the Stock or the holders for the time being of the Stock.

Current United Kingdom Tax Treatment and Stamp Duty

Interest on the Stock is payable without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. On the occasion of each interest payment the Registrar will supply the Inland Revenue with the names and addresses of the holders of the Stock to whom interest is due, the amount of Stock held by them, the names and addresses of any other persons to whom interest is paid on the instructions of such holders and the amount of interest paid to each such person.

The Stock will not be a "deep discount security" the tax treatment of which falls to be determined by reference to Section 36 of, and Schedule 9 to, the Finance Act 1984. The Inland Revenue have confirmed that, notwithstanding that the issue price of the Stock may be below its nominal value, no part of that nominal value paid on redemption of the Stock on May 15, 2015 (or upon the Stock becoming redeemable following an event of default pursuant to the provisions set out under "Events of Default" above) will be treated as subject to United Kingdom tax as income (except where the recipient is a person holding the Stock as a dealer for United Kingdom tax purposes). They have also confirmed that, under current law, on a disposal of the Stock in the open market by a holder of the Stock (other *than a disposal by a person holding the Stock as a dealer for United Kingdom tax purposes, but* including any disposal by any other person on a purchase made by the Bank pursuant to the provisions set out under "Redemption and Purchase" or "Purchase Fund" above), no part of the disposal proceeds received will be subject to tax as income.

The Bank has been advised that the Stock will be a qualifying corporate bond within the meaning of Section 64 of the Finance Act 1984 for the purposes of United Kingdom tax on capital gains on the basis that the Inland Revenue have confirmed, *inter alia*, that the fact that the Stock may be issued at the discount envisaged in this issue will not of itself mean that the conditions of Section 64 (2)(b) are not satisfied. As a qualifying corporate bond, gains on Stock held for more than 12 months will generally be exempt from that tax by virtue of Section 67 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 (as extended by Section 64 of the Finance Act 1984). Capital losses on disposal of Stock held for more than 12 months from the relevant acquisition will not be allowable losses. If the disposal is within 12 months from the relevant *acquisition, any gain will be taxable and any capital loss will* be allowable, subject to the detailed legislation dealing with the identification of securities and utilisation of losses.

Transfers of the Stock are free of United Kingdom stamp duty.

Persons contemplating the acquisition of Stock who are uncertain as to their United Kingdom tax treatment or as to their treatment under the revenue laws of other jurisdictions should consult their professional advisers.

Stock Exchange Dealing

The Stock will be eligible to be dealt in on The Stock Exchange in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run to maturity.

It is expected that dealings in the Stock on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, December 14, 1984, without documents of title and at seller's risk, for deferred settlement on Thursday, December 20, 1984.

Trustee Status

When the Stock is listed it will be an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

Insurance Company Regulations

The Bank is an "approved financial institution" within the meaning of Part V of the Insurance Company Regulations 1981.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to the Bank from the issue of the Stock will be included in its ordinary capital resources and used in its ordinary operations.

SUMMARY INFORMATION REGARDING THE BANK

All amounts set forth below are expressed in current United States dollars.

Establishment, Domicile and Membership

The Inter-American Development Bank is an international institution, the members of which are governments. It was established and is operating under the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank signed by those governments. The Bank officially began operations on October 1, 1960. Its principal office is located in Washington, D.C. Forty-three governments are members of the Bank, including the United States and twenty-six other American governments, and the governments of sixteen non-regional countries.

Purpose of the Bank

The purpose of the Bank is to further the economic and social development of the regional developing member countries, individually and collectively.

Capital Resources of the Bank

The capital resources of the Bank consist of the inter-regional capital resources and the ordinary capital resources. The inter-regional capital resources are held, obligated and otherwise disposed of entirely separate from the ordinary capital resources.

The Agreement provides for the ultimate merger of the inter-regional and ordinary capital resources. It is intended to propose to member governments that the merger take place by the end of 1986. In this connection, the Board of Executive Directors has authorised the advance redemption by the end of 1986 of the Bank's ordinary capital borrowings issued prior to 1975 and maturing after December 31, 1986. The purpose of the advance redemption is to establish the preconditions for the merger of the two capitals.

Capital Borrowings Outstanding as of June 30, 1984 ($000's)

	Inter-regional	*Ordinary*	*Illustrative Combined*
Repayable in:			
United States dollars	$ 867,680	$ 1,156,269	$ 2,023,949
Currencies of other regional members	—	15,935	15,935
Currencies of non-regional members	2,031,794	1,318,163	3,349,957
Total Borrowings	$ 2,899,474	$ 2,490,367	$ 5,389,841

Capital Stock and Reserves as of June 30, 1984 ($000's)

	Inter-regional	*Ordinary*	*Illustrative Combined*
Subscribed Capital	$ 8,292,343	$13,608,746	$21,901,089
Less–Callable portion of subscriptions	7,437,299 (1)	12,358,335 (2)	19,795,634
Paid-in Capital Stock	855,044	1,250,411	2,105,455
General Reserve	171,685	1,270,118	1,441,803
Special Reserve	57,369	301,730	359,099
Total Paid-in Capital Stock and Reserves	$ 1,084,098	$ 2,822,259	$ 3,906,357

(1) The callable portion of inter-regional capital subscriptions, totalling $7,437,299,000 may be called only when required to meet the obligations of the Bank for funds borrowed or on loans guaranteed by it. This amount may not be called by the Bank to make loans.

(2) The callable portion of ordinary capital subscriptions, totalling $12,358,335,000 may be called only when required to meet the obligations of the Bank for funds borrowed or on loans guaranteed by it. This amount may not be called by the Bank to make loans.

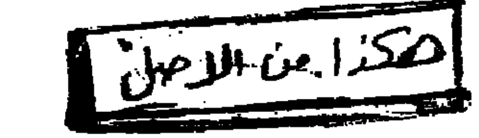
Loan Operations

As of June 30, 1984 the Bank had approved loans from its inter-regional capital resources in an aggregate principal amount equivalent to $7,404,551,000 to finance programmes or projects in 18 countries. Of that amount, sales to participants and repayments by borrowers were the equivalent of $459,893,000, the undisbursed balances were the equivalent of $4,657,350,000 and outstanding balances held by the Bank were the equivalent of $2,287,308,000.

As of June 30, 1984 the Bank had approved loans from its ordinary capital resources in an aggregate principal amount equivalent to $7,941,725,000 to finance programmes or projects in 22 countries. Of that amount, sales to participants and repayments by borrowers were the equivalent of $2,333,124,000, the undisbursed balances were the equivalent of $2,349,580,000 and outstanding balances held by the Bank were the equivalent of $3,259,021,000.

Summary of Balance Sheet of Inter-regional and Ordinary Capital as of June 30, 1984 ($000's)

	Inter-regional	*Ordinary*
Assets		
Cash	$ 13,519	$ 231,258
Investments	1,047,484	1,277,190
Loans outstanding	2,287,308	3,259,021
Accrued interest and other charges	93,825	105,731
Receivable from members	548,015	165,531
Other assets	56,908	71,158
Special Reserve assets	57,369	301,730
Total Assets	$4,104,428	$5,411,619
Liabilities and Capital		
Liabilities		
Borrowings, less unamortised discount	$2,892,263	$2,484,219
Accrued interest on borrowings	106,109	67,168
Accounts payable and other liabilities	21,958	37,973
Capital		
Capital Stock		
Subscribed	8,292,343	13,608,746
Less-Callable portion	7,437,299	12,358,335
	855,044	1,250,411
General Reserve	171,685	1,270,118
Special Reserve	57,369	301,730
	1,084,098	2,822,259
Total Liabilities and Capital	$4,104,428	$5,411,619



Summary of Income and General Reserve
for the six month periods ended June 30, 1984 and 1983
($000's)

	Inter-regional		Ordinary	
	1984	1983	1984	1983
Total income	$173,547	$146,318	$216,536	$193,964
Expenses				
Borrowing expenses	135,463	119,671	108,179	81,036
Administrative expenses	13,537	13,138	17,609	16,224
Total Expenses	149,000	132,809	125,788	97,260
Net income	24,547	13,509	90,748	96,704
Allocation to Special Reserve	(6,137)	(3,377)	(15,899)	(15,686)
Addition to General Reserve	18,410	10,132	74,849	81,018
General Reserve beginning of period	153,344	130,044	1,201,409	1,063,993
Translation adjustments	(69)	93	(6,140)	(9,046)
General Reserve end of period	$171,685	$140,269	$1,270,118	$1,135,965

The information relating to the Bank is qualified and further explained by the detailed information published on behalf of the Bank in the Extel Card relating to the Bank dated December 10, 1984 which is available in the Extel Statistical Services System and copies of which may be obtained from:—

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate,
London EC2N 4AE.

Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.
W. Greenwell & Co., Bow Bells House, Bread Street, London EC4M 9EL.
Rowe & Pitman, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2PA.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Bank has agreed to pay to the Managers an amount aggregating £1.25 per £100 nominal amount of Stock in connection with their services as managers and underwriters of the issue, out of which will be paid by the Managers, on behalf of and as agents for the Bank, commissions to the brokers to the issue in respect of their services to the Bank in connection with the issue and to certain other persons who have agreed with the Bank to accept underwriting participations in respect of the issue of the Stock. The Bank will also pay brokerage of one eighth of one per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock issued pursuant to subscriptions received from or through recognised banks and stockbrokers on Application Forms bearing their stamp or in respect of other forms of application accepted by Barings as being from a recognised bank or stockbroker; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of any allotments which arise out of an underwriting commitment. The total expenses of the issue (including the above-mentioned commissions and brokerage) are estimated to amount to about £1.5 million and are payable by the Bank.

Barings, on behalf of the Bank, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. If any application is not accepted, the amount paid on application will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application and, if any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned, in each case after the relevant remittance has been cleared. Barings, on behalf of the Bank, will announce the basis of allotment by 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, December 13, 1984 and it is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on the same day.

There has been no material adverse change in the financial condition of the Bank since December 31, 1983.

The Bank has obtained the approval and agreement of H.M. Government required under the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (as amended) in connection with the issue.

Copies of the Instrument constituting the Stock, the latest audited accounts of the Bank and the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (as amended) will be available for inspection at the specified office of the Registrar until redemption of the Stock, and a copy of the Purchase Agency Agreement will be so available until its expiry.

Documents for Inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH during normal business hours until December 19, 1984:—

(i) the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Development Bank (as amended);
(ii) the Underwriting Agreement;
(iii) the Purchase Agency Agreement;
(iv) a draft, subject to modification, of the Instrument constituting the Stock;
(v) the audited accounts of the Bank for the five years ended December 31, 1983; and
(vi) a copy of the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. 105, Part I, 1978, pages 15 to 26.

Principal Office of the Bank
808 17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20577.

Receiving Bank and Registrar
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,

Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.
and
8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE.

Solicitors to the Managers
Slaughter and May, 35 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DB.

Solicitors to the Bank
Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

Brokers
Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN.
W. Greenwell & Co., Bow Bells House, Bread Street, London EC4M 9EL.
Rowe & Pitman, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2PA.

APPLICATION FORM

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, December 13, 1984 and will close later the same day. This Form must be lodged with Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE. The Stock is not open for application to subscribe by U.S. persons as defined in the Newspaper Advertisement dated December 10, 1984 (the "Advertisement").

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
ISSUE ON A YIELD BASIS OF £100,000,000 LOAN STOCK 2015
Payable as follows: On application £30 per cent. and the balance of the issue price by June 19, 1985.

To: Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
In accordance with the terms of the Advertisement I/we apply as below. I/We undertake to accept the amount of Stock applied for or any less amount that may be allotted in respect of this application and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the Advertisement.

Nominal amount of the Stock applied for	Amount enclosed at £30 per cent. of the nominal amount applied for
£	£

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1. Acceptance No.
2. Amount of Stock accepted

Note: Application must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and thereafter for integral multiples thereof.

Please pin cheque here

I/We enclose a cheque drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and made payable to "Baring Brothers & Co., Limited" and crossed "IADB Loan" representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the above-mentioned nominal amount of Stock. In consideration of the Inter-American Development Bank (the "Bank") agreeing to allot the Stock on and subject to the terms and conditions of the Advertisement and of the Underwriting Agreement referred to therein, I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until December 20, 1984 and that this sentence shall constitute a collateral contract between me/us and the Bank which shall become binding upon the despatch by mail or delivery of this Form duly completed to Baring Brothers & Co., Limited. I/We understand that the completion and delivery of this Form accompanied by my/our cheque constitutes a representation that my/our cheque will be honoured on first presentation. I/We hereby engage to pay the balance payable on the Stock by 12 noon on June 19, 1985 on any allotment made to me/us in respect of this application. I/We understand that failure to pay such balance by the due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation and that interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. above the Base Rate for the time being of Baring Brothers & Co., Limited may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date and that the Bank may, without prejudice to any other rights, in default of payment sell the Stock fully paid for its own account.

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, on behalf of the Bank, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only.

I/We hereby represent that I am not/none of us is a U.S. person (as defined in the Advertisement).

I/We hereby request that any allotment of Stock to me/us be evidenced by an allotment letter addressed to me/us and be sent by first class post at my/our risk to me/us at the first address shown below. I/We acknowledge that any allotment letter and (if appropriate) any cheque for any application moneys returnable to me/us is liable to be held pending clearance of such payment.

Dated .... *1984.*

(1) Usual signature: ....
In the case of a corporation, the Common Seal must be affixed or this Form signed by a duly authorised officer who must state his capacity.

Joint Applicants (if any):
In the case of joint applicants all must sign.

Please use BLOCK LETTERS

Forenames: ....
Surname: ....
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full: ....

(2) Usual signature: ....
Forenames: ....
Surname: ....
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full: ....

(3) Usual signature: ....
Forenames: ....
Surname: ....
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full: ....

(4) Usual signature: ....
Fornames: ....
Surname: ....
(also state designation: Mr., Mrs., Miss or title)
Address in full: ....

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF PAYMENT
(This method of payment is available in respect of payments of £50,000 or more only to recognised banks or stockbrokers as described in the Advertisement.)

We hereby engage to pay Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AE for credit to the account designated "IADB Loan" by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, December 19, 1984 the amount in Town Clearing Funds representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock allotted to the person(s) named above in respect of this application. In consideration of the Bank agreeing to allot the Stock as mentioned above, we agree that this engagement shall be irrevocable until December 20, 1984 and that this sentence shall constitute a collateral contract between us and the Bank as mentioned above.

Name of recognised bank or stockbroker: ....
Address: ....

Authorised signature ....
In the case of a corporation, the Common Seal must be affixed or this Form signed by a duly authorised officer who must state his capacity.

Stamp of recognised bank or stockbroker claiming brokerage (if any)	A/L Number	Stock allotted

STOCK MARKET REPORT

BT helps push indices to records

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

British Telecom stayed in the stock market limelight yesterday, the first day of the new account.

The shares helped push both the *FT* 30 share index and the FT-SE 100 share index to new trading highs, with the Telecom price itself touching a new peak of 97½p at one stage. By the close, Telecom was just 3p higher at 95½p.

Market talk suggested Middle East and US buying of the shares, but few buyers appeared to be able to deal because jobbers were short of stock.

For the second time Panmure Gordon and Co has lifted its profit forecast for Spring Ram, the bathroom and kitchen group. The stockbroker has increased its current year projection from £2.4 million to £2.8 million and suggests that next year profits will hit £3.8 million. SR's shares were unchanged at 265p.

The next few days will test the share price as letters of allotment reach shareholders and bring some sellers out of the woodwork.

Meanwhile, suggestions that the Arabs are trying to build up a stake in Telecom came as no surprise; investors in Abu Dhabi soon got hold of a 12.5 per cent stake in Reuters this summer, within weeks of the news agency coming to market.

GEC is also fancied to be taking an interest in the shares, alongside buying back some of its own. It has 40.36 million of its own shares – slightly more than its 40 million target buy-in – and the GEC share price gained another 2p to 230p.

At the close the FT 30 share index was riding comfortably at a new 930.9 points peak, up 7.3 points. The new three-week holiday account had opened confidently enough but then a note of uncertainty crept in and best levels were not always held.

However tax cut hopes and cheaper money expectations began to influence the market helping the traditionally buoyant Christmas account to achieve a record level despite a cluster of ex-dividend index constituents.

The FT-SE share index mirrored its most restricted but morte famous rival measurement. The FT-SE finished on a new high and only a few points away fron the 1,200 points level at 1,197.9 points, a rise of 7.8 points on the day.

Government stocks were almost forgotten in the excitement. After milling around uncertaintly for much of the day they finished more or less in line with their opening levels. The market tended to be cautious ahead of today's money supply figures.

Among leading equities **Glaxo Group, Boots** and **Hawker Siddeley** moved ahead. **Distillers Co.** with itnerim figures in this account, and **Natioanal Westminster Bank** were among others to move forward.

Imperial Group, the brewing to tobacco complex, climbed 2p toa new 180p peak as stories continued to enthral the market about the sale of its troublesome American catering and hotel chain, Howard Johnson.

There is talk that once Ho Jo has been sold Imps will move along the takeover trail, possibly bidding for the two breweries, J. W. Cameron and Tollemache and Cobbold Breweries, presently controlled by Ellerman Lines, the privately owned business run by the Barclay Brothers, Frederick and John.

Oils were mixed. Towards the close there was some strengthening as the market tended to concentrate on Opec's refusal to cut prices rather than the uncertainty created by the British National Oil Corporation's agonising over its own price structure.

There was the usual display of activity among the oil explorers. In favour yesterday

Mr Rex Williams, the snooker professional, will be at the Stock Exchange today for the USM launch of his company, Rex Williams Leisure. Besides "marking up" the performance of RWL shares, Mr Williams will be challenging the stock market's "snooker" braves to a game of pool, with the sidestakes donated to the Ethiopean relief fund.

was, not for the first time, **Falcon Resources** which advanced 25p to 195p. But **Oliver Prospecting and Mining** continued to lose ground. Depressed by dry well rumours it tumbled to 155p before closing at 175p, down 10p on the day.

Johnson Group Cleaners rose 3p to 441p as Nottingham Manufacturing, which is bidding 330p a share for the dry cleaning company, continued to buy in the market. It is understood that Nottingham now has more than 10 per cent of the shares.

Nottingham faces an uphill struggle in its battle for control because of the large number of Johnson employee shares which cannot be bid for unless there is a change in the articles of association at a meeting requisitioned for Friday.

If Nottingham fails to get the change, which seems likely, it will need nearly 70 per cent of the non-employee shares to go unconditional.

Stores companies were back in favour, with a variety of influences helping share prices along. Better-than-expected retail sales figures for November and growing hopes for the complete success of the Sunday trading lobby brought some of the pennies along, but growing market optimism for Christmas and longer-term trading were probably the most important factors.

Investors have got the message that this year's seasonal trading boom is on the way, and City analysts are also suggesting that 1985 will be a year of plenty. At Capel-Cure Myers, the stockbroker, analysts forecast a retail sales growth rate of at least 4 per cent for the year, against a rate of around 3-3½ per cent for 1984.

House of Fraser rose 2p to 306p. **Harris Queensway** gained 6p to 212p. **MFI** went 3p better to 228p. **British Home Stores** rose 5p to 261p. **Burton Group** picked up 5p to 383p, and there were pennies more for **Habitat-Mothercare, Great Universal Stores, Marks & Spencer, Ratners, Sears Holdings** and **W. H. Smith.**

Boots went 8p better to 197p as the company announced the opening of its 100th Cookshop and a "50 per cent improvement" on sales levels at "the previous Boots houseware departments". Among the latter were the Timothy Whites shops which Boots axed in early 1983.

Debenhams was also a special feature in the sector, rising 8p to 218p on renewed talk of a bid for the department store chain.

Beers recorded a smattering of modest gains. **Greenall Whitley** dipped 1p to 147p on its year's figures but **Scottish and Newcastle Breweries**, reporting soon, rose 3p to 129p.

Bank shares edged ahead. **First National Finance Corporation**, one of the market's longest running takeover chestnuts, attracted fresh speculative support, gaining 1½p to 76½p.

Firstland Oil and Gas, the fledgling 163 company launched in July with the rights to prospect for oil on the Falklands, is turning its attention to the North Sea. It is making a tender offer to buy 82,500 shares (26.4 per cent) at up to 63p in Fishermens Petroleum which owns 3 per cent of block 12/29 and is presently capitalized at £200,000. The deal would take Firstland's stake up to 29 per cent.

Insurance stocks – composite and life – recorded modest gains but insurance brokers, under the lead of Hogg Robinson which produced very much as expected profits, were subdued.

Dubilier, makers of electronic components jumped 21p to 195p after it registered a sharp profits advance – from £3.2 million to £5.5 million. Year's dividend is 2.4p a share against 2p. The company says it has made a good start to the present year.

Among USM stocks, **Pineapple Dance** rose 5p to 53p, lifting off the low levels reached last week. But it is a thin market in shares and it does not take much to move the price either way.

Jacob Rothschild, the merchant banker, talks to Graham Searjeant about the City's revolution

Pioneer turned prophet who sounds a note of caution

Every revolution seems to need an element of leadership from a farsighted rebel within the old establishment, all the way from Lafayette to Chou-en-lai. The City's revolution is no different. The man called to this role, surprisingly but quite logically, was Jacob Rothschild, scion of the formally senior but financially junior English arm of the legendary Rothschild family.



Jacob Rothschild, clearly the most dynamic Rothschild of his generation, was painfully divorced from the family bank of N. M. Rothschild in 1980. That was, no doubt, partly due to clashes of personality, but primarily due to Mr Jacob's dissatisfaction with the professional merchant banking niche occupied by the family bank among others within the guild system of restrictive practices that dominated the City village. He favoured the more buccaneering approach of his ancestors, seeing the merchant bank primarily as a body of capital to be mobilized flexibly to take maximum advantage of whatever financial opportunities presented themselves.

Since the break, which left Jacob Rothschild with only the renamed Rothschild Investment Trust as a vehicle for his ambitions, he has built up by far the largest merchant banking group in Britain. This was achieved through a merger with a larger investment trust, buying a half share in a leading Wall Street firm and a stake in London stockbrokers Kitcat & Aitken. Then a merger with the Charterhouse group to form Charterhouse J. Rothschild brought him back to the elite ranks of London accepting houses.

But Mr Rothschild gave a lead in word as well as deed. "I made a speech saying, fairly forcefully, that more strongly capitalized and competitive vehicles should emerge in the City of London," he concedes with an air almost of embarrassment. "I believe that to be true."

That required the changes in the City's structure that were symbolized by the agreement between the Stock Exchange and the City to phase out fixed broking commissions by the end of 1986 and consequently to allow outside ownership of securities firms and break down the functional barriers within the exchange.

"In the early seventies, financial services were overfragmented in this country. Merchant banks such as Warburgs participated in eurobond issues and distributed the securities. But they were debarred from distributing shares in their own domestic market, from using the skills they had acquired in these international markets."

The rapid development of electronic telecommunications, which makes it feasible to deal in markets all round the world for 24 hours a day, has also put a premium on firms developing a flexible international structure.

"We are now living in a world where opportunities occur 24 hours a day, so one is forced to be competitive and on one's toes for 24 hours a day and to be structured accordingly. I think it is important to be international. The United States is the biggest capital market in the world and the Far East probably has the fastest growing economies. There are question marks inevitably about the competitiveness of Europe compared to the United States. So there will be many opportunities for those with an international approach that are denied to those with a purely domestic approach. It is important; I don't think it is easy. But there must be some concerns who accept the challenge of trying to take up opportunities that are not restricted to the United Kingdom".

The changes in technology have also changed the nature of international money markets, requiring, in Mr Rothschild's view, larger firms to operate effectively.

"Markets have become bigger as they have become global. As merchant bankers, we used to sweat over raising a $25 million loan. Now some of the best customers expect to raise $1 billion without a lot of fuss. In an era of global markets, you require big capital and overheads."

"Look what has happend on the Continent," he warns. "*Elitist banks became* irrelevant and were sold to the big banks. The small fry were effectively eliminated. In the United States, since May Day (when fixed commission were

This apparent change of tack hit many like a cold shower

scrapped on Wall Street) we have seen a rise in the mega houses while the more traditional securities firms and investment banks have lost their place in the league".

Mr Rothschild hopes that Britain will produce at least one or two international competitors to take on American and Japanese giants such as Goldman Sachs and Nomura Securities.

He sees the changes in Stock Exchange rules as the catalyst bringing together this series of revolutionary trends in the securities business that have together produced more corporate activity and restructuring in the City in the past 12 months than in the previous 25 years.

For a pioneer in those changes, it is perhaps ironic that, now that the rest of the City has caught up, Mr Rothschild has become as influential as the leading prophet warning of the difficulties that can arise.

Last April, barely five months after the Charterhouse merger, Mr Rothschild announced an agreed merger with Hambro Life, the direct sales office built up by Mark Weinberg. It was seen in the City as the great leap forward to an American-style financial supermarket, bringing insurance salesmen and international investment bankers together into a group worth more than the Midland Bank. But the deal rapidly fell through as the two sides realized that their styles of management were too different and investors did not like the combination of consumer business and entrepreneurial dealing.

In a speech in the City shortly afterwards, Mr Rothschild confessed that the management challenge of handling such a business was formidable. He admitted that it was "ludicrous" to suggest that CJR had anywhere near integrated its portfolio of investments in financial services companies, he doubted that any genuinely integrated financial service group would emerge in Britain in the next two years and dismissed his own attempt as "an interesting case study".

In a report to shareholders, he warned that "the breaking down of barriers between different types of institutions does not of itself weaken the case for specialized firms or add to the profitability of widely diversified businesses."

This apparent change of tack hit many in the City like a cold shower. But the impression that Mr Rothschild had pessimistically reversed his thinking is false.

'Experiments should be made and watched very carefully'

"I do not disbelieve in the fundamental philosophical good sense behind the merger of companies like CJR and Hambro Life. I think it is perfectly possible to mix retail and wholesale financial serviees businesses. In this country we have no retail stockbroker but in the United States Merrill Lynch, E. F. Hutton and others have large sales forces.

"Due to the fiscal and regulatory system that has grown up here, it was impossible *de facto* to sell shares through a sales force, yet by a quirk you could sell unit-linked life assurance that way. Now you have a government here that is anxious, as we have seen in the British Telecom issue, to encourage distribution to the small investor. If a life insurance company bought a stockbroker and chose to make a proportion of its sales force stockbrokers, it could change. In the United States, firms like American Express have developed just that kind of retail/wholesale mix."

"Any great clearing bank is, in a sense, a financial supermarket. They may have problems, but they are successful concerns that are now enlarging the spheres of activity they cover. Barclays Bank has a life assurance company, unit trusts, is becoming a significant jobber and acquiring a significant broker. So it is a universal bank.

"I am convinced it is right that these experiments should be made – and watched very carefully by the regulatory authorities. But it will be extremely difficult to marry the cultures of different financial service backgrounds, whether retail and wholesale, banker and broker or stockbroker and jobber or even within the same sector. It has to be done with great sensitivity and patience. If we all talk openly about the difficulties, they may be easier to solve.

"One should not underestimate those cultural differences. There will be mishaps. We have just had a well-advertized difference of culture between Trade Development Bank and American Express for instance. A firm must develop its own character and that may take years to achieve.

"So it is legitimate to distinguish between what one thinks is right for the market place and what may be right for one's own business. If there is a conflict between what one would like to paint as a picture but is hard to achieve, then one must remember one's first duty is to one's stockholders and not to a philosophy. People are not investing in a philosophy."

Mr Rothschild accepts that the delay in the Stock Exchange's main changes on ownership and function, probably to the end of 1986, could cause additional problems, more for groups where mergers with Stock Exchange firms are central to strategy than to groups like CJR, or on another plane the clearing banks, with a relatively small involvment.

"It is a long time to wait and it must be uncomfortable for those involved that broking firms have in effect been sold forward". It could well change the economics of choosing to build up from a small stockbroking base, like the merchant bankers Schroders, or buying an established firm.

"The price of that short-cut, on the norms of valuation now established, is higher than would ever be acceptable in New York. It would make us rather nervous, especially when you cannot complete that *acquisition* and you *do not* know what effect our equivalent of May Day will have on those firms' profit and loss accounts." On the other hand the so-called marzipan generation, of brokers just below the partners who have sold out, may be resentful and listen to the siren calls of attractive remuneration packages.

"Mobility will become that much greater here and security will become less, following the American pattern."

When the dust settles, Jacob Rothschild sees his own firm developing into a catalyst in the international financial services industry, "the place in the City of London where people will turn if they have an investment opportunity that requires significant capital and needs to be looked at by people who are used to taking those kind of risks".

Other City-based groups he sees being more committed to developing particular lines of business and specialities, while financial supermarkets, eventually complete with high street money shops, are more likely to develop initially from the big retail financial groups.

"The important thing is that you should have within the market place firms of different shapes and sizes – firms whose quality may be general strength or excellence in a narrow area. Provided you also have the ingredients of sufficient capital and intelligent people, you will have a good market place, a good City of London and one that will be competitive with New York or Tokyo."



Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Adam & Company	9½%
Barclays	9¾%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings †	10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¾%
Continental Trust	9½%
C. Hoare & Co *	9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%
Citibank NA	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8%.



TEMPUS

Norcros drops 17p as poor results displease the market

The market was not pleased with the feeble festive offering served up for it yesterday by Norcros. Interim pretax profits at £14.1 million were barely up on last year and well below even the most conservative estimates. The share price shed 17p to 165p as good cheer took a back seat.

There had been little indication that the figures would be so miserable and perhaps the only consolution is that the problem areas have been clearly identified and action taken to remedy the causes. However, the effectill carry over in to the second half and it will be 1985/86 before Norcros can clean its sheet.

The difficulties came in the engineering and construction divisions. Four companies, A B Cranes, Butterl Engineering, Lion Foundry and Critall Consutuction, conspired to produce losses of about £3 million.

The first two companies are to be emerged, Lion Foundry ha been closed and there has been substantial rationalization a Critall. The coast of these moves will amount to about £4 million in the full year.

These problems and the subsequent share price reaction cannot have helped the Norcros argument taht it still intends to increase its 36.3 per cent holding in UBM into a controllinginterest.

The stake is the legacy of a failed takeover bid last year. Norcros is free to bid again for UBM but the weakness in its price linked with the strength of UBM would make it an expensive deal to finance.

The Norcros management has still not formulated any idea about what it will do with the UBM stake. So far, dividend payments are almost covering interest costs but the position is far from satisfactory and at some point the board must face up to the question.

With the prospect of another difficult second half in store, the shares at 165p look fully valued.

Greenall Whitley

Greenall Whitley, the Warrington-based brewer founded more than 200 years ago, is making a brave effort to catch up with the rest of the brewing sector. In the past year or so the group has diversified strongly, purchasing De Vere Hotels (around £35 million); tour operators, Arrowsmith (£4 million); and Treadway Inns in the USA (2.4 million). Other purchases include the Cellar Five Off-licence chain and the Symonds Cider business.

Gearing is now around 30 per cent, or nearly 40 per cent without adjusting for last year's £45 million property revaluation. The annualized interest charge is now probably about £7 million.

In other words, there is a quality of sameness about the Greenall identity which links it with other UK brewers who have followed a similar process of diversification.

Sadly, however, the group is spending money just at the time when the whole concept of brewers' diversification is coming under increasing criticism, witness notably the analysts' apprehension about present trends at Grand Metropolitan.

In addition, the quality of Greenall's earnings following the high spending on acquisitions, still does not seem particularly high. Stripping out, for example, the group's 22 million (£1.2 million) surplus on property sales, and adjusting for the first time £1.2 million contribution from De Vere hotels, trims the growth rate considerably from the stated 18 per cent.

Losses on the tour operating side have been reduced from £1.1 million to £200,000, but this is a far cry from the break-even position apparently forecast to the City. Analysts were also disappointed by the 23 per cent organic growth in hotel profits, before adding back De Vere's contribution.

On wines, spririts and soft drinks, the group states that sales volumes were flat, with reductions in volume throughout the Greenall chain of pubs.

But perhaps the trickiest proposition faced by Greenall is on the traditional brewing side. Despite an improvement in bear profits of nearly 6 per cent, volumes fell by nearly 1 per cent, mainly because summer sales underperformed. The volume outcome compares with Bass's gain of perhaps 5-6 per cent.

Hence the analysts cavil at the timing of Greenall's spending programme. Not only has it coincided with a possible peak in consumers' expenditure, but the flaws in the original brewers' diversification strategy are now being unveiled, as Bass consolidates its position as the UK's largest brewer.

Profits this year may total £31 million, leaving the group selling on a target p/e of 8.5 at 147. This is roughly the prospective multiple for Bass. On balance, Bass looks the more attractive investment.

Hogg Robinson

Hogg Robinson, the travel, insurance broking and shipping group, was sounding understandably optimistic after announcing its interim results yesterday.

The group's pretax profits for the six months to September 30 grew by more than £1 million, from £3.4 million to £4.4 million. This compares with a profit increase of only £500,000 over the whole of last year.

But the market was less impressed, marking HR shares down 4p to 214p. This was mainly because of uncertainty about what kind of company HR is: the results show that it is as much a travel company as an insurance broker.

Broking activities went well, increasing profits by £400,000 to £2.7 million. Last year HR failed to raise its broking protits at all. The reorganization of the division is complete, but the cost of this is shown in the jump in non-recurring central costs from £600,000 to £1 million.

Broking also benefited from bigger-than-expected premium rate increases on recent renewals of business. This is further encouraging evidence that prospects in the insurance broking sector are at last improving.

HR's debt position has also improved as proceeds from the £8 million sale of its headquarters last year were used to reduce the amount borrowed to finance acquisitions. Interest payable on financing acquisions fell from £818,000 to £587,000.

But perhaps the most interesting part of the figures are the travel and transport results. From a small proportion of profits only a year ago, HR's travel agencies have now contributed more to pretax profits than any other division.

The interim result bounded ahead from £2.1 million last time to £3.4 million this year. The figure includes Wakefield Fortuné, the travel company bought last year, for the first time.

Travel is likly to become an even larger proportion of the business once HR has divested itself of its insurance underwriting activities. In the meantime, the company believes it has the largest market share of business travel and aims to increase its 5 per cent share of the retail market.

The interim dividend is being increased 15 per cent to 3.8p. Earnings per share have risen from 3.66p to 5.29p. Brokers are revising their full-year profits estimates upwards to around £14 million on the strength of the results.

Baker Perkins

Baker Perkins at last seem set to buck the profits trend of peaks followed by troughs which has dogged it over the last five years. Hopes of sustained profits growth generated one year have consistently been dashed the next. However, for the first time since 1979 the group is now likely to report two successive years of profits improvement.

Yesterday's interim pretax profits of £4.9 million were more than 200 per cnet up and confirmed that the progress recorded last year had been maintained. The driving force was once again the bouyancy of the US market.

The strength of the dollar boosted profits by around £400,000 but the benefit was countered to some extent by the problems this posed for the US-based chemical machinery manufacturing operations which found export sales hard to come by.

Losses are still to be eliminated in this area which will be achieved in part by switching some production back to the UK although the benefits will not be seen until 1985/86.

There is still also some loss elimination benefit to come from the industrial bakeries activities. However, Baker Perkins most pressing problem will be to reverse the drift of sales away from the UK.

Domestic sales now account for only 15 per cent of turnover, against 20 per cent last year. This could be changed only by diversification through aquisition, although the balance sheet is strong enough to cope with such a move.

The shares closed up 10p to 173p where they look more solid than thay have of late.

WALL STREET

	Dec 7	Dec 6
AMF Inc	14⅞	15
AMR	33⅝	33¾
Allied Corp	35	35
Allied Stores	52⅝	52¾
Allis Chalmers	5¾	6½
Alcoa	34⅞	34½
Amax Inc	16⅞	17
Amerada Hess	25	25½
Am Brands	64¾	64¾
Am Broadcast	57¼	57¼
Am Can	49⅝	49½
Am Cyanamid	44⅞	44⅝
Am Elec Power	20¼	20¼
Am Home	51	50⅞
Am Motors	3¾	3⅞
Am Nat Res	35½	37
Am Standard	30¾	30¾
Am Telephone	18⅞	19
Armco Steel	9¼	9
Asarco	20⅝	20⅞
Ashland Oil	26⅝	26⅝
Atlntic Richfield	45⅛	44⅞
Avco	48⅝	48¾
Avon Products	21¼	21½
Bankers Tst NY	52¾	52½
Bank of America	17⅝	17⅝
Bank of Boston	40	40⅜
Bank of NY	31⅞	31¾
Beatrice Foods	29⅜	29⅜
Bethlehem Steel	14⅛	14⅞
Boeing	52¾	53⅛
Boise Cascade	37⅝	37⅝
Borden	61¼	61
Borg Warner	20	20⅝
Bristol Myers	47¾	47¾
BP	24¼	24¼
Burlington Ind	25½	25¾
Burlington Nthn	46	45½
Burroughs	54	54⅞
Campbell Soup	67¾	67¾
Canadian Pacific	36⅝	36⅝
Caterpillar	30¼	30⅝
Celanese	75¾	75⅞
Central Soya	14½	21⅝
Champion	19¾	19⅝
Chase Manhat	44¼	44½
Chem Bank NY	33½	33¼
Chevron	32½	32⅞
Chrysler	29	28⅝
Citicorp	36	36
Clark Equip	24¾	24⅛
Coca Cola	60⅛	61¼
Colgate	24⅝	24¾
CBS	70¾	70
Columbia Gas	31⅛	32
Combustion Eng	30⅛	30¼
Comwlth Edison	27¾	27¾
Cons Edison	28¾	28½
Cons Foods	32	31½
Cons Power	4⅞	4⅝
Control Data	34¾	34⅞
Corning Glass	69¼	69⅝
CPC Intl	39⅞	39¾
Crane	34	34⅜
Crocker Int	25⅛	25⅝
Crown Zeller	29⅛	29¼
Dart & Kraft	84½	84⅝
Deere	29	29⅛
Delta Air	38½	38⅝
Detroit Edison	15½	15⅝
Digital Equip	100¾	101¾
Disney	57½	57¼
Dow Chemical	27¾	28¼
Dresser Ind	20	19⅞
Duke Power	28¾	28⅝
Du Pont	46¼	46¾
Eastern Air	4	4
Eastman Kodak	69	69⅝
Eaton Corp	49⅝	49⅞
Emerson Elect	66⅛	66⅝
Evans Prod	3⅛	3¼

	Dec 7	Dec 6
Exxon Corp	49⅝	49⅝
Fed Dept Stores	50	50
Firestone	16⅝	16⅝
Fst Chicago	19½	19⅝
Fst Intrst Bncp	41⅞	41⅞
Fst Penn Corp	5⅝	5¾
Ford	42⅝	42¾
GAF Corp	24⅝	24¼
GTE Corp	39	39¼
Gen Corp	33½	33⅝
Gen Dynamics	64	64¾
Gen Electric	53¾	53⅞
Gen Foods	54½	54⅝
Gen Mills	49	49¼
Gen Motors	73¾	74¼
Gen Pub Util NY	11	11⅛
Genesco	5¾	5½
Georgia Pacific	23⅝	23⅞
Gillette	56	55¾
Goodrich	25	25½
Goodyear	24⅞	24⅞
Gould Inc	20⅝	20¼
Grace	40	40⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	15⅝	15⅝
Greyhound	22⅛	22¼
Grumman Corp	25½	25⅝
Gulf & West	27⅝	26⅞
Heinz H. J.	44	44½
Hercules	32¾	32⅞
Honeywell	58	58
IC Inds	26⅞	27⅛
Ingersoll	43¼	43¼
Inland Steel	20¼	20½
IBM	118½	118½
Int Harvester	7⅝	7⅝
INCO	10⅝	10⅝
Int Paper	49⅛	50
Int Tel Tel	31⅝	31
Irving Bank	31⅛	31⅛
Jim Walter	30⅞	31
Johnson & John	34¼	35⅛
Kaiser Alumin	13½	13⅝
Kerr McGee	28¾	28½
Kimberly Clark	45⅛	45½
K Mart	34½	34⅝
Kroger	37⅛	37⅝
L T V Corp	9	9
Litton	63¾	63⅝
Lockheed	41¼	41
Lucky Stores	16⅞	16¾
Manuf Hanover	32⅝	32½
Manville Cp	5⅞	5⅞
Mapco	24⅝	24⅞
Marine Midland	26⅛	26⅛
Martin Marietta	40⅝	41¼
McDonnell	67½	68
Mead	33½	34⅝
Merck	88⅝	88½
Minnesota Mng	77⅝	77⅝
Mobil Oil	27¾	27⅞
Monsanto	41⅛	41⅞
Morgan J. P.	74	74½
Motorola	33¾	34¼
NCR Corp	25½	25⅝
NL Industries	10⅞	10¾
Nabisco	51¾	52¼
Nat Distillers	25⅝	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	22⅛	22⅛
Norfolk South	55	55
NW Bancorp	22¼	22⅛
Occidental Pet	29⅛	29
Ogden	26¼	26
Olin Corp	30⅝	30⅝
Owens-Illinois	39	39½
Pacific Gas Elec	16½	16½
Pan Am	4⅞	4¼
Penney J. C.	49⅛	49⅝
Pennzoil	43½	43¾
Pepsico	41¼	41⅛
Pfizer	39⅝	39⅝
Phelps Dodge	13⅝	13⅝

	Dec 7	Dec 6
Philip Morris	79	80⅝
Phillips Petrol	53½	52½
Polaroid	27½	27½
PPG Ind	33⅛	33⅛
Proctor Gamble	57¾	57¾
Pub Ser El & Gas	25⅝	25⅝
Raytheon	37¼	37¼
RCA Corp	35⅛	35⅛
Reynolds Ind	69	69⅞
Reynolds Metal	31½	31¼
Rockwell Int	29½	29⅝
Royal Dutch	49½	49⅝
Safeways	26⅞	27½
SFE Sopac	24¼	24⅝
SCM	42⅞	42⅝
Schlumberger	38⅝	38½
Scott Paper	32⅝	32¼
Seagram	37	36⅞
Sears Roebuck	30⅛	30¼
Shell Oil	55⅝	55⅛
Shell Trans	32⅛	32
Signal Co	32⅝	33¼
Singer	27	27⅞
Smithkline Beck	51½	51⅛
Sony	14⅝	14½
Sth Cal Edison	21⅞	22
Sperry Corp	38⅝	38⅛
Std Oil Indiana	55	54½
Std Oil Ohio	43¾	43
Sterling Drug	28⅛	28⅝
Stevens J. P.	17	17
Sun Comp	48⅝	50⅛
Teledyne	255⅞	255
Tenneco	35⅛	35¼
Texaco	33⅝	33⅝
Texas East Corp	28⅛	28
Texas Inst	118¾	119½
Texas Utilities	26⅞	27
Textron	33	32⅝
TWA	30½	30⅝
Travelers Corp	34⅝	34⅞
TRW Inc	69⅝	69½
UAL Inc	40⅝	40⅞
Union Carbide	36⅝	38⅞
Unocal	39¾	38¼
Un Pacific Corp	39⅛	38½
Uniroyal	13½	14
United Brands	11	11¼
US Steel	24¼	24½
Utd Technol	34⅛	34¾
Wachovia	27½	27⅝
Warner Lambert	33	32⅝
Wells Fargo	45⅝	45⅛
Westnghse Elec	24¼	24¼
Weyerhauser	28⅝	28¼
Whirlpool	43½	43½
Woolworth	36⅛	36⅝
Xerox Corp	36¼	36⅝
Zenith	21½	21⅞
CANADIAN PRICES		
Abitibi	31	31
Alcan Alumin	34⅞	34⅞
Algoma Steel	18¾	18¾
Bell Telephone	35½	35⅝
Can Pacific	48⅛	48¼
Cominco	11⅝	12⅛
Cons Bathurst	15⅝	15½
Gulf Oil	16⅝	16½
Hawker/Sid Can	17¾	17¾
Hudson Bay Min	6⅝	6¼
Imasco	47¼	47¾
Imperial Oil	43½	43⅛
Int Pipe	32½	32½
Mass.-Fergsn	3.60	3.60
Royal Trustco	17½	17⅝
Seagram	49	48½
Steel Co	20¼	20⅛
Thomson N 'A'	47¼	47¼
Walker Hiram	23⅝	23⅝
WCT	14¾	14½

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Early slip for Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks mostly lower in moderately active trading early yesterday with the worst of the decline once again attributable to a drop in Union Carbide stock.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped about 2½ points to below 1,161. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by three to two.

Mr Eldon A. Grimm, senior vice-president at Birr Wilson & Co, said: "So many year-end matters are being injected into the market, it is hard to get a clear picture.

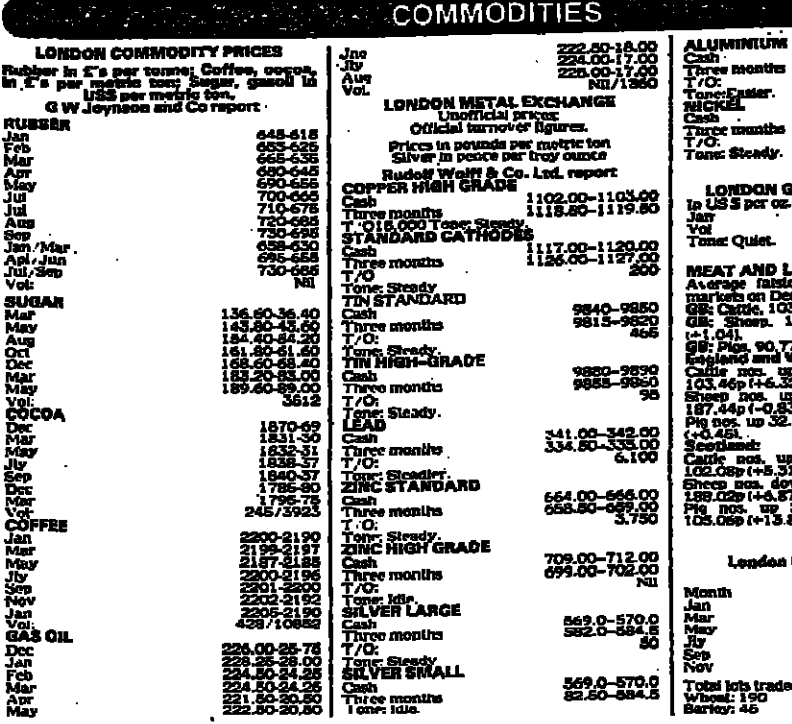
"These year-end cross-currents include continued lowering of 1985 estimates by analysts and tax switching. Some of the profit-taking going on is due to the low rates on long-term gains. And there is confusion over the tax proposals with the final word on that matter up to Congress."

He added that interest rates had stopped going down for the moment so that factor was no longer buoying the market and some stocks, after holding up while the rest of the market fell, were now being washed out as well.

And finally, he said, the forecast by Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the US Commerce Seretary, of a US trade deficit of about $150 billion in 1985, about $20 billion more than this year, mean more difficulty, making it tougher for businesses to export.

Union Carbide was down 3⅛ at 33½ but International Business Machines rose ⅜ to 116⅞.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, in £'s per metric ton; Sugar, gasoil in US$ per metric ton.
G W Joynson and Co report

RUBBER	
Jan	648-618
Feb	653-625
Mar	665-635
Apr	680-645
May	690-655
Jul	700-665
Jul	710-675
Aug	720-685
Sep	730-695
Jan/Mar	658-630
Apl/Jun	695-658
Jul/Sep	730-685
Vol:	Nil
SUGAR	
Mar	136.60-36.40
May	143.80-45.60
Aug	154.40-54.20
Oct	161.80-61.60
Dec	168.60-68.40
Mar	183.20-83.00
May	189.60-89.00
Vol:	3612
COCOA	
Dec	1870-69
Mar	1831-30
May	1832-31
Jly	1838-37
Sep	1840-37
Dec	1785-80
Mar	1795-75
Vol:	245/3923
COFFEE	
Jan	2200-2190
Mar	2199-2197
May	2187-2185
Jly	2200-2196
Sep	2201-2200
Nov	2202-2192
Jan	2205-2190
Vol:	428/10852
GAS OIL	
Dec	226.00-25.75
Jan	228.25-28.00
Feb	224.50-24.25
Mar	224.50-24.25
Apr	221.50-20.50
May	222.50-20.50
Jne	222.50-18.00
Jly	224.00-17.00
Aug	225.00-17.00
Vol.	Nil/1360

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1102.00-1103.00
Three months	1118.50-1119.50
T/O 16,000 Tone: Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1117.00-1120.00
Three months	1126.00-1127.00
T/O	200
Tone: Steady	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9840-9850
Three months	9815-9820
T/O:	465
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9880-9890
Three months	9855-9860
T/O:	95
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	341.00-342.00
Three months	334.50-335.00
T/O:	6,100
Tone: Steadier.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	664.00-666.00
Three months	658.50-659.00
T/O:	3,750
Tone: Steady.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	709.00-712.00
Three months	699.00-702.00
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	569.0-570.0
Three months	582.0-584.5
T/O:	50
Tone: Steady	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	569.0-570.0
Three months	82.50-584.5
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	936.00-937.00
Three months	958.00-959.00
T/O:	7,800
Tone: Easier.	
NICKEL	
Cash	4095-4100
Three months	4095-4100
T/O:	840
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US$ per oz.
Jan 330.60-330.80
Vol 171
Tone: Quiet.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on December 10:
GB: Cattle, 103.26p per kg lw (+6.19).
GB: Sheep, 187.57p per kg est d c w (+1.04).
GB: Pigs, 90.77p per kg lw (–0.56).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 3.7 per cent; ave. price, 103.46p (+6.32).
Sheep nos. up 3.7 per cent, ave. price, 187.44p (–0.85).
Pig nos. up 32.1 per cent, ave. price, 90.63p (+0.45).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 7.6 per cent, ave. price, 102.08p (+5.31).
Sheep nos. down 1.3 per cent, ave. price, 188.02p (+6.87).
Pig nos. up 22.9 per cent, ave. price, 105.06p (+15.89).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Jan	£109.80	110.00
Mar	£113.40	113.15
May	£116.80	115.80
Jly	£119.15	–
Sep	£98.35	97.85
Nov	£101.90	101.05

Total lots traded
Wheat: 190
Barley: 46

APPOINTMENTS

Coutts & Co: The Duke of Westminster, is to join the board at the start of next year.

Britannia Arrow Holdings: Mr Peter Baker has become investment director and Mr Normall Riddell has been promoted to managing dicrector of BAH subsidiary, the Britannia Group of Investment Companies and of Britannia Group of Unit Trusts.

Systems Designers Scientific: Mr Ian Charlton has been appointed managing director, and Mr Michael Thom has been made chairman.

M & G Reinsurance: Mr J Lock is to be appointed a director from January 1.

The Marconi Company: Mr Arthur S Walsh, managing director, has been elected a director of GEC.

BICC: Mr Sam Wainwright becomes a non-executive director on January 1.

Flextech: Mr R E Close has been named a director.

Erskine: Mr C S Gladstone joins the board as a non-executive director.

Holdings: Mr J B Wagstaff has been elected chairman succeeding Mr G W Clark, and Mr E A Greasley, managing director.

Wilkinson & Simpson: Mr Anthony J Lever has become managing director and also joins the Halma Environmental Control Division board.

IMI Bailey Birkett: Mr C B Moulton has been made finance director and company secretary.

Barker & Dobson Group: Mr J S Drummond has been made a director.

Northern Trust: Mr Weston R Christopherson has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer.

Granville & Co.: Sir Peter Thompson has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mr Anthony Wechsler has been appointed national audit partner.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

The market lacked incentive and passed another quiet session with period rates showing very little change from pre-weekend levels.

There was some early buying of one-month certificates of deposit at 9¹⁹⁄₃₂ per cent, and 9⅝ per cent, but the rest of the day was a non-event, according to dealers.

Interbank, overnight money traded at 9½-9⅜ per cent during the morning and early afternoon, but rose to 10-9¾ per cent prior to the Bank of England's afternoon operations.

Assistance finally proved sufficient, however, and the rate slipped to around 7 per cent near the finish.

In the discount market the day proved less difficult than at one time looked likely. The Bank of England had kicked off with the forecast of a £750 million shortage, but by early afternoon had provided only £341 million

Base Rates %
Clearing Banks 9½-9½
Finance House 10½

Discount Market Loans
Overnight: High 9½ Low 6
Week fixed: 9⅜

Treasury Bills (Discount %)
Buying: 2 months 9¼; 3 months 9⅛
Selling: 2 months 9⁷⁄₃₂; 3 months 9¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)
1 month 9¹³⁄₃₂-9⅜; 2 months 9¼
3 months 9¼-9½; 6 months 9⁵⁄₁₆-9⁹⁄₃₂

Trade Bills (Discount %)
1 month 10⁷⁄₃₂; 2 months 9⅞
3 months 9¾; 6 months 9¹³⁄₁₆

Interbank (%)
Overnight: open 9½ close 7
1 week 9⅝-9⅜; 6 months 9⅞-9¾
1 month 9¹¹⁄₁₆-9⅜; 9 months 10-9⅞
3 months 9¹³⁄₁₆-9¾; 12 months 10⅛-10

Local Authority Deposits (%)
2 days 9¼; 7 days 9⅜
1 month 9¼; 3 months 9⅝
6 months 9⅞; 12 months 9¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Bonds (%)
1 month 10⅛-10; 2 months 10⅜-10¼
3 months 10⅜-10⅛; 6 months 10⅛-9⅞
9 months 10⅜-10⅛; 12 months 10⅛-10

Sterling CDs (%)
1 month 9⅝-9⁹⁄₁₆; 3 months 9²¹⁄₃₂-9⅝
6 months 9²⁹⁄₃₂-9⅞; 12 months 9⅞-9²⁵⁄₃₂

Dollar CDs (%)
1 month 9-8.90; 3 months 9.15-9.05
6 months 9.60-9.50; 12 months 10.30-10 10

EURO-CURRENCY DEPOSITS %

Dollar		call	9-8
7 days	9⅞-9⅝	1 month	9½-9
3 months	9⅞₁₆-9⅝₁₆	6 months	9¹³⁄₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆
Deutschmark		call	5⅞-4⅞
7 days	5⅝-5½	1 month	5⁹⁄₁₆-5¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	5¹³⁄₁₆-5¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	5¹³⁄₁₆-5¹¹⁄₁₆
French Franc		call	11-10
7 days	10¾-10⅝	1 month	10¹³⁄₁₆-10¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	10¹⁵⁄₁₆-10¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	11⅝-11¼
Swiss Franc call 1½-½			
7 days	1¼-1	1 month	5⅜-5
3 months	5⅜-5	6 months	5⅜-5
Yen		call	6½-6½
7 days	6½-6⅜	1 month	6½-6⅜
3 months	6⅝-6¼	6 months	6⅝-6¼

GOLD
Krugerrand* (per coin): $336-337.50 (£279.25-280.50)
Sovereigns* (new): $76.75-77.75 (£63.75-64.75)
*Excludes VAT

ECGD
Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 3 November, 1984 to 4 December, 1984, inclusive: 9.904 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling managed to maintain its strength on foreign exchange markets yesterday, improving its position slightly on Friday's closing levels. It firmed by just points to 1.2035 against the dollar, in thin and very quiet trading conditions.

The pound made some headway against the mark and some other currencies, closing at DM3.7200, half a pfennig above Friday's closing level.

Sterling's effective trade-weighted index gained 0.1 on the previous closing calculation, at 74.8.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range December 10	Market rates close December 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2013-1.2050	$1.2030-1.2040	0.06-0.04c prem	0.08-0.05c prem
Montreal	$1.5860-1.2050	$1.5896-1.5913	0.13-0.18c disc	0.35-0.43c disc
Amsterdam	4.1847-4.2039fl	4.1937-4.1996fl	1½-1¼c prem	4-3⅝c prem
Brussels	74.57-74.95f	74.84-74.92f	44-8c disc	13-22c disc
Copenhagen	13.3400-13.3800k	13.3443-13.3814k	2-3⅝ore disc	6½-7⅞ore disc
Dublin	1.1911-1.1947p	1.1921-1.1931p	47-63p disc	144-163p disc
Frankfurt	3.7116-3.7251m	3.7173-3.7228m	1⅜-1⅛pf prem	3⅞-3⅝pf prem
Lisbon	197.80-200.50e	197.89-200.47e	200-630c disc	585-1740c disc
Madrid	205.95-206.40p	206.01-206.31p	40-79p disc	130-185p disc
Milan	2281.90-2297.00lr	2288.71-2294.22lr	10-14lr disc	28-35lr disc
Oslo	10.7200-10.7700k	10.7217-10.7367k	3-3⅝ore disc	8½-9⅝ore disc
Paris	11.3570-11.4090f	11.3924-11.4079f	⅞-1⅝c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.5900-10.6100k	10.5924-10.6072k	1⅝-2⅛ore disc	5½-6ore disc
Tokyo	296.64-297.80y	296.72-297.05y	1-¾y prem	2⅞-2⅜y prem
Vienna	26.10-26.17sch	26.11-26.16sch	4⅝-2⅝gro prem	12½-9½gro prem
Zurich	3.0607-3.0740f	3.0689-3.0738f	1⅝-1⅛c prem	3⅝-3¼c prem

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.0 at 00.0 (day's range 00.0-00.0).

OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina peso*	185.41-185.80
Australia dollar	1.42-1.43
Bahrain dinar	0.4515-0.4555
Brazil cruzeiro*	3501.28-3523.88
Cyprus pound	0.75-0.76
Finland marka	7.71-7.75
Greece Drachma	151.40-153.40
Hongkong dollar	9.4182-9.4285
India rupee	14.65-14.85
Iraq dinar	n.a.
Kuwait dinar (KD)	0.3630-0.3650
Malaysia dollar	2.8993-2.9042
Mexico peso	230-255
New Zealand dollar	2.4736-2.4811
Saudi Arabia riyal	4.2690-4.3050
Singapore dollar	2.6053-2.6100
South Africa rand	2.1979-2.1999
United Arab Emirates dirham	4.3960-4.4380

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0080-1.0105
Singapore	2.1670-2.1690
Malaysia	2.4115-2.4135
Australia	0.8415-0.8425
Canada	1.3219-1.3224
Sweden	8.8125-8.8275
Norway	8.9295-8.9375
Denmark	11.08-11.11
West Germany	3.0900-3.0920
Switzerland	2.5310-2.5580
Netherlands	3.4800-3.4925
France	9.4625-9.4725
Japan	246.65-246.80
Italy	1903.50-1904.50
Belgium (Comm)	62.15-62.20
Hong Kong	7.8335-7.8435
Portugal	164-167
Spain	171.30-171.45
Austria	21.68-21.71

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Vol
Three Month Sterling					
Dec 84	98.25	98.25	90.21	90.22	99
Mar 85	90.31	90.31	90.27	90.30	266
Jun 85	90.18	90.19	90.17	90.19	46
Sep 85	NT			90.02	
Dec 85	NT			89.80	
Previous day's total open interest 5353					
Three Month Eurodollar					
Dec 84	90.58	90.60	90.57	90.58	394
Mar 85	89.95	89.98	89.90	89.98	1696
Jun 85	89.43	89.43	89.41	89.49	142
Sep 85	89.03	89.04	89.00	89.07	49
Dec 85	NT			89.69	
Previous day's total open interest					
US Treasury Bond					
Dec 84	70-28	71-08	70-28	71-05	166
Mar 85	70-06	70-14	70-00	70-12	1152
Jun 85	69-17	69-23	69-17	69-24	40
Dec 85	NT				
Previous day's total open interest 1837					
Long Gilt					
Dec 84	109-21	109240	109-18	109-24	579
Mar 85	109-21	109-06	103-31	109-05	455
Jun 85	NT			108-22	
Sep 85	NT			111-11	
Dec 85	NT				
Previous day's total open interest 3117					

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	119	Aberdeen	157	● +1	7.5	4.8	..
86	56	Alisa	85	+1	1.9	2.2	..
573	436	Alliance	565	+2	20.7	3.6	..
115	88½	Amar	109	..	3.6	3.3	..
268	216	Ang Amer Sec	260	..	7.6	2.9	..
159	115	Ang Scot	157	..	4.0	2.5	..
392	310	Ashdown	380	..	10.3	2.7	..
[illegible]							

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

[illegible]

COMPANY NEWS

● INVESTORS IN INDUSTRY (3i): The development capital institution (3i) owned jointly by the big clearing banks and the Bank of England yesterday reported pretax profits for the half-year to the end of September up from £17.14 million to £19.73 million. The rising profits trend is likely to boost the attractions of the group when it is floated on the Stock Exchange, a long-term aim of some of the 3i shareholders.

● TRIPLEX: Results for the half-year to September 30 last (figures in £000) show external sales at 13,089 (13,687) and operating profit at 577 (677) made up of foundries 236 (20), engineering 163 (95) and building components 178 (562). Interest payable amounted to 285 (343). Pretax profit totalled 292 (334). Earnings per share were 3.5p (4p). Mr Lewis Robertson, chairman, says the second half-year usually improves on the first, and present indications are that this will happen. No interim dividend (nil) is being paid. Shares slipped to 33p down 2p.

● BRENGREEN (HOLDINGS): Results for the 28 weeks to October 13 last (figures in £000) reveal group turnover of 23,705 (20,875). Profit before tax totalled 825 (804), after interest 425 (359) and tax 165 (137). Earnings per share were 1.36p (1.74p). The company is forming a joint venture group with Debenhams to clean exclusively the latter's 70 stores in the United Kingdom. Shares were unchanged at 49.5p. An interim dividend of 0.7p (same) is being paid.

Dobson Park Industries is paying a dividend of 3.31p making 5.21p (same) for the year to September 29 last. Results (figures in £000 show a turnover of 191,247 (169,394) and cost of sales at 150,683 (130,243). Gross Profit totalled 40,564 (39,151) with operting profit at 7,308 (7,610) after operating expenses of 33,256 (31,541). Pretax profit slipped to 7,062 (8,086). Earnings per share were 4.9p (6.2p). Shares rose to 86p up 5p.

● ALFRED PREEDY & SONS: Results for the 26 weeks to September 29 last (27 weeks) with figures in £000 reveal a turnover of 48,246 (45,442), operating loss of 69 (240) and interest at 205 (300). Pretax loss totalled 188 (402). An interim dividend of 1p (0.75p) has been declared. Shares were 118p up 4p after 120p.

● CROWN HOUSE: Results for the six months to September 30 both (figures in £000) show a turnover of 84,057 (74,135), pretax profit of 1,469 (1,093) and tax at 749 (375). An interim dividend of 2.75p (2.5p) is being paid. Shares slipped to 135p down 2p.

● WAREHOUSE GROUP: Results for the six months to September 30 (figures in £000) reveal a turnover of 3,186 (2,083), operating profit of 171 (104), pretax profit of 154 (104) after interest charge of 17 (nil). Earnings per share were basic 12.1p (15.9p) and fully diluted 11.6p (15.4p). Shares were 358p up 3p.

● COHEN: An interim dividend of 3.3p (3p) for the half-year to June 30 last is being paid. Results with figures in £000 show group turnover of 26,051 (19,351), group trading profits of 1,035 (938) with related companies at 81 (72). Pretax profit totalled 1,116 (1,010). Earnings per share rose to 29.53p (26.50p) and directors believe that the profits for the six months to December 31 will be in excess of those for the first six months of the year.

● PROPERTY HOLDING & INVESTMENT TRUST: Results for the half-year to September 30 last. (Figs in 000) show a net income from properties of 3,384 (2,851). Other income totalled 335 (513) with administrative expenses of 283 (223). Revenue before tax totalled 2,751 (2,415). Earnings per share fully diluted were 1.95p (1.59p adjusted). An interim dividend of 0.89p (0.81p adjusted) is being paid on January 25. Shares slipped to 120p, down 1p.

● WINDSOR RESOURCES: The group is paying $A8 million (£5.57 million) to control and bring into production the 3.43 million tonne Mt Percy gold deposit on the outskirts of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. Dallhold Investments, Mr Alan Bond's family company, which also controls Bond Corporation, is arranging the finance, part of which involves Dallhold increasing its stake in Windsor from 4.5 per cent to 24 per cent. The Bond Corporation stake reduces from 13 per cent to 10 per cent as a result of the enlarged equity arrangement. Windsor is planning an initial output of about 38,000 ounces of gold a year.

● MORGAN CRUCIBLE: The company's Australian Proprietary, whose refractory division currently holds about 5 per cent of the market, is acquiring two of the larger manufacturers in Australia, Harbison-ACI Proprietary and the refractory operations of Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation (Australia). The new combined company, to be known as Heat Containent Industries Proprietary, is expected to have a market share of about 40 per cent and turnover approaching A$27 million (£19 million).

● MARLING INDUSTRIES: An interim dividend of 0.6p (0.52p) for the six months to September 30 last has been announced. Results (figures in £000) indicate group sales at 12,387 (12,824), and group profit before taxation at 863 (789), before share of profit of associates at 26 (nil), making 889 (789). Earnings per share were basic 3.377p (2.950p) and fully diluted 3.141p (2.778p).

● E. W. TARRY/WILLIAMS HUNT: Agreement has been reached between Tarry and Williams Hunt, S Africa, for the merger in Tarry of their respective interests in the distribution of tools and industrial equipment.

The transaction will have the effect of reducing the estimated net asset value per share of Tarry from Rand 11.56 to R7.78.

● N. BROWN INVESTMENTS: Results for the half-year to September 1 (27 weeks) (figures in £000) indicate a turnover of 21,107 (17,927) including VAT of 2,240 (1,924). Pretax profit totalled 1,442 (1,191) with tax at 612 (535). Earnings per share were 6.62p (5.22p). Shares were unchanged at 210.

● WHITECROFT: An interim dividend of 2.3p (2p) has been announced. Results for the half-year to September 30 (figures in £000) reveal a tournover of 51,284 (43,700), operating profit of 3,884 (2,579) and profit before interest of 4,182 (3,078). Interest payable was 421 (334). Profit before tax totalled 3,761 (2,744). Earnings per share slipped to 9.6p (10.3p) and net tangible assets per share were 143p (138).

● CITY SITE ESTATES: The company's rental income for the year to September 30 last totalled £401,687 (£323,678) with total operating income at £528,188 (£421,961). Pretax profits rose to £155,185 (£110,199) and net tangible assets per ordinary share (fully diluted) rose to 72.5p (63p). Since the year end, sales have been concluded in excess of £800,000, considerably above book value with profits from sales already agreed and increased revenue from the current year. The board is confident that the pretax profits for 1984/85 will be substantially higher. Shares rose to 75 up 2.

● JOHN FINLAN: Results for the half-year to June 30 last (figs in £000) show a turnover of 3,649 (1,685) consisting of work executed for outside customers worth 1,728 (1,396), changes in other work in progress amounting to 1,893 (192) and rents received totalling 28 (97). Pretax profits was 69 (103) and earnings per share were 1.25p (2.15p). An interim dividend of 1.8p (1.5p adjusted) is being paid on January 18.

● GLYNWED INTERNATIONAL: The company has reached agreement with Tek Corporation of South Africa, for the sale of its 74.2 per cent interest in its South African subsidiary, Defy Corporation, other than its foundry and pressings division. The remaining 25.8 per cent interest in Defy will be sold to Tek by South African General Electric Company. Glynwed will increase its interest in the foundry and pressings division to 100 per cent. It will receive about R17.5 million (£8 million) from the transaction.

London & Overseas Freighters shares were unchange at 3.75p. Results for the half-year to September 30 last (figures in $000) reveal gross freight and hire earnings at 13,370 (13,929), vessels operating costs at 12,172 (15,217) and provisions for special surveys and deferred repairs at 386 (476) with depreciation at 2,781 (3,624) and administration expenses at 508 (768). Loss on trading totalled 2,477 (6,156) with interest receivable at 107 (560) and interest payable at 3,559 (3,511). Loss attributable before extraordinary items was 4,341 (9,076).

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Access Satellite Int 5p Ord (150a)	185+2
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	193+5
Alida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	167+2
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	88+1
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	114+1
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	238
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	138
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	233
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	105
Gabicci 5p Ord (78a)	95
Hewtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	248
Instem 10p Ord (145a)	195+5
Klark-Teknik 5p Ord (85a)	115+2
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	178+8
Oldacre Hldge 20p Ord	105
PSM Int 25p (140)	155
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	74–1
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11–½
Shares Drug Stores 10p Ord (140a)	190–1
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	140
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	118–1
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	124–1
Wardle Storeys 10p (132)	188–1
Watss Cty of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	115+1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

£100m boost for Bulldog bond market

By Michael Prest

Further impetus will be given to the revival of the Bulldog bond market by the offer this week of £100 million in loan stock by the Inter-American Development Bank. It is the first long-dated sterling bond since British Telecom.

The offer, for which the lead manager is Baring Brothers, the merchant bank, is for 30 years and will be made at close to and not less than, 85 per cent of par.

The stock will be priced tomorrow afternoon as to yield 1 per centage point over the long benchmark gilt of Treasury 13½ per cent 2004/08. Interest is paid gross which means that the demand for the stock is institutional, and capital gains are tax free if the stock is held for more than a year.

This issue on behalf of an AAA credit brings to 15 the number of Bulldogs this year and their total value to more than £1,000 million.

Japanese to reduce videotape recorder exports to Europe

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese have agreed to reduce the number of videotape recorders exported to the EEC next year by 1.7 million units.

The agreement was announced in Tokyo at the conclusion of a drawn-out series of bargaining sessions during which the EEC was reprepresented by Mr Laurens Jan Brinkhorst. The new total will be 2.25 million units, as against 3.95 million sets this year.

Mr Brinkhorst said that the new figure was a "reasonable amount based on a not unrealistic evaluation of the market". Japanese estimates of the market next year, at 6.35 million units, were "not based on reality", he said. He added that actual demand was about 4.5 million units.

Japan has been curbing exports of VTRs to Europe since last year and the two sides negotiate the total for ech year. There has been disagreement on the actual market because of a falling off of VTR sales in Europe.

The two sides began negotiations last month during the EEC commissioner Viscount Davignon's visit to Tokyo and it appears that the EEC has eased up on the level of cuts it was originally demanding.

Viscount Davignon's visit also produced a positive Japanese response to the idea of an exchange of documents on science and technology co-operation. There are also to be annual meetings between the EEC commission and the Keidandren, the Japanese federation of economic organizations, to exchange views of how best mutual investment may be promoted in both Japan and Europe.

Norton 'still seeks new Waddington'

By Jeremy Warner

Norton Opax, the Harrogate security and specialist printing group, is still searching for a "John Waddington-like" acquisition to help place it among the big league of printing companies, Mr Richard Hanwell, its chief executive said yesterday.

Norton backed out of the bidding for John Waddington, the printing, packaging and games group, 18 months ago in deference to the greater power of Mr Robert Maxwell's BPCC.

"We would dearly like to buy another Waddington and we are watching several other situations as many other people must be. It is on the agenda and we have got to find it," Mr Hanwell said.

Meantime, the group is continuing its policy of acquiring a series of smaller companies. These helped to boost the group's pretax profits by 258 per cent in the half-year to the end of September from £388,000 to just over £1 million. Acquisitions accounted roughly half the increase.

Mr Hanwell said he was confident that, like the interim results, figures for the full year would be another company record. A one for ten scrip issue is being proposed and directors intend to maintain the level of dividend on the enlarged capital. Meanwhile an unchanged interim dividend of 1p is being paid.

Mr Hanwell said he thought that margins would come under pressure in security printing because of increased competition. But he saw a period of rapid growth for the group's media sales division.

Nigeria plans to export gas

Nigeria is to switch from almost total dependence on oil for foreign exchange earnings to the production of liquified gas by 1990, according to Chief Michael Adigun, Minister for National Planning.

In the short term though, the military government is looking for ways of making oil exploration in Nigeria more attractive despite the oil price defussion, the head of state, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, told oilmen visiting Lagos.

Law Report December 11 1984

Delay in taxation of costs

In re Chapman deceased
Chapman v Chapman

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered December 4]

In reviewing the taxation of a plaintiff's costs in consolidated actions in the Chancery Division against former trustees of her husband's estate (assessed by a taxing master at a nominal sum under Order 62, rule 7(5) of the Rules of the Supreme Court because of delays in lodging a composite bill of costs), Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor, expressed the hope that in the current revision of the rules under Order 62 (which dealt wholly with the costs of proceedings), consideration might be given to several questions under rule 7(5) *and to the exercise of taxing officers'* powers which could help to relieve practitioners from some of the "invincible repugnance" with which they now approached Order 62.

The Vice-Chancellor was giving a reserved judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers.

Mr Michael Cook, solicitor, for the plaintiff; Mr Nigel Davis for the defendants.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said Order 62 contained various provisions which explicitly related to delay in taxation.

Rule 8(6) contained first, a discretionary power for the taxing officer to direct a solicitor who was guilty of delay to pay costs personally to any party; second, if a solicitor failed to proceed to taxation within the fixed time or otherwise delayed the taxation, his fees for drawing the bill and attending the taxation were automatically disallowed unless the taxing officer otherwise directed.

There was also rule 8(1) which applied where costs were, *inter alia*, wasted by undue delay, and it allowed the court to make an order against any solicitor considered to be responsible for the delay, subjecting him to certain liabilities in respect of costs.

Rule 7(5) provided that where a party entitled to costs failed to procure or failed to proceed with taxation, the taxing officer, in order to prevent any other parties being prejudiced by the failure, could allow the party so entitled a nominal or other sum for costs. The rule was drafted in terms not of delay but of failure and applied if a party did nothing or, having initiated taxation, did nothing further.

In *Pamplin v Fraser (No 2)* ([1984] 2 All ER 693), which had been much discussed during argument, Mr Justice Parker said that the consequences of not giving a notice to proceed in a cause or matter fell to be dealt with under rule 7(5) but that statement was difficult to follow: rule 7(5) dealt with failing to proceed with taxation of costs and not with procuring or proceeding with it without first giving due warning.

His Lordship's view was that a failure to comply with the rules, including a failure to serve a notice to proceed, did not by itself invalidate the proceedings or any step taken in them, despite the irregularity; until anything had been set aside, it remained valid, despite being irregular.

On that footing, in the present case, the failure to serve a notice to proceed before referring the bill to taxation, though an irregularity, did not invalidate or affect the reference, but merely opened the jurisdiction for the court to make an order under Order 2, dealing with the effect of non-compliance.

On the general question of delay, the plaintiff had said there had been no inordinate delay and that the defendants had made no complaint of it until they got to taxation.

However, in this composite action, three years' delay in lodging one bill of costs and a year's delay in lodging the other was plainly a delay that was both inordinate and inexcusable despite the complex and voluminous nature of the matters.

On the issue of prejudice to the defendants, rule 7(5) required the taxing officer to act so as to prevent other parties in the case being prejudiced by a failure of the party entitled to costs to procure or proceed with taxation, and the question now was how far the defendants had been prejudiced.

The defendants had said prejudice, however small, sufficed, and that prejudice was to be inferred from mere delay, citing *Pamplin v Fraser (No 2)* at p699. They also said there was express evidence of prejudice in that the general health of one defendant had suffered and the financial position of another had worsened.

However, the direct evidence adduced could scarcely be less impressive: if a paying party contended that there had been prejudice by the delay it was for the paying party to establish it, and not for the receiving party to establish that there had been none; where a paying party could not establish just what prejudice had been suffered, it did not seem right to infer any prejudice from delay, and that point should be stressed because of what had been said in *Pamplin v Fraser*.

Those references to delay might be sufficient to establish prejudice in cases, such as death, where it had become impossible to adduce evidence of the prejudice and not as enabling a paying party to refrain from putting forward such evidence. In the present case there was no reason why an affidavit could not have dealt with how the delay had caused prejudice.

It was plain therefore that the present was not a case to which rule 7(5) applied and the court could not concur in the conclusion of the taxing master that the delay was inordinate and inexcusable and had prejudiced the defendants. The result was that on a review of the taxation, the master's order would be discharged, and consideration would be given to the appropriate order to make.

Something might be said about the thoroughgoing revision of Order 62 on the taxation of costs that was now in progress: the court would express the hope that in that revision, points on delay which the present case had brought to the fore could be taken into consideration, particularly whether, in view of other provisions expressly referring to delay rule 7(5) was really intended to apply to cases of delay in lodging a bill of costs for taxation especially if thereafter there was no delay.

That question and other related questions on the taxation of costs, if they could be resolved, would help to do something towards relieving practitioners from some of the "invincible repugnance" with which they now approached Order 62.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie for Donne, Mileham & Haddock with Edwin Boxall & Kempe, Brighton; Compton Carr; Rising and Ravenscroft, Carshalton.

Process plant ignored in factory rates valuation

Edmondson v Teesside Textiles Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered December 6]

On its true construction, section 21(1)*(b)* of the General Rate Act 1967 required, for the purposes of rating valuation, process plant and machinery remaining on unused factory premises to be treated as if it were not there, whether the actual effect of its presence in the hereditament was to enhance or to depreciate that theoretical rent which was to be estimated in ascertaining the rateable value, pursuant to section 19(3) of the Act.

The Court of Appeal so held (Lord Justice May dissenting), dismissing an appeal by case stated from the Lands Tribunal who on May 20, 1983, allowed an appeal by the valuation officer, Mr G. E. Edmondson, from a decision of the local valuation court at Cleveland on June 4, 1981, to reduce the rateable value of factory premises occupied by the appellants, Teesside Textiles Ltd, after they had ceased production there.

Section 21(1) of the 1967 Act provides: "For the purpose of the valuation of any hereditament under section 19 of this Act otherwise than on the profits basis.– (a) ... all such plant or machinery in or on the hereditament as belongs to any of the classes set out ... for the time being having effect under subsection (4) of this section shall be deemed to be a part of the hereditament; (b) except as provided in the foregoing paragraph, no account shall be taken of the value of any plant or machinery in or on the hereditament."

Mr Michael Rich, QC and Mr Christopher Lewsley for the appellants; Mr Alan Fletcher, QC and Mr David Mole for the valuation officer.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that section 21(1) *(b)* divided plant and machinery, for valuation purposes, into two categories: rateable (or motive) machinery, which formed part of the hereditament, and was to be taken account of in the valuation; and other, non-rateable (or process) machinery, the value of which was not to be taken into account.

It was common ground that the machinery in the appellants' factory after they ceased production was process machinery and fell under paragraph *(b)* of section 21(1). By section 19(3), the net value of such a building should be "an amount equal to the rent at which it is *estimated the hereditament might* reasonably be expected to let ..."

It was the valuation officer's submission that section 21(1)*(b)* required the machinery in the appellants' factory to be ignored in assessing, under section 19(3), the theoretical rent obtainable for the factory. That was in accordance with the current practice adopted since *Fir Mill Ltd v Royton Urban District Council* ((1960) 7 RRC 171) which had been based on the decision of the House of Lords in *Townley Mill Co (1919) Ltd v Oldham Assessment Committee* ([1937] AC 419).

The appellants' contention was that section 21(1)*(b)* could not apply to a case where the plant and machinery was of no value and depreciated the hereditament as a letting proposition because the hypothetical tenant would be forced, to render the space usable, to incur the expense of removal. The purpose of the section was only to relieve the ratepayer from being rated on the basis that the annual value was enhanced by the presence of potentially valuable machinery.

But in his Lordship's judgment, the section did involve an assumption, in valuing for rating purposes, that process plant and machinery was to be ignored and treated as if it were not there, whether the actual effect of its presence in the *hereditament was that a tenant* would pay more or less. The section formed part of a fasciculus of sections which were, in effect, directed to the valuer, telling him how to approach the valuation in particular situations.

How did the valuer reach a conclusion about whether he was to ignore the presence of plant and machinery altogether or to treat it as a factor which reduced the hypothetical rent and, if so, how did he reach a conclusion about how much the rent was to be reduced?

One could only arrive at the position that the appellants sought to establish by the very process which the statute said should not be gone through, namely, taking account of the value of the process machinery. The Lands Tribunal reached the right conclusion and the appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE MAY, dissenting, said he had no doubt that Parliament, in enacting the predecessor to section 21(1)*(b)*, had never intended that if there was on or in a particular hereditament process plant and machinery which not only would be of no value to the hypothetical tenant, but would indeed lead that tenant to offer less rent because of the obstacle that that machinery created, and thus reduce the rateable value, then regard was not to be had to that fact.

Lord Justice Ackner agreed with Lord Justice Oliver.

Solicitors: Harvey Ingram, Leicester; Solicitor, Inland Revenue.

● Legal problem industry faces

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by Matthew May

● How to put the bar on overcharging

Why some will never get with IT

By Frank Brown

Companies lagging in the use of information technology are six times more likely to have a poor financial performance than leading users of IT, according to a report sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry and the Institute of Administrative Management.

Stressing the strong link between financial performance and wise use of IT, the report says the gap between lagging and leading firms is getting wider and the laggards are unlikely to catch up quickly because they lack the necessary management disciplines and procedures.

"The greatest barrier to the further use of IT in industry and commerce is management itself," the report says. "The main need is to gain the interest and commitment of management to make use of IT within the business."

The report, *The Barriers and Opportunities of Information Technology – a Management Perspective* reviews a survey carried out by the management consultants A. T. Kearney on the adoption of IT by commerce and industry in the UK.

The report says a "disturbing" percentage of companies in each sector do not see IT as making any contribution to business performance.

Few companies have taken full advantage of IT and most fail to treat it as a normal investment. Most relegate IT to providing a service for middle management.

The report reveals that few companies are aware of what their competitors are doing in IT. As these pose the threat of increased competition, they should be monitored in the same way as new products, enabling them to avoid competitor's pitfalls.

The report also advocates that senior management should have firm control of IT investment, a factor cited by the report as a characteristic of all the leading IT companies. Leaving IT strategy decisions to data professionals can be a mistake because DP people have not been trained to identify or exploit the business opportunities available.

British management must give this transfer fee nonsense the boot

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

British industrial management is in crisis as it attempts to develop a new style to respond to the nuances of high technology. The employees in this sector, principally in Information Technology, whether they be engineers, technicians, computer programmers or even secretaries, require continuous training/education and are now acquiring the status of assets.

The entrepreneurs who have started small electronic-based companies in the last decade have already developed their style of management to cater for the change. They have been aware of the transition because most of them have been based on the skills of a few talented engineers or programmers.

But the older industries' which have been forced into the electronics era and whose survival will depend on their successfully grasping the technology, have not got the message.

Last week two formulae were being considered to help the ignorant industrialists in the IT Sector to respond to its needs. The most crucial requirement is training and education of personnel.

A levy on all manufacturers and service firms in the high technology sector to set up a training pool or a fee paid to an employer if one of his trainees resigns prematurely are the two options being canvassed in Government corridors as methods of encouraging investment in industrial education.

The proposals have been discussed with the House of Lords Committee on Science and Technology, headed by Lord Gregson, which will publish its report next year on "Education and Training for New Technologies".

The levy and the 'transfer fee' – which would be paid either by the departing employee or the new employee or the new employer – are both laughable suggestions which are monuments only to British management's reluctance to modernise is view on labour. The highly skilled and professional personnel now required in the high technology sector, and the substantial training required even at the most modest level, questions previous management assessments of labour.

Manufacturers claim to be reluctant to invest in training because they may lose personnel to competitors. There is, as a consequence, a critical shortage of skills in the British IT industry. A report published last week – this time by the Management Services Commission – reminded British industry of the scale of that shortage.

The report outlined key points for immediate action.

- Effective mechanism for local collaboration between education, training and employers
- Adult training
- Technician training
- Youth training

The Butcher Committee reported on the skills shortage in July. The 16-man committee called for partnerships between industry and the higher education establishment to "Enable changing national skill requirements to be met in a more relevant, flexible and cost effective way".

While such partnerships may prove to be the vehicle to assist in reducing the skills shortage, the primary problem is that British management doesn't recognize that it must invest.

Much has been written about the Japanese and their style of management. The lifetime employment commitment has allowed them to invest in personnel without fear of losing them to competitors. Consequently their success in the IT sector is unrivalled and the more successful American and European IT companies have been adopting the policy recently.

According to Mr Ryazaburo Kuku, President of Canon, who has studied the European and the American styles of management: "Lifetime employment itself is not the kind of system which Japan has been operating for a long time. Actually my father went from one company to another and that was common practice in Japan: he was middle-aged when this lifetime employment started.

"It paid the company to have lifetime employment when you consider the cost of education and so forth. The people who stayed with the company had more reward than those who moved around. My father was the moving type and did not have much reward".

The book *The Art of Japanese Management applications for American Executives*, written by Pascale and Athos, highlights how the Japanese view of employment is reflected in the work patterns when it is stated: "The Japanese see themselves as far more interdependent. Thus they are prepared to make far greater investment in people and in skills necessary to be effective with others".

The study contrasts that style with that of the American executives — a style also crudely emulated by many European managements.

A major change in attitude is needed. The proponents of the levy scheme for the IT industry and the transfer fee should start again. Neither is practical.

The responsibility for training is that of British management. Assistance from a government agency would not go amiss. That undoubtedly should come from the Inland Revenue in the form of tax allowances. Maybe then, even cautious British management might respond positively.



Ryuzaburo Kak- says his father moved too much.

Is Compunet just a newspaper or an information service?

By Geof Wheelwright

Commodore's pioneering involvement with the Compunet computer information service is proving to be perhaps a wilder frontier than the company had expected. Interesting legal and technical questions are being posed by the system.

The legal point is straightforward. Compunet (in which Commodore has a large share, although it does not own the company outright) believes that it is not responsible for legal problems arising from any information placed in the Compunet information system by Compunet subscribers.

Compunet's view on this is contained in a clause in the Commodore Compunet conditions of registration and use, which state that "the subscriber may not upload or permit to be uploaded any material which is offensive, defamatory, obscene or of an illegal nature and the subscriber takes full responsibility for any claims or criminal charges which may result from any such material being uploaded under the subscriber's user number and the subscriber shall indemnify Compunet against all costs, charges, claims, demands or other liabilities resulting from any such claim or criminal charge."

But systems such as Compunet have in the past been considered in the business of publishing electronic newspapers or magazines – and as such under the control of all the regular publishing laws, which hold the publisher responsible for any and all material appearing in his published work. A landmark case of this type is being heard in the US, where a bulletin board (a type of home-brewed electronic information service) operator is being prosecuted because someone publicised the number of a stolen credit card on his bulletin board.

According to Compunet, however, it is no more responsible for what appears in the subscriber-contribution sections than British Telecom is for what is said over its phone lines.

The technical problems are simple case of over-zealousness in trying to provide software protection. Software can be downloaded over the Compunet system (transferred over the phone line into the memory, and then the disc drive or cassette player, of your Commodore 64) using the Commodore modem – but it takes quite a time to do so, and the software is downloaded in such a way that it can be used later only if the modem is plugged into the computer.

This protection scheme would be fine were it not for the fact that the modem steals up to nine kilobytes of the 64's memory when it is plugged in, meaning that some serious applications programs which need that extra memory just will not be able to be downloaded using Compunet, unless changes are made to the system.

Computer till keeps an eye on the optics

By Alan Lewis

A new computer system could help to end any doubts a customer may have about being overcharged in a crowded pub because the bill for each transaction, as well as the correct change, is displayed on a VDU for both customer and staff.

The Data-Till system uses microprocessor control and a new type of data highway to connect sensors from all the beverage dispensing points to the till. As drinks are dispensed, they are automatically identified and priced.

The data highway, a nine-ribbon cable, is connected from the till to small sensor boxes sited at each dispensing point – optics, beer lines, hand pumps and bottle shelves. In this way nearly all bar operations are automatically monitored. Other items served such as cigarettes can be entered by using a menu screen display without the need to memorize any codes.

The system can also deal with cocktails. Recipes are held in memory and the proportion of each constituent used is recorded whenever the particular drink is served. Each time a drink is dispensed, the stock record is depleted and the cash record increased so that total cash or stock can be displayed.

Up to four people can use the same till, each identified by their own number.

The system also monitors its own operations, including failures and optic faults. All events are logged with the time of occurrence.

Snooker table operations can also be monitored. Sensors located in the light switches can tell when the lights are on or off and charges are automatically computed.

Data-Till has been launched by InfoCare, a Sussex-based company. A complete bar management system costs about £3,000 and the company claims that it could pay for itself within six to eight months through elimination of bar losses.

IBM's new Italian job

By Kevan Pearson

IBM is setting up a major computer facility in Rome for academics interested in scientific and engineering applications.

Its Rome Scientific Centre will house 10 powerful computers available free to outside researchers for experimental work in computation, intensive science and engineering research. It will become operational early next year.

It will be connected to the European Academic Research Network (EARN) and is linked to a similar network called Binet in the US.

Use of the Rome centre will be controlled by a joint board staffed by IBM and the universities in Earn. It will accomodate 15 visiting on-site researchers, in addition to those using it through Earn.

It will house 10 processors, including two IBM mid-range mainframes and eight special-purpose high-speed arithmetic processors made by the US company Floating Point Systems. It will have a permanent staff of scientists, service engineers and administrators to help researchers.

IBM will monitor how the centre is used and how different applications work.

COMPUTER HORIZONS

'Stop the poaching, start training'

Britain's leading electronics companies maintain that until more skilled staff are available, information technology is unlikely to alleviate mass unemployment.

They have been taking part in "The National Manpower Survey of the British Electronics and Allied Industries", a survey of 905 UK electronics companies designed to give a balanced view for unions and employers alike.

It concludes that the only way for Britain to avoid becoming a poor supplier of low-value components is in re-training to produce highly-skilled people. "Britain must invest in its brightest people now", is the call.

On the surface the short-term prospects look good, say researchers. "Employment in the

JOB SCENE

By Paul Walton

British electronics industry over the next 12 months is expected to rise by 3 per cent, which represents a net gain to the country of 10,500 jobs."

But after 1985, or before in some black spots, employment prospects are no better in computing than elsewhere. The survey states that on balance IT will make no "major contribution to job creation"; that jobs being created in small and medium-sized firms just soak up those lost from larger companies shedding labour.

It is now obvious, the researchers say, that computing has become a regional business for smaller firms employing between 100 and 500 people – good news for some, notably in the south, west and in Scotland; but bad news for most. Ultimately, the growth of computing and the computer industries, especially software production, will falter if new staff cannot be coaxed from other dying industries or, perhaps, from the other side of the country.

Scotland and the Midlands polled top for the highest standards of labour; but in a more general category, taking into account important emotional factors like where the boss wanted to live, the West and Wales came out on top.

Those less tangible features of the workforce – besides its skill – supposed to contribute to the success of Silicon Valley are slow in coming: pride in the firm and its products; eagerness to be at work; readiness to contribute new ideas; acceptance of difficulties; and an eagerness to succeed.

The skilled professional will always get a job and it is now more likely to be in a non-unionised small firm in Scotland or Wales. But they are in a minority – only a fifth of the firm's questioned said that they could find the staff they need – and only a tiny fraction have the right "attitudes."

Technopolis–that is Japanese for industrial utopia

From Simon Scott Plummer, Tokyo

In an attempt to reduce overcrowding in its great cities and promote high-tech industries, Japan has launched one of its most ambitious regional development plans since the war around the concept of the "technopolis".

Taking its name from "technology" and the Greek word for city, the technopolises consist of factories, universities and research institutes, and housing for the people who work in them. Each is near a "mother city" with 200,000 or more inhabitants and good transport links. However, all are outside Tokyo/Yokohama, Osaka-/Kobe and Nagoya, which, though accounting for only 5.3 per cent of Japan's land area, contain a third of its population.

So far The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has authorised 14 prefectures (counties) to go ahead with the construction of technopolises, from Hakodate in the northern island of Hokkaido to Kokubu-Hayato on the southern tip of Kyushu. It expects to give the go-ahead to another five prefectures at the end of this year or in 1985. Meanwhile, a further seven or eight are preparing technopolis plans to submit to MITI.

Japan embarked on its first post-war regional development plan in the early 1960s with the construction of heavy industries such as iron and steel, oil refining and petrochemicals in coastal areas. Though not entirely successful, it helped the country to achieve an annual growth rate of 10 per cent in the ensuing decade.

The technopolis project, that plans successor, is being implemented at a time when such traditional industries are in decline and economic growth has been halved. It is based on the conviction that high-tech industries such as microprocessing and biotechnology hold the key to future growth and that these are best sited away from the main urban areas.

Outward move

While the population of Tokyo, the seat of government, and of most of the best universities, is still increasing, Osaka and Nagoya are losing people to rural areas, because of the high cost of housing and the inconvenience of commuting in the great conurbations. It is also because high-tech companies are building factories in the country, where the land is cheaper, the air and water cleaner, and the quality of skilled labour higher than in the big cities.

Another important factor in the move outwards is the relatively low cost of transporting small, high-value goods such as semiconductors. Whereas heavy industries wanted to be near their customers to cut freight charges, their successors can fly their products to the market without greatly affecting their bank balance.

The creation of technopolises is designed to accelerate this centrifugal tendency. MITI has overall responsibility for the project but detailed planning and implementation is left to the prefectures. The Ministry of Construction is spending about 70 billion yen (about £235m) a year on roads in the technopolis areas and MITI gives a modest annual subsidy of 1.5 billion yen. This enables the prefectural governments to offer low interest loans to firms which want to build a factory locally, and helps to fund R and D carried out jointly by research institutes, laboratories and private companies.

Other incentives offered by the central government to high-tech industries are a 30 per cent depreciation allowance for the first year of investment, and loans at 7.3 per cent interest from the Japan Development Bank and the Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Corporation. The prefectures provide the infrastructure for the new industrial zones but the incoming company is expected to buy the land and build its own factory.

Though many are still in an embryonic stage, the technopolises as a whole are creating industrial jobs at the rate of 2.5 per cent a year, higher than elsewhere in Japan.

Young people

LSI (large-scale integration) microchips, microelectronics and new material industries have so far accounted for the main share of investment in the technopolises. Thanks to factories built by NEC and Mitsubishi Electric, Kumamoto prefecture in Kyushu alone turns out about 12 per cent of the national production of microchips.

Development patterns vary between regions. In Kyushu, Oita's techopolis covers about 30 per cent of the perfecture, the idea being that new factories should be dotted over a large area near their workforce rather than concentrated in an industrial park. Texas Instruments, which makes microchips there, employs mostly the wives of local farmers.

By contrast, Niigata is focusing attention on Nagaoka, and, though it will create a technopolis within the present city, other prefectures are building new industrial towns from scratch. In Hokkaido it is the municipality of Hakodate, rather than the prefecture, which is responsible for the technopolis.

It is too early to say whether the technopoloses will initiate a significant redistribution of population in Japan, but already the increasing number of young people who return to their native prefecture after graduating from university has been dubbed the "U-turn *gensho* (phenomenon)." If they succeed, the new industial zones will hasten this trend and thereby reduce the disparity in income between the centre and the peripheral regions of Hokkaido, Kyushuy and the northernmost part of Honshu.

Professionals rush to join computer literacy course

By Edward Fennell

Businessmen baffled by the multiplicity of available computer systems are benefiting from a series of short courses organised by the City of London Polytechnic. The courses, run on both a day and evening basis, are drawing hundreds of professional people confused by information technology developments.

According to David Bailey, a lecturer in the Poly's short course unit, there is a big demand for basic familiarisation courses from the 35 to 50-year-old age group.

He says: "Not many of the people on my courses are wildly enthusiastic abut computers. Their attitude is of reluctant resignation, but they've realised that for the good of their own careers and their companies they can no longer ignore new technology. The time has come for them to become computer literate."

Some courses last one day; others continue for six evening sessions. A number are concerned with specific skills (such as word-processing, computer fraud of types of programming) but the most popular with City professionals are 'the executive's guide to information technology' and 'computer basics for office staff'. No previous knowledge is required or assumed and this is their chief attraction.

"Most of my short course students are too old to have received any kind of computer education at school or collage and what motivates them now is fear," says Bailey. "They're afraid of the younger managers coming up who already know about computers.

They are afraid of exposing their ignorance, and they're afraid of going into the High Street computer retailers because they know there's a good chance they'll be sold something they don't need. On our courses they won't be laughed at; they'll be with other people in similar predicaments; they can acquire hands-on experience as well as get some sound but basic advice about selecting a computer system".

Because the short course unit was the college's existing computer facilities it is able to keep course fees to a minimum level – £80 for a day course and £45 for the six evening sessions.

When it comes to the business of selecting an office computer system David Bailey recognises that a one-day course will not be sufficient. "All we can do is give them clear guidelines and some basic issues to think about. The first thing is to establish whether it is even worthwhile installing a computer system. Often they come to us hoping to be told that they don't really need one – and in some cases that's true".

Often though (especially four professional firms of accountants and solicitors) people attend because a decision has already been taken to computerise and the choice of system is now imminent.

"The older partners who, after all, are financing the purchase, are completely in the dark about what is involved, yet soon they will be making decisions about training, staff allocation and new office systems. Fortunately they're very bright and although they come in the door knowing nothing they learn very fast!"

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the courses is that the poly is completely neutral when it comes to discussing hardware. "It's common knowledge now that you don't get impartial advice from dealers – the courses they run are just part of their marketing exercise. Any recommendations we give are completel objective. I think people value that enormously".

All's shipshape with the Lieutenant's new Mate

This is the computer that went to sea. It belongs to Lt Commander Richard Pelly, who says he needed a hobby, picked a computer and found that his NCR Decision Mate V was a good shipmate that fitted neatly into his small cabin aboard HMS Brazen in which he is Marine Engineering Officer. He found it invaluable in updating his machinery files and as a bonus it helped him keep a check on mess bills. He says: "I was concerned about the rolling and vibrations the computer would be subjected to. However, it not only withstood the Bay of Biscay but temperatures reaching 30 C in the Indian Ocean." In the picture too, is lieutenant Stuart Young, Pelly's assistant. He has taught himself Basic on the Mate's keyboard.

Digital pass 'Go' at Boston

From Geoffrey Ellis, Boston

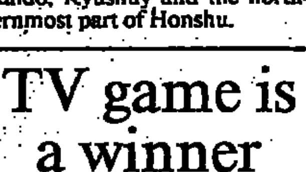
One of the crowd pullers at the giant DEC World show in Boston, which ended today, was a computer fitted with voice module, playing its way through a game of Monopoly, discussing and trying to better each move. To many, this computer was seen as almost symbolic, echoing the new image being attempted by the giant Digital Equipment Corporation.

Digital, who suffered a severe dip in profits a couple of years ago, is fighting hard for new areas of business and a higher publicity profile.

A large part of Digital business is in Europe, where 27 per cent of the company's 5.6 billion dollar revenue is gained, and it has been used as a test site for the company restructuring – corporate shorthand for a huge change in staff, with nine new country managers and a 60 per cent change in the sales force.

The advent of the new powerful VAX 8600 computer is seen as a major plank in the company's plans for increased for profitability, but this machine, with more than 65 different chips built in, took a design team of 400 more than five years to develop, arriving almost two years later than scheduled.

DEC, who have become heavily involved with CAD-CAM operations with their VAX minis and super minis, are now hedging their bets in other directions, going after the new lucrative world of office automation and networking.



TV game is a winner

By Frank Brown

This Christmas could be a boom time for home computers, but for computer games companies the picture is different. Several will go to the wall, even though sales of games are likely to exceed £20m over the few months before and after Christmas.

Only about one in 500 games makes the grade. Good ones are expensive to produce and must sell in large quantities to make money. Add to that the problems of piracy, and the fact that 70 per cent of all games sales take place between September and January, it is small wonder that producing and selling computer games is a cut-throat business.

This is vividly depicted in this week's *Commercial Breaks* programme on BBC 2 on Thursday at 8.00 pm. The half-hour documentary, produced by Paul Andersen, chronicles the progress of two companies Imagine and Ocean from the end of the Christmas sales period last year in their quest to produce games they hope will hit the jackpot this Christmas.

The *Commercial Breaks* series, is intended to give viewers an idea of what goes on behind the scenes in various industries, and is aptly-named in that it has had a number of lucky commercial breaks such as being able film Imagine as its demise is taking place.





CRICKET

TCCB working party to examine England failure

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

In view of England's "recent dismal performances", the Test and County Cricket Board have set up a special nine-man working party under the chairmanship of C. H. Palmer to "look into the organization and management of the England team" and to "examine the training and standards of young players prior to their entering county cricket." Coaching methods and League cricket will also come under close scrutiny.

The "dismal performances" amount to 13 Test matches without a victory, the worst run in England's history. That, certainly, is not at all good. On the other hand, England have been able to field nothing like a full side since the end of 1981, owing to the TCCB's ban on many of their best players, and the West Indians at the moment are exceptionally strong.

There is no harm in having such a review, so long as no far-reaching decisions are taken until such time as the fading out of overseas players has taken effect and England have been represented again, for a year or two, by their best side.

Two suggestions often bandied about are that Bob Willis should become the permanent manager of the England team and Ray Illingworth the "supremo" of English cricket. That is all very well, except that for all their qualities Willis was not a cricketer with the game in his bones or Illingworth one who was open to ideas.

If England want a winning side again, they should stop acting as a finishing school for West Indian cricketers, cut down the amount of limited-overs cricket and revert to playing the game in genuinely English conditions, which would mean taking the covers off.

Just possibly the industrial situation may have helped: no less a bowler than Bill Copson of Derbyshire and England had never played cricket until, with nothing else to do, he took to turning his arm over during the miners' strike of 1926. Last summer his opposite number would, I suppose, have been too busy picketing to enter into more peaceful pursuits.

Mr Palmer's working party will consist of G O Allen, K V Andrew (recently the National Cricket Association's Director of Coaching), T W Cartwright, who had done a lot of coaching, G Cook (captain of Northamptonshire and chairman of the Cricketers Association), B W Luckhurst, P B H May (chairman of selectors), N E J Pocock (captain of Hampshire until the middle of last season) and A C Smith (England's manager in New Zealand and Pakistan last winter). They are not, of course, the first such committee.

Between 1939 and 1966 the game (though not with special reference to the standard of the England team) was under scrutiny no fewer than five times: the Findley Commission of 1937 was followed by those of Sir Stanley Jackson in 1944, of H. S. Altham in 1957 and of R. S. Rait Kerr in 1961. The most comprehensive was the Clark Report in the mid-sixties, which "examined the future of county cricket in the widest possible terms." Though the counties rejected it almost out of hand, not a few of its recommendations have subsequently been introduced.

One if its members, Charles Bray, cricket correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, wrote that "A mountain of labour produced a mouse of achievement." The only change the counties would sanction of the many that were suggested was a slight alteration in the points-scoring system in the county championships and a *reduction* in the qualifying period for an overseas player from two years to 12 months. "But the Clark Committee did not work in vain", Mr Bray wrote. "It stimulated interest by the controversial nature of its recommendations."

The Palmer working party may be ready with some early thoughts by the spring meeting of the TCCB.

● Peter May, the chairman of selectors, said: "I am not happy that because of the state of our Test team there has been a need for this working party. I only hope that it can help clarify the problems we selectors face. Everybody wants to know why we are not doing better."

May added that a questionnaire was being sent to county coaches and managers, and asked: "Is the type of cricket we play designed to make us successful at Tests? Some of the views I have come across during our bad run make you doubt whether counties are interested in a winning English side, or whether they are concerned only with one-day cups for their teams."

Overs reduction likely

The winter meeting of the Test and County Cricket Board at Lord's today is likely to approve a reduction from 117 to 112 overs a day in the county championship next season.

Also, fines heavier than the £4,000 maximum of 1983 could be re-introduced for sides failing to bowl the required number fo overs within, or as close possible to, the recognised hours of play. Fines were scrapped last summer, but rates dropped markedly, often causing play to extend beyond 8pm.

There will be preliminary discussions on a fining system for poor over rates in th Benson and Hedges Cup, Nat West Trophy and John Player League.

The start of the John Player competition is almost certain to be brought forward by half an hour to 1.30, to ensure that the matches finish before the end of BBC TV's *Sunday Grandstand* programme.

Key to Test success is positive thinking

From Richard Streeton, Delhi

England's plan to have lengthy afternoon practice at the nets and to study the pitch at the Feroz Shah Kotla ground in readiness for tomorrow's second Test match had to be abandoned yesterday because of delays on their journey here from Bombay. The team's flight was two hours late and then there were problems getting their baggage from the airport to the hotel.

By the time cricket bags reached the players, as they waited in their flannels in the lobby, it was late afternoon and the light was fading. Instead, the team did some PT at the pool-side, to the minor bewilderment of a delegation of visiting Japanese businessmen.

Paul Allott joined in the exercises but his recent back problem has evidently ruled him out of consideration for a Test place. Similarly, it is unlikely that Martyn Moxon, who only played his first innings of the tour on Saturday, will be discussed by the selectors: Gower, Gatting, Tony Brown and Norman Gifford, when they meet today.

Once again the need to get the team's balance right from a touring party which lacks a dominating all-rounder will be the main problem, not least because the Delhi pitch is not expected to yield as much help for slow bowling as the wicket did in the first Test match at Bombay. Delhi has always represented hard work for all bowlers and the prepared conditions might move to suit Kapil Dev's swing and bounce rather than Sivaramakrishnan's wrist spin.

Sivaramakrishnan will play, of course, after taking 12 wickets in the first Test, but it is possible that Shivlal Yadav, the off-spinner, could be omitted for Prabhakar, a seamer. There was an outside chance that Rajinder Singh Ghai might have been summoned to join India's 14 here after he took seven wickets in an innings against England for North Zone on Sunday. India, however, tend not to depart from previously nominated squads and Prabhakar, in any case, is a more mature seam bowler. Ravi Shastri, the best all-rounder on either side, has recovered from the hamstring injury which kept him out of a Ranji Trophy game this weekend.

England's side will be announced at tea-time today. Some thought might be given to Foster taking Ellison's place and Marks playing for Pocock, though an unchanged team would not surprise anyone. If the thinking is that the wicket might help spin after all, there is even a chance that Edmonds, Pocock and Marks would all play and that Cowdrey would be omitted.

It could be a memorable match, if England select a side with positive thinking in mind and Gavaskar really meant it when he said, after winning at Bombay, that he hoped there would be results in all five games. India have never beaten England at Delhi, where there have been four draws between the countries and victories for England in 1972-1973, when the game finished on Christmas Day, and in 1976-77, when J. K. Lever hit a fifty and took 10 wickets in his first Test match.

West Indies rescued by Gomes

Adelaide (Reuter) – Larry Gomes firmly closed the door on Australia's hopes of snatching victory in the third Test with an unbeaten 120 that puts West Indies 364 runs ahead.

Gomes's second hundred of the five-match series, his ninth in 43 Tests, was a typically phlegmatic effort of more than five hours which lifted West Indies, 72 ahead on first innings, from a shaky 45 for three to 292 for seven at the close of the fourth day.

Haynes was the second highest scorer with 50, while Richards ended a sequence of single-figure scores in his previous four Test innings with 42. They both gave Gomes effective support, along with Dujon, who made 32.

The West Indies manager, Wes Hall, said the captain, Lloyd, would declare overnight to leave a full day in which to try to bowl out Australia and gain their third consecutive win of the series.

Lloyd said they had an ample lead and felt the chances of dismissing Australia were heightened by signs the pitch was deteriorating. "The cracks are beginning to appear and there's no grass on the pitch", he said. "The ball is sure to keep low tomorrow."

The Australian opener, Wood, who badly tore a hamstring while fielding yesterday will have treatment before a decision is made this morning on whether he bats.

WEST INDIES: First innings 356 (C G Greenidge 95, C H Lloyd 78, P J Dujon 77, H A Gomes 60; G F Lawson 8 for 112)

Second innings

C G Greenidge lbw b Lawson	4
D L Haynes c Wood b Lawson	50
R A Harper c Rixon b Hogg	26
R B Richardson lbw b Hogg	3
H A Gomes not out	120
I V A Richards c Rixon b Lawson	42
*C H Lloyd c Rixon b Lawson	6
†P J Dujon c Boon b Holland	32
Extras (b-2, n-b 7)	9
Total (7 wkts)	292

M D Marshall, J Garner and C A Walsh did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-39, 3-45, 4-121, 5-218, 6-235, 7-292.

BOWLING: Lawson 24-6-69-3; Hogg 21-2-77-3; Holland 18.1-1-54-1; Alderman 12-1-66-0; Border 4-0-24-0.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 284 (K C Wessels 98; M D Marshall 5 for 69).

No-balls and wides debited to bowlers.

Turner in hospital

Ken Turner, the Northamptonshire secretary, who retires early next year, is under observation in Northampton general hospital.

Saleem to the rescue

Karachi (AFP). – An undefeated sixth-wicket partnership of 79 runs between Saleem Malik, who passed 1,000 Test runs with a half-century, and Wasim Raja enabled Pakistan to reach 203 for five on the opening day of the third and last test match with New Zealand at the National Stadium here yesterday.

At one stage the New Zealand bowlers looked as if they were going to run through the innings, and Pakistan stumbled their way to 124 for five before Saleem and Wasim, the last pair of recognized batsmen, plugged the breach. Saleem was on 50 and Wasim on 38 at the close.

Stirling was the biggest threat to the Pakistani batsmen.

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mudassar Nazar c Smith b Stirling	5
Shoaib Mohammad c Smith b Stirling	31
Qasim Omar lbw b Boock	45
Javed Miandad c Smith b M D Crowe	13
*Zaheer Abbas c Smith b Stirling	14
Salim Malik not out	50
Wasim Raja not out	38
Extras (b-1, l-b 2, w-1, n-b 3)	7
Total (5 wkts)	203

Abdul Qadir, †Anil Dalpat, Iqbal Qasim and Azeem Hafeez to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-80, 3-92, 4-102, 5-124.

BOWLING (to date): Stirling 17-1-62-3; M D Crowe 13-3-46-1; McEwan 4-1-6-0; Coney 2-2-0-0; Boock 31, 15, 60, 1; Bracewell 10-4-26-0.

NEW ZEALAND: B A Edgar, J G Wright, M D Crowe, J J Crowe, J F Reid, *J V Coney, P E McEwan, †I D S Smith, J G Bracewell, D A Stirling, S L Boock.

No-balls and wide debited to bowlers.

Twin strike

Barnsley have signed the forward, Ron Futcher, the twin brother of Barnsley's defender Paul, for £20,000 from the Dutch club, Breda. It is the fourth time Ron has joined the same club as his brother, following spells at Chester, Luton and Manchester City.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA Cup, second round replays
Bournemouth v Dartford
Northampton v Brentford

Fourth division
Chester v Rochdale

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bridgnorth v Dudley; Oldbury v Sutton Coldfield. Southern Division: Sheppey v Cambridge City.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Gorleston v Lowestoft; Histon v Braintree; Tiptree v Sudbury.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Witton v Burton.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup, second round: Folkeston v Gravesend.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Bradford City v Everton (7.0); Manchester City v Derby (6.45); Sheffield Wednesday v Notts County (7.0). Second division: Blackpool v Middlesbrough (7.0); Burnley v Preston (7.0); Wigan v Rotherham.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION (2.0): Birmingham v Reading; Brighton v Chelsea (7.15); Charlton v Tottenham; Crystal Palace v Swindon; Fulham v Millwall; QP Rangers v West Ham.
MID WEEK LEAGUE: Southend v Northampton.

RUGBY UNION
UNIVERSITY MATCH: Oxford v Cambridge (at Twickenham, 2.15).
CLUB MATCHES: Exeter v Clifton; Devonport Services v Crediton.

OTHER SPORT
RACKETS: Celestion Invitation Singles (at Queen's Club, West Kensington, 6.0).
SNOOKER: World doubles championship (at the Derngate Centre, Northampton).
SQUASH RACKETS: British Championships (at Abbeydale Park SRC, Sheffield).

ICE HOCKEY

Dundee need a rocket

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets lost twice over the weekend, to the teams that finished last and second to last in the premier divsiion last season. Their position is analogous to that of their player-coach and leading scorer, Roy Halpin, who spent yesterday flat out on his mattress on the floor, awaiting the result of an X-ray.

Jim Pennycook, a prophet without honour in his own land, warned that Dundee would pay a price for neglecting the development of their more inexperienced players, before transferring to Fife. Sure enough, after three fat years, the British champions have suffered three lean months.

Brinster's mobility is still hampered by his knee injury; McGuff (broken collar bone) and Guilcher (cracked rib) are out of action; Halpin injured his back early in the 5-2 loss to Nottingham Panthers. In addition, Mike Ward is providing disturbingly fallible; for the second time this season, Dundee sent on their young reserve, McKay, to save the British international netminder from further punishment from the Cleveland Bombers.

Cleveland were 5-0 up by the ninth minute, saw Ward off in the fifteenth minute and finished 13-5 ahead. Bruce McDonagh, their new Canadian centre, contributed five goals and three assists.

Southampton Vikings look in worse shape than Dundee. Last week they lost their team manager, John Holtham, who resigned, Charlie Mendl injured, and Luc Bonneville, the fourth imported player they have released this season, before going down 20-3 to *Murrayfield Racers* at the New Oxford Rink on Saturday.

RESULTS: Premier division: Ayr Bruins 9, Nottingham Panthers 3; Cleveland Bombers 13, Dundee Rockets 5; Fife Flyers 11, Streatham Redskins 5; Southampton Vikings 3, Murrayfield Racers 20; Ayr Bruins 7, Streatham Redskins 7; Dundee Rockets 2, Nottingham Panthers 5; Durham Wasps 9, Murrayfield Racers 6; Southampton Vikings 7, Whitley Warriors 9. First division: Blackpool Seagulls 11, Glasgow Dynamos 9; Crowtree Chiefs 19, Bournemouth Stags 7; Altrincham Aces 6, Glasgow Dynamos 7; Deeside Dragons 0, Bournemouth Stags 11; Gt Solihull Barons 37, Grimsby Buffaloes 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Fulham have signed the Australian hooker Andy Keys from York.



FOOTBALL: SUPREME SOVIETS AND THE WEST GERMAN WITH THE WORLD AT HIS FEET

Schuster under Venables' spell

Barcelona

When I read recently that Terry Venables the newest manager of this frustrated football city, was speaking of Bernd Schuster as the most accomplished midfield player he had ever seen, it was difficult not to be sceptical. Better than the creative Suarez, Rivera and Gerson, the indestructible Mackay, or the goal-scoring Peters and Breitner, I wondered? Last weekend, among a crowd of 110,000 at the Nou Camp, I saw the justification of Venables's opinion in a club match as *spectacular as anything I have seen* in years.

Another significant contributor to Barcelona's current five-point lead over Real Madrid, which may gain them only their second championship in 25 years, is the immigrant, Steve Archibald, of whom more in a moment.

In the 1980 European championships, Briegel and Schuster were the emerging youngsters who wo te main acclaim for West Germany. Since then Briegel has helped Germany reach a *World Cup final*, piously ploughing a furrow of Germanic dependability, while Schuster's path has been strewn with controversy, with both club and country, involving domestic problems and serious injury. Another prematurely burnt-out meteor, one supposed.

The arrival of Venables here as successor to Menotti, the departure of Maradona to Naples and total realignment of tactical approach have transformed Schuster's career, particularly from the moment he was made captain following the early season injury of Sanchez. From being a talented passer of the ball with reserves of stamina which often seemed to be squandered, he has become in three months the complete player, embracing every nuance of the game.

There were moments in the 3-1 victory over Seville, which might have been 6-1, when had it not been for the mop of blond hair you could have thought it was Pelé

In the first 10 minutes he had Seville's defence – which had conceded only nine goals in 14 matches, including four in a single game – cringing with anxiety as he sent a stream of 40-yard crossfield passes to Rojo or Carrasco. Yet he revealed, too, an ability to chip and float and glance the ball like Netzer or Overath, as well as regularly surging forward into scoring positions. His final goal, three minutes from time, winning the ball back, after Archibald's glancing shots had been blocked, and creating his own space with a feint and three-quarter turn, was out of the George Best video library.

Because Schuster covers the pitch from penalty area to penalty area, he was impossible to shut out of the game, and it is unthinkable that he shouyld not have a place in the national team. Such performances as he is now producing will oblige Franz Beckenbauer to attempt to heal the breach and make an approach to the former *enfant terrible*. Football is to short of personalities for Germany, no less than other countries, to lose such a man from the world stage in 1986; the prospect of Schuster's vision allied to Rummenigge's finishing power, recpatured with Internazionale, would be truly intimidating to any opposition.

Certainly that vision is finding an echo in Archibald. Like Mark Hateley in Milan, the Scot is revelling in the foreign environment. He is scoring a goal every other game and on Saturday provided the critical second.

Venables coached Hateley for two years in the England Under-21 quad and had tried to buy him for Queens Park Rangers from Coventry. His alternative objectives as replacement for Maradona were Hateley and Archibald, but an adviser at Portsmouth suggested *Hateley* was perhaps not yet technically ready, and Venables knew he could not afford to wait a year or two for development. Archibald's alert response to the exceptional pace at which Barcelona are playing has been a reward for Venables's preference.

Ironically the English "Mister", as the coach is known here, had been falsely castigated by Helenio Herrera – three times previously Barcelona manager over 25 years and now a lonely wolf baying criticism in the Italian press – for "not knowing Hateley was so good".

David Miller



Schuster: Complete player embracing every nuance of game

Russians' assault on every front



The Russians are coming . . . and who can stop them? After tomorrow's third round, second leg matches in the UEFA Cup, it is odds-on that the Soviet Union will maintain its 100 per cent challenge in European competition. None of their teams has been knocked out so far, and Dynamo Minsk, home to Widzew Lodz with a 2-0 lead, seem most unlikely to succumb. Less secure are Moscow Spartak, who won only 1-0 at home in Tbilisi (Moscow was winter-bound) to unpredictable Cologne. Schumacher, *Littbarski and company are capable* of anything, or nothing.

Lodz seem to have little chance. As in the first leg, they are without their chief striker, Smolarek, who has just had a cartilage operation. The first leg was as combative as you might expect, with four players booked, three of them Poles.

Meanwhile Dnieper survive in the European Cup, Moscow Dynamo in the Cup Winners' Cup. The remarkable "democracy" of the Russian championship – ever since the decline of Dynamo Kiev – has been once more illustrated by the success of Zenith Leningrad. They have been blossoming ever since their former player, Pavel Sadyrine, came back to manage them in 1982.

It's a team pleasingly built on local talent and attacking method. Yuri Jeludkov, scored 17 goals though he missed 10 games. Nikolai Larionou, captain and midfielder, a Russian cap, is another Leningrad man. Mikhail Biriukov is one of Russia's best goalkeepers.

Partizan Belgrade, 4-0 home conquerors of a feeble Queen's Park Rangers in the previous round, are unlikely to be given the same latitude by Hungary's Videoton.

Wednesday's focal European game will be that at San Siro, Milan, between Internazionale, whose murky European past is still being brutally laid bare, and Hamburg, who hold a 2-1 lead. Since the first leg, Brady has returned to form and to scornfully deny rumours that he is leaving Inter at the end of the season to return to England. It is a German plot, he says, to get Hansi Muller back to Inter to partner *Rummenigge*. *Inter say they are* delighted they bought Brady.

Ulivieri, his ex-manager at Sampdoria, has said that he is not a schemer at all but a "refiner", one who should play just behind the attack to make the last pass. But Hamburg's recent form has been so inconsistent that they will need Stein, their resilient goalkeeper, to be at his best; and Kaltz to be a great deal better than he has been all season. As for McGhee, bought expensively from Aberdeen, he has done nothing to reconcile Hamburg fans to the passing of Hrubesch.

By a fine irony, it was Schatzschneider, Hrubesch's successor in the Hamburg team, now with Schalke, who got two of his side's goals in the 3-0 win over Hamburg last Saturday.

Real Madrid, at home to Anderlecht, one of the UEFA Cup favourites, have little chance of survival. One of their few consolations for a wretched season, under their new manager (and old player) Amancio, has been the form of their elegant young midfield player, Michel. Barcelona, hotfoot for the title, have and still better midfield service from Ramon Calderé, strong and hard shooting, plucked shrewdly out of the reserves by Terry Venables.

Brian Glanville is football correspondent of The Sunday Times.

Sestriere (AP) – Mark Hateley, the AC Milan and England forward, expects to play in the Italian league match against Atalanta on Sunday. He tested his injured knee by going skiing here yesterday.

Francis out of reach

Oxford United have virtually given up hope of signing Trevor Francis for next season. The Oxford manager, Jim Smith, wanted to lure the England forward away from Italy to lead Oxford's expected assault on the first division. Oxford's millionaire chairman, Robert Maxwell had given Smith the go-ahead to open negotiations – but they hit an immediate snag.

"I thought Trevor's contract with Sampdoria finished this season, but it turns out he has another year to go", Smith said yesterday. "I have spoken to Trevor and I think at the end of that time he would be interested in joining Oxford, but in a year's time I don't know where we will be.

"A lot also depends on how Sampdoria finish up this season. At the moment they are doing very well, so it's going to be very difficult to get him away for next season."

Smith's side yesterday collected the FLESA-Fiat award as "Club of the Year".

● Mark Wright faces an anxious wait to discover whether he is to be charged with bringing the game into disrepute, following his version of his altercation with the Southampton manager, Lawrie McMenemy. Wright received a reported £8,000 for the national newspaper piece, which has angered the FA chairman.

● Southend's leading scorer, Steve Phillips, has threatened to leave the club after finding himself enmeshed in their tangled finances. The club put his home up as security for a £28,000 loan from the Scottish and Newcastle brewery firm but Phillips has claimed that receivers had moved in to take possession of his home because Southend had not kept up the payments.

Crown fit to face Bournemouth

Dartford expect their injured forward, Nicky Crown, to be available for the FA Cup second round replay at Bournemouth today. Crown was detained in hospital overnight after Saturday's 1-1 draw, suffering from concussion.

Bournemouth hope to field an unchanged side. The winners of the tie will be rewarded with a visit to Manchester United in the next round.

● Leeds United, whose FA Cup third round game against Everton at Elland Road will be televised on Friday, January 4, have decided against making the game all-ticket.

On police advice, however, they have limited the crowd to 36,000.

OVERSEAS RESULTS

ALBANIAN: Lufterari 1, Skanderbeu 0; Flamurtari 0, Dinamo 0; Traktori 1, Besa 0; Vllaznia 2, Lokomotiva 0; Partizani 3, Besëlidhja 0; 17 Nentori 3, Tomori 1; Labinoti 1, Naftetari 1. Leading positions: 17 Nentori, 20pts; 2, Lufterari, 18; 3, Vllaznia, 15.

AUSTRIAN: Rapid Vienna 5, Vienna 0; SC Eisenstadt 1, Spittal 2; Admira Wacker 0, Austria Vienna 1; Sturm Graz 3, Wiener Sportklub 2; Linz ASK 4, Austria Klagenfurt 3; SSW Innsbruck 4, VOEST Linz 1; Austria Salzburg 0, Alpine Donawitz 1; Fav AC 1, Graz AK 1. Leading positions: 1, Austria Vienna, 28pts; 2, Rapid Vienna, 25; 3, LASK, 19.

BELGIAN: Ghent 4, Kortrijk 0; Waterschei 0, Antwerp 1; St Niklaas 3, Lierse 4; FC Bruges 6, CS Bruges 1; FC Liège 2, Beveren 0; Beerschot 1, Standard Liège 0; Waregem 3, Lokeren 1; KV Mechelen 1, Anderlecht 2; Racing Jet 0, Seraing 2. Leading positions: 1, Anderlecht, 30pts; 2, Waregem, 24; 3, Ghent, 23.

BULGARIAN: Lokomotiv Sofia 1, Sliven 0; Spartak Varna 1, CSKA Sofia 1; Trakia 4, Beroe 1; Chernomorets 1, Slavia Sofia 2; Pirin 1, Cherno More 0; Levski Spartak 4, Etar 2; Botev 4, Spartak Sofia 3; Dounav 1, Minior 0. Leading positions: 1, Levski Spartak, 20pts; 2, Lokomotiv Sofia, 17; 3, Botev, 15.

CYPRIOT: Omonia 6, Aris 3; Epa 2, Salamina 1; Apoel 0, Paralimni 0; Apollon 4, Olympiakos 0; Alki 1, Anorthosis 0; Aradippou 1, Pezoporikos 0; Evagoras 4, Ael 3. Leading positions: 1, Omonia, 15pts; 2, Alki, 13; 3, Anorthosis, 12.

CZECH: Spartak Trnava 1, Bohemians Prague 3; Banik Ostrava 1, Inter Bratislava 1; Slavia Prague 0, Zul Zilina 0; Sigma Olomouc 1, Dukla Prague 1; Sparta Prague 5, Dukla Banska Bystrica 0; ZTS Petrzalka 1, Tatran Presov 1; Slovan Bratislava 1, TJ Vitkovice 0; RH Cheb 2, Lokomotiva Kosice 1. Leading positions: 1, Bohemians Prague, 24pts; 2, Slavia Prague, 21; 3, Banik Ostrava, 21.

DUTCH: Twente Enschede 2, NAC Breda 0; PEC Zwolle 0, Maastricht 0; Haarlem 0, Sparta 0; PSV Eindhoven 2, Excelsior 0; Volendam 1, Ajax 3; Roda 4, AZ'67 2; Feyenoord 4, Fortuna Sittard 0; Utrecht 3, Den Bosch 2; Gronigen 2, Go Ahead Eagles 0. Leading positions: 1, Ajax 26pts; 2, PSV Eindhoven 24; 3, Feyenoord 20.

GREEK: Panathinaikos 2, Larisa 1; Ethnikos 1, Olympiakos 3; Aris 0, AEK 0; Panachaiki 0, PAOK 3; Apollon Athens 0, Apollon Kalamarias 0; Egaleo 1, Panionios 1; Iraklis 3, OFI 1; Pierikos 0, Doxa 3. Leading positions: 1, PAOK 18pts; 2, Olympiakos 16; 3, Panathinaikos 15.

LUXEMBOURG: Wiltz 4, Union Luxembourg 1; Arts Bonnevoie 1, Progres Niedercorn 1; Spora Luxembourg 0, Alliance Dudelange 1; US Rumelange 4, Olympique Eischen 1; Stade Dudelange 0, Avenir Beggen 2; Red Boys Differdange 1, Jeunesse Esch 1. Leading positions: 1, Jeunesse Esch 19 pts; 2, Red Boys Differdange 17; 3, Avenir Beggen 15.

Romanian: ASA Tirgu Mures 0, Sportul Studentesc 0; Olt 2, Bacau 1; Corvinul Hunedoara 4, Brasov 0; Gloria Buzau 1, Politehnica Iasi 1; Arges Pitesti 3, Rapid Bucharest 0; Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 1, Jiul Petrosani 0; Politehnica Timisoara 1, Gala Mare 0; Dinamo Bucharest 4, Bihor Oradea 0. Leading positions: 1, Dinamo Bucharest, 26pts; 2, Steaua Bucharest, 24; 3, Sportul Studentesc, 22.

Spanish: Sporting Gijón 1, Real Valladolid 3; Barcelona 3, Seville 1; Hercules 0, Athletic Bilbao 0; Valencia 0, Racing Santander 0; Atlético Madrid 0, Real Madrid 1; Real Murcia 0, Real Zaragoza 3; Real Sociedad 2, Elche 0; Real Betis 3, Español 1; Malaga 2, Osasuna 1. Leading positions: 1, Barcelona, 25pts; 2, Real Madrid, 20; 3, Valencia, 18.

Swiss: Basle 1, Young Boys Berne 0; La Chaux-de-Fonds 5, Aarau 4; Lausanne 2, Grasshopper Zurich 0; Lucerne 2, Winterthur 1, Sion 1, St Gallen 4; Wettingen 0, Neuchatel Xamax 0; Zurich 1, Vevey 0. Leading positions: 1, Servette Geneva, 25pts; 2, Aarau, 20; 3, St Gallen, 19.

TURKISH: Galatasaray 1, Zonguldakspor 1; Besiktas 1, Genclerbirligi 0; Ankaragucu 0, Sakaryaspor 1; Denizlispor 1, Sariyer 3; Malatyaspor 0, Trabzonspor 2; Eskisehirspor 3, Bursaspor 2; Antalyaspor 0, Kocaelispor 1; Orduspor 0, Altay 1; Boluspor 0, Fenerbahce 1. Leading positions: 1, Besiktas, 21pts; 2, Fenerbahce, 20; 3, Trabzonspor, 20.

YUGOSLAV: Iskra Bugojno 1, Vojvodina Novi Sad 1; Red Star 4, Sarajevo 1; Sutjeska Niksic 1, Radnicki Nis 0; Dinamo Vinkovci 2, Pristina 1; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Buducnost Titograd 1; Zeljeznicar 4, Partizan Belgrade 0; Dinamo Zagreb 2, Hajduk Split 2; Rijeka 5, Osijek 0; Vardar Skopje 2, Velez Mostar 0. Leading positions: 1, Sarajevo, 25pts; 2, Hajduk, 23; 3, Zeljeznicar, 20.

WEST GERMAN: Waldhof Mannheim 2, Bayer Leverkusen 1; Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; Fortuna Dusseldorf 0, Bochum 2; Stuttgart 5, Karlsruhe 0; Cologne 2, Kaiserslautern 0; Bayern Munich 3, Eintracht Brunswick 0; Bayern Uerdingen 1, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Schalke 3, Hamburg 0; Werder Bremen 6, Borussia Dortmund 0. Leading positions: 1, Bayern Munich, 25pts; 2, Werder Bremen, 23; 3, Bayer Uerdingen, 21.

ARGENTINE: Chacarita Juniors 1, Union 0; Argentinos Juniors 2, Newell's Old Boys 0; River Plate 4, Racing (Cordoba) 1; Velez Sarsfield 0, Talleres (Cordoba) 0; Atlanta 1, San Lorenzo De Almagro 1; Huracan 0, *Platense 3; Instituto (Cordoba) 4, Boca Juniors* 2; Rosario Central 0, Ferro Carril Oeste 1; Independiente 1, Estudiantes De La Plata 2. Leading positions: 1, Argentinos Juniors, 48pts; 2, Ferro Carril Oeste 43; 3, Estudiantes De La Plata 47

BRAZILIAN: Play-off: Fluminense 2, Vasco da Gama 0

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

League (NFL): Washington Redskins 30, Dallas Cowboys 28; St Louis Cardinals 31, *New York Giants 21; Denver Broncos 16*, San Diego Chargers 13; Kansas City Chiefs 34, Seattle Seahawks 7; Pittsburgh Steelers 23, Cleveland Browns 20; Cincinnati Bengals 24, New Orleans Saints 21; Green Bay Packers 20, Chicago Bears 14; Miami Dolphins 35, Indianapolis Colts 17; Los Angeles Rams 27, Houston Oilers 16; Philadelphia Eagles 27, New England Patriots 17; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 23, Atlanta Falcons 6.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Miami	13	2	0	.867	485	277
New England	8	7	0	.533	346	342
N Y Jets	7	8	0	.467	311	323
Indianapolis	4	11	0	.267	229	388
Buffalo	2	13	0	.133	229	402
Central Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	8	7	0	.533	374	303
Cincinnati	7	8	0	.467	287	318
Cleveland	4	11	0	.267	233	277
Houston	3	12	0	.20x	22x	310
Western Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Seattle	12	3	0	.800	404	251
Denver	12	3	0	.800	322	227
LA Raiders	10	4	0	.714	337	282
San Diego	7	8	0	.467	373	371
Kansas City	7	8	0	.467	272	303

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Washington	10	5	0	.667	387	283
N Y Giants	9	6	0	.600	298	291
St Louis	9	6	0	.600	397	316
Dallas	9	6	0	.600	287	280
Philadelphia	6	8	1	.433	288	294
Central Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Chicago	8	6	0	.600	296	235
Green Bay	7	8	0	.467	352	295
Tampa Bay	5	10	0	.333	294	359
Detroit	4	9	1	.321	267	354
Minnesota	3	12	0	.200	262	446
Western Division	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
San Francisco	14	1	0	.933	455	211
LA Rams	10	5	0	.667	330	297
New Orleans	6	9	0	.400	288	358
Atlanta	3	12	0	.200	255	372

HANDBALL

British League: Birkenhead 12, Kirkby 11; Liverpool 23, Tryst 13; Leicester 12, Great Danes 16; Carlsberg 21, Robert Jenkins *Ruislip 12; Brentwood 25, Ashford Tanners 15.* Midland League: Stafford Olympic 16, MK Eagles 12; Wakefield 22, MK Eagles 15. Midland Cup: Quarter-final: Warwick Jaguars 16, SU Wolves Polytechnic 15. Women's National League: Halewood Forum 10, Salford 12; Wakefield Metros 20, Robert Jenkins Ruislip 11.

BASKETBALL

UNITED STATES: National Association (NBA): Boston Celtics 128, Atlanta Hawks 127; Philadelphia 76ers 110, New York Knicks 94; Utah Jazz 123, Kansas City Kings 120; Seattle Supersonics 96, Houston Rockets 90; Los Angeles Clippers 126, San Antonio Spurs 123.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Crystal *Palace 137 (Lucas 39), Kingcraft Kingston 105* (Bontrager 27). Second division: Camden 69, Uxbridge 82; Tyneside 90, Stoke 73; Colchester 91, Nottingham 84; Colchester 84, Tower Hamlets 91; Nottingham 57, Swindon 61. First division: (Women): Nottingham 66, Bolton 57; Crystal Palace 78, London YMCA 53; Manchester 97, Enfield 55.

CROSS COUNTRY

SURREY LEAGUE: First Division (5 miles, Brookwell Park): 1, B Ford (Aldershot), 26min, 26sec; 2, R Partridge (Herne Hill) 26min, 37sec; 3, O Foote (Belgrave) 26min, 37sec. Team: 1, Aldershot 115pts; 2, Herne Hill 272; 3, Ranelagh 323.

EQUESTRIANISM

BORDEAUX: Bordeaux Grand Prix: 1, J Whitaker (GB), Clonee Temple, no faults 33.65sec; 2, T Frushmersh (Austria), Bandit, 0/40.55. European World Cup placings: 1, J Whitaker (GB) and W Melliger (Switz) 46pts; 3, N Skelton (GB) 42.

BASEBALL

EASTERN CONFERENCE:

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	18	2	.900	–
Philadelphia	16	2	.800	2
Washington	14	7	.667	4½
New Jersey	8	12	.400	10
N Y Knicks	9	15	.375	11
Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee	13	9	.591	–
Chicago	13	9	.591	–
Detroit	11	10	.524	1½
Atlanta	8	13	.381	4½
Indiana	5	16	.238	7½
Cleveland	2	17	.105	9½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Denver	14	6	.700	–
Houston	13	8	.619	1½
Utah	11	11	.500	4
San Antonio	10	11	.476	4½
Dallas	10	11	.476	4½
Kansas City	4	15	.211	9½
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
LA Lakers	14	9	.609	–
Portland	13	9	.591	½
Phoenix	13	10	.565	1
Seattle	10	12	.455	3½
LA Clippers	8	14	.364	5½
Golden State	7	14	.333	6

RUGBY UNION

SCHOOLS RESULTS: Alton RFC XV 4, Churcher's 15; Arnold, Blackpool 3, Bradford GS 6; Bishop Stortford 13, Colchester RGS 0; Blundell's 13, Old Boys 13; Brighton 13, OBA XV 3; Bryanston 15, Marling 4; Cedars 10, Magdalen CS, Brackley 13; Chichester 3, Seaford 0; Chislehurst & Sidcup GS 0, Wallington HS 4; Colston's 0, King Edward's, *Bath 3; Dean Close 19, Magdalen CS Oxford* 19; Douai 9, St John's, Leatherhead 10; Duke *of York's, Dover 3*, King's, Canterbury 24; Durham 52, Lomagundi (Zimbabwe) 4; Eastbourne 24, Old Boys 0; Edinburgh Academy 32, Dollar Academy 4; Emanuel 8, St Dunstan's 7; Framlingham 4, Old Boys 14; Gunnersbury 19, John Fisher 6; Haileybury 15, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 3; Hereford Cathedral 9, Belmont Abbey 13.

Hurstpierpoint 19, Cranleigh 3; Kelly 24, Kingsbridge 4; KE VII Lytham 30, Woodhouse Grove 25; KE Birmingham 31, Bromsgrove 8; King Henry VIII, Coventry 4, Loughborough GS 0; KCS Wimbledon 9, Wimbledon 19; King's, Macclesfield 6, Harefield HS 9; King's Rochester 9, Old Roffensians 13; King's Worcester 17, Worcester RGS 4; Kingswood 12, *Methodist, Belfast 17*; Leeds GS 61, Hipperholme 0; Lord Williams's, Thame 18, Sir William Borlase 0; Maidstone GS 20, St Mary's GS, Sidcup 10; Monkton Combe 14, King's Bruton 10; Newcastle RGS 34, Whitehaven GS 13; Norman HS 25, Queen Elizabeth GS Wakefield 15; Nottingham HS 30, Stamford 0; Oakham 12, Uppingham 14; Old Swinford Hospital 16, Wrekin 12; Plymouth 9, Bristol GS 0; Queen's, Taunton 11, Milton Abbey 12.

Reigate GS 15, Judd 3; RHS Holbrook 7, Norwich 20; Rydal 7, Cowley 4; St Albans 6, St Edmunds, Ware 4; St Edward's, Oxford 9, Cheltenham 27; St George's, Harpenden 11, St Ignatius 23; St George's, Weybridge 6, Guildford RGS 15; St Olave's 14, Langley Park 0; St Peter's, York 21, Giggleswick 13; *Skinners 32, Haberdashers' Askes'*, Hatcham 0; Stowe 20, Bedford Modern 10; Taunton 15, Old Tauntonians 22; Taunton 4, West Buckland 8; Tiffin 0, Christ's Hospital 7; Tonbridge 0, Dulwich 3; Trent 62, Worksop 3; UCS 6, Berkhamsted 12; Walton (Staffs) 0, Lichfield Friary 43; Wellington (Somerset) 32, Exeter School 4; West Park GS 28, Lymm GS 16; William Ellis 12, Chiswick 47; Whitgift 7, Epsom 18.

Abingdon 3, Warwick 18; Canford 19, Old Canfordians 7; Bancroft's 0, Campion 29; Caterham 6, Sutton Valence 0; Cheltenham GS 18, Wellsway 4; Colfe's 3, Trinity, Croydon 30; Ellesmere 9, Old Boys 6; Eltham 6, Old Elthamians 16; London Oratory 4, Aylesbury GS 28; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 3, Birkenhead 4; Mill Hill 4, Bedford 15; *Newcastle-under-Lyme 15, Cotton 4*; QEH, Bristol 6, Prior Park 6; Rugby 6, Armidale (NSW) 27; Ryde 13, Portsmouth GS 12; St Benedict's, Ealing 20, Ruislip 6; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 25, Old Boys 0; Shebbear 19, Old Shebbearians 40; Sir Roger Manwood's 3, Old Manwoodians 12; Truro 15, St Boniface 9; Wells Cathedral 19, Wellensians 0; Woodbridge 7, King's, Ely 0.

Herts President's Cup: Quarter-final: Letchworth GC 17, Royston 0. Hampshire Cup: Third round: Portsmouth 9, Eastleigh 10. Middlesex Cup: Third round: Mill Hill 35, Old Meadonians 0. J & H Bunn Norfolk Cup: Semi-final: Holt 9, North Walsham 12.

Surrey Cup: Third round: Battersea Ironsides 6, Esher 30; Camberley 7, Old Ruttishians 3; Chipstead 0, Old Mid-Whitgiftians 7; Old Guildfordians 14, Old Alleynians 0; Old Haileyburians 4, Old Tiffinians 22; Old Reedonians 0, Guildford and Godalming 26; Old Walcountians 6, Sutton and Epsom 4.

BOXING

MUNSTER: Amateur match: West Germany bt England 6-4.

YACHTING

ROUTE OF DISCOVERY: Ninth day: 1, Charente Maritime (Fr), 2,666 miles from Santo Domingo; 2, Fleury Michon (Fr), 2,705; 3, Credit Agricole (Fr), 2,720; 4, Royale (Fr), 2,864; 5, Formule Tag (Can), 2,917

TENNIS

SYDNEY: New South Wales open: Men's singles: First round: T Gullikson (US) bt R Harmon (US), 6-7, 6-4, 7-6; W Masur (Aus) bt S Youl (Aus), 6-3, 6-2; D Keretic (WG) bt P Annacone (US), 1-6, 6-2, 6-1; B Drewett (Aus) bt G Layendecker (US), 6-1, 7-5; S Giammalva (US) bt M DePalmer (US), 6-4, 6-2; B Scanlon (US) bt R Simpson (NZ), 2-6, 7-6, 6-4; T Cain (US) bt R Knapp (US), 6-4, 6-4; K Flach (US) bt J Alexander (Aus), 3-6, 7-5, 6-4; M Davis (US) *bt F Gonzalez (Para), 7-6, 4-6, 6-4.*

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, J McEnroe (US), 3,393 pts (11 tournaments); 2, J Connors (US), 2,903 (15); 3, I Lendl (Cz), 2,74 (14); 4, M Wilander (Swe), 2,450 (14); 5, A Gomez (Ec), 2,222 (19); 6, J Nystroem (Swe), 1,314 (23); 7, H Sundstroem (Swe), 1,218 (21); 8, E Teltscher (US), 1,213 (19); 9, A Jarryd (Swe), 1,205 (19); 10 T Smid (Cz), 1,156 (25).

ATHLETICS

HONOLULU: Marathon: 1, J Gonzalez (Puerto Rico), 2hr 18min 25sec; 2, D Matthews (US) 2-17-52; 3, D Kurtis (US) 2-17-59. Women: 1, P Grey (US) 2-42-50; 2, K Burns (US) 2-44-13; 3, R Denniston (Hawaii) 2-45-09.

LACROSSE

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Lancashire Under-21 7, English Universities 6.
NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Division One: Sheffield 7, Mellor 9 (correction to yesterday).

REAL TENNIS

HAMPTON COURT: Billy Ross-Skinner Cup: Mixed doubles: Quarter finals: Mrs S Macintosh and P Wilson bt Miss I Tuffnell and S Kverndal 4-2, 4-1; Mrs J Vaughan and J Wilson bt Miss M Wright and D Macdonald 3-4, 4-2, 4-2; Mrs P Thompson and I Hird bt Mrs L Ronaldson and P Sulston 3-4, 4-2, 4-1; Mrs F Irwin and J Hansford bt Miss C Armstrong-Smith and G Irwin 4-3, 4-1. Semi-finals: Mrs Vaughan and J Wilson bt Mrs Macintosh and P Wilson 6-1, 3-5, 5-1; Mrs Irwin and Hansford bt Mrs Thomson and Hird 5-0, 3-5, 5-2. Final: Mrs Vaughan and J Wilson bt Mrs Irwin and Hansford 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.
SCHOOLS TOUR MATCH: Marlborough College 10, Glenalmond College 15.

GOLF

LARGO, Florida: Mixed team tournament: Final round (US unless stated): 270 M Donald/V Alvarez 69, 69, 64, 68. 271 C Stadler/L Garbacz 68, 69, 64, 70; C Strange/N Lopez 72, 66, 66, 67. 272 P Jacobsen/P Sheehan 69, 70, 67, 66. 273 B Kratzert/C Morse 70, 64, 68, 71. 280 P Oosterhuis (GB)/L Howe 72, 68, 70, 70.
PALM BEACH, Florida: PGA Seniors championship: 286 R Thomson 67, 73, 74 72. 289 D January 70, 77, 68, 74. 292 O Moody 74, 72, 74, 72; A Wall 70, 76, 73, 73; L Elder 74, 74, 72, 72. 293 M Barber 74, 74, 75, 70; G Jones 77, 74, 68, 74. 294 B Casper 74, 73, 76, 71. 295 B Collins 76, 76, 71, 72. 297 B Toski 70, 73, 74, 80.

SQUASH RACKETS

Rolington's progress

By Colin McQuillan

There were half-serious suggestions at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, last night about placing Bryan Beeson under secure nursing protection until he plays his quarter-final against Simon Rolington today in the British Championships, sponsored by Inter-City.

Rolington, aged 24, who plays in the Yorkshire League for the host club in the National League for Squash Leicester, has made progress in the competition as seeded players *have fallen.*

David Lloyd, the fifth seed, aged 19, contracted *mumps just before* the opening round, then yesterday Barry Watkins, seeded in the second eight but carrying a serious foot injury for the past three weeks, was forced to give up his attempt to exploit Lloyd's absence when he broke down in the fourth game against Rolington.

To be fair to the Abbeydale player, he achieved a marginal but genuine win over Adrian Jaski, 10-8 in the fifth game of a first round encounter, but his greatest pain since then may have come from pinching himself frequently to check the reality of his extraordinary progression.

Beeson has beaten the other two seeds in the quarter with the most notable win of his young career. First he accounted for the fourth seed, David Pearson, on Sunday, then efficiently removed Robert Forde, the British doubles champion, yesterday.

Also 24, Beeson is a full-time engineer whose first action on beating Pearson was to telephone his employer to seek three days extra holiday on the prospect of a semi-final place against Gawain Briars, who effortlessly removed Ian Robinson yesterday

British doubles champions also feature in the women's championship, where the joint second seeds, Nicky Spurgeon and Alison Cumings, the Surrey players who currently hold the pairs title, continued yesterday towards the singles semi-final that would be a re-run of their recent British Under-23 final. Miss Spurgeon won that encounter almost as clinically as she dismissed the promising youngster Tracy Cunliffe yesterday.

Miss Cumings suffered the setback of losing an entire set of favourite rackets to a thief on Sunday evening, but borrowed a racket from Martin Bodimead, the men's sixth seed, to beat Karen Butterworth.

RESULTS: Mens third round: S Rolington bt B Watkins 6-9, 9-3, 10-9, 5-3, (retired); B Beeson bt R Forde 9-4, 9-0, 10-8; G Briars bt I Robinson 9-5, 9-3, 8-3; A Naylor bt G Willstrop 9-4, 9-7, 9-1
Womens round: R Strauss bt H Wallace 6-9, 9-3, 9-6, 3-9, 9-1, A Cummings bt K Butterworth 9-10, 9-1, 9-2, 9-1; B Diggens bt A Cowie 9-8, 9-6, 9-6; N Spurgeon bt T Cunliffe 9-6, 9-2, 9-4.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS Paul Newman

Saturday December 15 unless stated

[illegible]

RACING

Rufus T Firefly to shine again

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With a double at Nottingham on Saturday and horses running well at Cheltenham, too, Nicky Henderson's Lambourn stable is now in the sort of form to suggest that Paulatim and Rufus T Firefly, his two runners at Plumpton today, will carry on the good work.

Rufus T Firefly, who did this column a favour by landing the nap at Hereford a week ago, is napped again to win the Astaire Stockbroker Novices' Chase, which has has been sponsored by the company of Stephen Astaire, his owner. Running for the first time in a steeplechase, Rufus T Firefly did well to beat the more experienced Golden Horet at Hereford. Three days later, his victim paid him an eloquent tribute by winning her next race at Devon and Exeter from quite tough opposition.

Paulatim, who has been runner-up in both his races this season, at Towcester and Huntingdon, now has a good chance to go one better in the Ditchling Novices Hurdle and so set a likely stable double in motion. Mitilini, who ran reasonably well behind Sutton Prince at Sandown, is arguably his biggest danger.

Later in the day, **Mister Golden** should be capable of winning the William Hill Handicap Hurdle, in the hands of John Francome. This race represents a drop in class, as his last was the Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle at Sandown, in which he finished fourth, four places in front of Hiz, who has twice been runner-up this season to Southernair, the top weight in today's field.

At Sedgefield, I expect the Dickinson family to bring off a double with Last Deal (1.15) and Tarn (2.15). Last Deal is trained by Monica Dickinson, Tarn by her son-in-law, Thomas Tate.

A winner at Sedgefield already, Last Deal is a lightly raced but very successful six-year-old who looks capable of winning the Hardwick Arms Handicap Chase, even under 11st 13lb. After winning his first chase by a dozen lengths at Kelso, Tarn now looks poised to take the New Dun Cow Novices' Chase in his stride.

Mick Easterby's Yorkshire stable seems to be in with a good chance of plundering the last two races on the card with **Pitsbaloo** (2.45) and **Mick's Star** (3.15). The latter certainly ran well enough against Benfen at Newcastle – he was beaten only a head – to suggest that he can win the Black Lion Handicap Hurdle with only 10st 9lb to carry. Pitsbaloo, who had some quite good form to his name in Ireland, looks the one they all have to beat in the Golden Lion Novices' Hurdle.

Gap between market and commercial viability cannot go on forever

Will the bloodstock bubble burst?

The hammer falls on the 1984 bloodstock sales in England and Ireland today with the last day of the Ballsbridge-Tattersalls mixed sale in Dublin. This will being the turnover at the four major domestic sales venues this year to just under £130 million, an increase of around £25 million on last year.

Some £72 million was spent on yearlings, most of whom will go into training in 1985. The average cost of a yearling at the five principal sales has virtually doubled in the past two years to nearly £33,000. When you consider that the typical coast of keeping a horse in training for a year is £10,000-£15,000 and the average return in prize money is less than £1,500, you are entitled to ask why the market is so buoyant.

The involvement of rich Arabs in the past few years has obviously been a substantial factor, with their enjoyment of racing outweighing any regard for commercial reality. But trade at other levels has been equally dismissive of the ultimate profit-loss equation and the general economic recession.

The simple answer is that the Bloodstock industry is built on self-perpetuating optimism and in a spiralling market the price of yearlings pulls up all other sections in turn. However, rampant prosperity leads to over-production, with everyone wanting to join the bandwagon, and huge jumps in the gap between the market and commercial viability cannot go on forever. Ironically, it was the Arabs who contributed to the last collapse in the market, in 1974, when the financial consequences of the quadrupling in crude oil prices coupled with record levels of thoroughbred production led to turnover in sales slumping by more than a third. Ten years on there are warning signs again, despite the boom.

The Robert Sangster team is still a poweful force and there is renewed interest in the domestic market from the United States and Australia, but Arab involvement at the sales is declining as they start to concentrate on stock produced at their own studs. Once again, too many thoroughbreds are being produced and the rise in the market is at times reckless.

In 1983 the average price of a yearling leapt by more than 70 per cent at the big sales and although the rate of increase was down to 29 per cent this year, the market paradoxically would be more healthy if this rate of advance were less.

Michael Watt is chairman of Tattersalls, whose Newmarket sale ring accounts for two thirds of the trade in England and Ireland. He says: "The future at the top end of the market in the next two to three years seems secure, depending on world circumstances. However, the domestic market is tricky due to over-production.

"In my view we are coming out of the recession. But this is not so much the case in the north of England, and you could count the number of northern trainers here on the fingers of one hand."

Harry Beeby, managing director of Doncaster Sales, agrees. "The number of orders that northern trainers had at the end of September was minimal. But this has been the case for the past two years", he says.

Doncaster's traditional St Leger yearling sale was switched this year to avoid a clash with the Keeneland September sale. "But the move was not universally popular, so we decided to move back to St Leger week in 1985", Beeby says.

The two big yearling sales showed huge increases in aggregate and average. The Newmarket Highflyer Sales moved relentlessly towards a six-figure average. The median, the all-important figure at which an wequal number of yearlings was sold above and below, was 8,600 guineas at the Newmarket October sale and improved to 5,600 guineas at Doncaster, despite the latter's drop in turnover and average.

A highlight of the sales was the appearance of Shergar's first and only crop of yearlings. In Ireland a son of the missing Derby winner set a new European yearling record price of Ir 3.1 million guineas, more than six times his cost as a foal.

A new English record of 1.6 million guineas was set by an Artaius filly, but she was subsequently rejected because of laryngeal unsoundness. There were veterinary problems, too, with the top yearlings in America as the super-league buyers became more particular about the goods.

However the Keeneland July Sales were still dominated by the inevitable Northern Dancer, whose 12 yearlings averaged an incredible $3.4 million. His son out of Ballade made the top price of the year at $8.25 million, although this failed to beat the record $10.2 millin paid in 1983 for the as-yet unraced Snaafi Dancer.

The top 1984 colt was bought by Joss Collins, the English agent, who acts for the Robert Sangster syndicate. His verdict on the year: "Without the Arab domination the demand at the top did drop a little. Below the top levels one of the main problems in America is that they are over-producing and here, too, we are breeding from too many poor mares".

The big two Americans breeding-stock sales suffered an overall reverse, but the picture was different on this side of the Atlantic. Tattersalls and Goffs sales both showed increases in turnover – the former by an amazing 20 per cent as foal speculators went on a binge – yet the big increases in their catalogues does not bode well.


Worth a few hundred thousand of anybody's money: prospective buyers evaluate a blue-blooded youngster at Newmarket Sales

At Tattersalls December Sales there was a remarkable demand for fillies in and out of training with Desirable making the top price of 1,000,000 guineas. The trend in most sections of the market is towards buying females who have far greater salvage value and although the new European foal record of 490,000 guineas was set by a Golden Fleece colt, six of the top eight foals were fillies.

This pattern was repeated in Ireland, where Goffs's top six foals were all fillies.

The National Hunt trade was strong at more modest levels at Ballsbridge-Tattersalls and Doncaster with the Irish company having trebled turnover at its main sales in the past four years to maintain its No 1 spot

Looking ahead, the bloodstock market is faced with two central choices. Either it pursues its present course with the inevitable consequences of an artificial short-lived bonanza being followed by a collapse, or the industry takes a decision to steer itself back to sanity by cutting thoroughbred production, making big reductions in the many over-inflated stallion fees and setting for more modest growth. Common-sense will be restored – one way or another.

Simon O'Loughlin

RESULTS FROM FIVE MAJOR YEARLING SALES IN 1984

	Lots sold	% change on year	Aggregate	% change	Average	% change
Tattersalls Highflyer	393	+11	36,371,600	+42	92,548	+28
Tattersalls October	615	+15	8,341,040	+23	13,562	+6
Doncaster Premier	306	−8	2,430,750	−19	7,943	−12
Goffs National	705	+2	20,565,285	+45	29,171	+41
Ballsbridge Select	164	+2	696,602	+8	4,248	+6
Total	2,183	+5	68,405,277	+36	31,336	+29

OVERALL FIGURES FROM THE MAJOR SALES COMPANIES IN 1984

	Lots sold	% change on year	Aggregate	% change	Average	% change
Tattersalls	3,112	+10	82,597,657	+28	26,542	+17
Doncaster	1,771	−3	6,015,820	−0.4	3,397	+2
Goffs	1,717	−0.1	31,155,753	+30	18,145	+31
*Ballsbridge-Tattersalls	822	+11	3,015,766	+28	3,669	+15
Total	7,422	+5	122,784,996	+27	16,543	+22

All figures are in guineas sterling
*The Ballsbridge-Tattersalls and total figures do not include the current sale in Dublin, which is expected to gross around Ir,750,000 gns.

Taylor dies of injuries after fall in Hong Kong

Brian Taylor, one of Britain's most successful jockeys, died in hospital in Hong Kong yesterday after a fall at Sha Tin racecourse on Saturday. A spokesman at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong, said that Taylor, who won the Derby on Snow Knight 10 years ago, had died without regaining consciousness.

Taylor had neck and brain injuries and had been on a life-support machine. His girlfriend, Bridget Biddlecombe, was with him when he died.

Taylor, aged 45, and the father of three, was thrown from Silver Star when the horse stumbled at the end of the race. The jockey plunged head first on to the turf.

This was to have been one of Taylor's last rides before he retired. He went to Hong Kong to fulfil a contract. He made a triumphant farewell after nearly 30 years riding in Britain when winning on his final ride, Barra Head at Newmarket on August 4.

Silver Star is known in racing circles as a difficult ride. Phillipe Paquet, the French jockey, fell from the four-year-old at the same course in February and was in a coma for three months. He is still in a wheelchair.

Derek Kent, the former Sussex trainer, was at Sha Tin when the accident happened. "It was terrible. It has put a damper on everything out here. We had just finished our centenary race meeting.

"Phillipe Parquet had been at the races, but he left just before the accident happened."


Taylor: Derby winner

Jeremy Hindley, the Newmarket trainer, for whom Taylor rode last season said: "I'm sure Brian's jockey colleagues will speak about his riding, but I would just like to say I remember him very well as a great friend and a gentleman."

Obituary, page 18

● Dick Hern, the royal trainer, who fell from a horse while riding with the Quorn Hunt on Friday, is still in a "serious" condition, a spokesman for Stoke Mandeville Hospital said yesterday.

HOCKEY

Kerly's goal inspires a flattering victory

From Sydney Friskin, Karachi

Great Britain 3
New Zealand 1

A brilliant goal by Sean Kelly and a diving save by Ian Taylor from a penalty stroke were the only bright spots in Great Britain's victory over New Zealand in the Champions Trophy tournament here yesterday. Although ultimate success went the right way, the margin was a little flattering.

In fact, Britain might have been in serious trouble if New Zealand, having already taken the lead in the seventh minute, had cashed in on their penalty stroke four minutes later. But Miskimmin's effort did not carry enough guile to deceive Taylor.

It was left to Potter to steady the boat in the twentieth minute by converting a penalty to neutralize the lead which James Smith had surprisingly given New Zealand. Mr Rada, the Argentinian referee, had at first given Britain a long corner but altered his judgement on discovering that Cattrall's shot from a short corner had been deflected by a defender's foot.

Throughout the first half New Zealand played more constructive hockey but had no effective front-runners to compete the work so skilfully designed by the men from behind. Kerly showed them the way by catching up with a through pass from Hughess and despatching a rising shot into the net in the 27th minute.

Britain's handling of two short corners early in the second half was ineffective but their ability to keep New Zealand under pressure left the initiative in their hands. The New Zealand attack began to look more incisive after Compain and replaced Riach.

In the 57th minute of play Britain consolidated their position with Cattrall converting a short corner. Mr Baghadi, the Pakistani umpire, unfortunately failed to notice that Cattrall had driven home a ball which had not been stopped. The same umpire had been somewhat generous in his award of the penalty stroke to New Zealand.

Australia moved to the top of the table with a hard earned 2-1 victory over Spain, who had held them to a blank first half. Walsh set up both goals for Australia, which were scored by Batch and Mitton. In between Cobos scored for Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN: I Taylor; R Cattrall, S Martin, J Potter, D Faulkner, W McConnell, K Bhaura, R Leman (sub J Shaw), S Kerly, N Hughes, J Duthie (sub M Lewis).

NEW ZEALAND: G Sligo, J Archibald, M Tynan, C Brown, S Grimshaw, G McLeod, P Miskimmin, J Smith (sub C Leslie), P Daji, L Gallen, J Riach (sub H Compain).

Umpires: J M Rada (Argentina) and S Baghadi (Pakistan).

PLUMPTON

GOING: soft

12.30 KEYMER NOVICE CHASE (Div I: £1,472: 3m 1f) (10 runners)

3 0000-f0 BATULA PRINCE (M Madgwick) M Madgwick [illegible]
6 000p-pr DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 10-[illegible]
10 0/fpf JIMMY FLINT (Dunne Motors) R Dunn 8-11-3 [illegible]
12 u2f-4p0 MEMBRIDGE (P Dufosee) P Dufosee 9-11-3 [illegible]
14 4000-04 MR CANDY (A Moore) A Moore 5-11-3 [illegible]
17 2-p0fu0 WHITTINGTON (Mrs M Easton) Mrs M Easton [illegible]
19 02003-0 BRIT (T Jarvis) W G Turner 5-10-12 ...... A Sharpe
20 2/04p-0 KALF BRIG (P Axon) P Bowden 9-10-12 ...... R Linley
21 0004-33 KINGMON'S GIRL (J King) J Long 7-10-12 ...... R Rowell
22 3-03ff REEBOK (K Weisselberg) K Weisselberg 7-10-12 ...... Mr T Grantham 7

1983: Dargal, 7-11-3 A Webber (2-1 fav) R Armytage 14 ran.

2 Membridge, 5-2 Mr Candy, 3 Brit, 11-2 Whittington, 8 Kingmon's Girl, 14 others.

FORM: JIMMY FLING (11-0) slipped up home turn when in lead in race at Taunton won by Sir Kenwin (11-0) (2m 3f ch, £1,311, soft, Dec 6, 14 ran). MEMBRIDGE (10-0) 45l 6th of 7 finishers in Windsor H'cap (3m ch, £1,716, good to soft, Nov 19). MR CANDY (11-0) 20l 2nd of 8 finishers to Ben Lar (11-2) at Wincanton (2m 5f ch, £1,293, good, Nov 29), where JIMMY FLINT (11-2) behind when P.U. 15th. KALE BRIG (10-12) bad 6th of 9 to Notre Cheval (11-3) over course and distance (£1,354, soft, Nov 26). KINGMON'S GIRL (10-4) 23l 3rd of 4 finishers to Hello Kilfney (11-2) at Fontwell (3m 2.5f, £2,286, soft, Nov 20).
Selection: JIMMY FLINT.

Plumpton selections

By Mandarin

12.30 Brit. 1.0 Tacroy. 1.30 Paulatim. 2.0 RUFUS T FIREFLY (nap). 2.30 King's Singer. 3.0 Streamliner. 3.30 Mr Golden.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.30 MR GOLDEN (nap).

1.0 'GALLEANO' CHALLENGE CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£1,690: 2m 4f) (10)

1 0440p-1 TACROY (CD) (A Duffield) M Masson 10-12-7 ...... A Stringer
2 p11/81- JUST MARTIN (C) (F Pullen) R Champion 8-10-13 ...... G McCourt
3 102-111 TOM TAILOR (CD) (Miss S Thomson) R Armytage 7-10-10 ...... A Webber
5 230up-0 TOULOUSE (Mrs B Cobden) J Cobden 9-10-4 ...... S Shilston
6 000/3-o SHANE HILL (CD) (Dr T Davies) R Parker 11-10-2 ...... M Hammond
7 0411-27 MANSTON MARAUDER (Lt-Col E Harries) J Fox 8-10-2 (5 ex) ...... S Moore
10 p2fp4f POLAR EXPRESS (D) (T King) W King 8-10-0 ...... C Warren 7
11 11-4p4f KASHILL (C) (J Bird) A Moore 6-10-0 ...... –
12 140041- ASPEN FLARE (P Pollock) R Howe 8-10-0 ...... M Furlong
14 f03011- CARBURY'S KIT (C Willett) C Willett 9-10-0 ...... J Akehurst

1983: Alaghaderry Run 8-10-6 J Lovejoy (7-2) T Clay 9 ran.

9-4 Manston Marauder, 11-4 Tom Tailor, 4 Tacroy, 8 Just Martin, 12 Toulouse, Polar Express, 16 [illegible]

[Remainder of the Plumpton card — 1.30 Ditchling Novice Hurdle, 2.00 Astaire Stockbroker Novice Chase, 2.30 Henfield Selling Handicap Hurdle, 3.00 Keymer Novice Chase (Div II), 3.30 William Hill Handicap Hurdle — illegible]

11 p00-100 KINGHOLM QUAY (Lady Mary FitzAlan Howard) Lady Herries 6-11-4 ...... M Kinane
13 3443375 ST WILLIAM (W Morecombe) R Hodges 5-11-4 ...... Peter Hobbs
14 pptp00- WEAVERSLAKE (A Neaves) A Neaves 8-11-4 ...... B Powell
15 000/0p0 MOUNTCOUT (P Houlihan) H Beasley 5-10-13 ...... R Goldstein
16 1032p3- HENRY GEARY STEELS (CD) (F Pullen) R Champion 4-10-7 ...... G McCourt

Sheather's exploits honoured

By Michael Seely

A minute's silence in tribute to Brian Taylor, who died in Hong Kong yesterday, opened the Horse Race Writers and Reporters Association lunch in London yesterday, at the request of George Ennor, the association's president.

After lunch the awards were presented by Lord Derby, the Association's patron. Eric Moller, the owner-breeder of Teenoso, the winner of last season's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, was nominated the owner of the year.

Ron Sheather was voted the trainer of the year for his expert handling of Chief Singer to win the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot, the July Cup at Newmarket and Goodwood's Sussex Stakes. Lord Derby said: "It is good to see the award going to a small trainer", but then corrected himself: "I mean to a trainer with a small string."

Steve Cauthen, the new champion, was the obvious choice for the Flat race jockey's award. And in the absence of the 24-year-old American, his former employer, Barry Hills, received the trophy.

Jenny Pitman was in good voice after receiving the award for the National Hunt trainer of the season for her exploits with Burrough Hill Lad, the winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup.

John Francome, voted the leading jump jockey personality for the second successive season, once again made a witty and clever speech. "My opening remarks about the stewards last year were the most expensive three workds I've ever uttered, so I shall not refer to the 'Cabbage Patch Kids' this time," he said.

Syd McGahey, who looks after Provideo, Bill O'Gorman's record breaking two-year-old was given the stable lads' award of the year. John Sharratt, *Raceform* senior race reader, was nominated by Lord Derby as journalist of the year. Finally, Ian Balding, the Kingsclere trainer, was given the International Racing Bureau's special award for having won the largest amount of prize money abroad.

● Lord Fairhaven has been elected to serve as Senior Steward of the Jockey Club for a period of three years from July 1, 1985. Sir William Dugdale has been elected as a Steward of the Jockey Club, and will serve as chairman of the Disciplinary Committee for two years from January 1, 1985. The retiring Steward is Sir John Astor.

Viscount Chelsea was appointed to succeed Chris Collins as one of the Jockey Club's representatives on the Horserace Betting Levy Board, for two years from January 1, 1985. Sir Thomas Pilkington was similarly appointed to succeed Lord Fairhaven on the Levy Board, for three years from July 1, 1985.

Course specialists

SEDGEFIELD

TRAINERS: M H Easterby 19 winners from 66 runners, 28.8%; D Smith 26 from 138, 18.8%; M W Easterby 8 from 49, 16.3%.

JOCKEYS: R Lamb 37 winners from 289 rides, 12.8%; C Pimlott 18 from 104, 17.3%; C Grant 30 from 191, 15.7%.

PLUMPTON

TRAINERS: M Masson 13 winners from 51 runners, 25.5%; R Smyth 10 from 43, 23.3%; B Wise 18 from 39, 20.2%.

JOCKEYS: J Lovejoy 10 winners from 49 rides, 32.4%; J Francome 19 from 95, 20.0%; M Perrett 19 from 104, 18.3%.

SEDGEFIELD

GOING: good to soft

12.45 NAGS HEAD SELLING HANDICAP (£415: 2m) (9 runners)

[illegible]

Sedgefield selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Rhymarc. 1.15 Last Deal. 1.45 Numerate. 2.15 Tarn. 2.45 Pitsbaloo. 3.15 Mick's Star.

By Michael Seely

2.15 Tarn. 3.15 Wold Rat.

1.15 HARDWICK ARMS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,234: 3m 600yd) (8)

[illegible]

1.45 HOPE INN NOVICE CHASE (£760: 2m 4f) (15)

[illegible]

13 pp LOCHAN CORRIE (Mrs J Clarke) J Ratcliffe [illegible]
14 00 MISTY SPIRIT (D Lee) D Lee 5-11-3 [illegible]
15 0000/40 MOON GAZER (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson [illegible]
16 0-01132 NUMERATE (B) (H Littler) R Fisher 5-11-[illegible]
18 00p- SLANEY KING (A Duffield) G Calvert 5-11-[illegible]
19 2230/00 SUPER TONY (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 7-1[illegible]
20 00-0423 CAPE FAREWELL (Mrs H Ellerby) M Ellerby [illegible]
21 000 CELIA (Mrs J Robinson) J Robinson 6-10-[illegible]

11-8 Numerate, 5-2 Legal Emperor, 4 Cape Farewell, [illegible] others.

2.15 NEW DUN COW NOVICE CHASE (£730: 2m) (13)

4 f0M1-1 TARN (D) (T Tate) T Tate 6-11-12 [illegible]
5 0310-44 BORDER KNIGHT (C) (Mrs L Fraser) J H[illegible]
6 3242-10 CZERNIN (T Gadd) Denys Smith 7-11-4 [illegible]
8 14p-4u GRAY THATCH (Mrs R Carr) C Parker 8-11[illegible]
9 23f33u/ METROLANDS (Metrolands Investments) [illegible]
10 0221-00 SAUSOLITO (P Batten) S Avery 6-11-4 [illegible]
11 0/0-0 STARJESTIC (R Robinson) Roy Robinson [illegible]
12 04000-0 SWAFFHAM (S Leadbetter) S Leadbetter [illegible]
13 00-2040 BRIGHT IMP (R Bethell) R Bethell 5-10-13 [illegible]
14 0f0f CRESTA CROSSETT (E Caine) E Caine 6-1[illegible]
15 p/ GOLD SECRET (B Clarke) G Morgan 9-10-[illegible]
16 114001- KILROE'S CALIN (T Kilroe & Sons Ltd) R H[illegible]
17 0004p4 LADYCROSS (Sir J Eastwood) R Hartop 5-[illegible]

11-10 Tarn, 3 Kilroe's Calin, 5 Border Knight, 8 Czernin, [illegible]

2.45 GOLDEN LION NOVICE HURDLE (£605: 2m) (18)

1 21 CALIRA (Mrs J Benson) Miss M Benson 5-[illegible]
2 p/p0 BRAE TOP (Regent Decorators Ltd) J Johnson [illegible]
3 003 BULLOM (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 4-11-0 [illegible]
6 3224 CHARLOTTE'S DUNCE (BF) (Mrs N Wa[illegible]
9 2 DON'T ANNOY ME (Europrint Promotions) [illegible]
14 JAMES MY BOY (Mrs R Dickinson) M Dick[illegible]
19 00 MARSHALL RED (M Bailey) J Mason 4-11-[illegible]
21 u0 OWEN HERBERT (M O'Grady) C Wardman [illegible]
23 03033-2 PITSBALOO (W Jackson) M W Easterby 4-[illegible]
24 PORTSIDE (P Otter) J Fitzgerald 4-11-0 [illegible]
27 0 RURAL SCENE (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 5-[illegible]
32 TOGG (Mrs M Saville-Deane) Mrs C Postle[illegible]
33 0032-0 TORONTO STAR (B) Mrs S Atkinson) A [illegible]
34 23-44 VERBARIUM (Mrs J Ramsden) Mrs J Rams[illegible]
37 p0 COTTAGE LEAS (N Hartas) M Ellerby 5-10[illegible]
38 0/ ERROLL'S ELITE (Mrs J Gibbs) T Craig 6-10[illegible]
40 034/0 JARALL (J Mitchell) J Mitchell 4-10-9 [illegible]
43 NUGGETS DAUGHTER (S Morgan) K Stapleton [illegible]

7-2 Calira, 4 Charlotte's Dance, 5 Don't Annoy Me, 13 [illegible] others.

3.15 BLACK LION HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,138: 2m 4f) (15)

1 424p3-2 ON LEAVE (D) (R Craze) A Scott 7-11-10 ...... Mr T Reed 4
2 p420-02 MOUNTAIN HAYES (J Hepburn) M H Easterby 9-11-9 ...... A Brown
5 020-001 RUN IN TUNE (C) (D Eddy) D Eddy 5-11-1 (10 ex) ...... C Pimlott
7 3104-0 WOLD RAT (G Stephenson) J Fitzgerald 5-10-11 ...... M Dwyer
8 /021-00 BONNY GOLD (D) (Mrs C Postlethwaite 6-10-11 ...... P A Charlton
9 0140-22 MICK'S STAR (Ld Belper) M W Easterby 4-10-9 ...... A Dickman
11 30020/p SHARP TOR (R Winfield) M W Easterby 8-10-8 ...... P Tuck
12 310-032 JOE'S FANCY (D) (P Liddle) P Liddle 6-10-5 ...... G W Gray
13 324-222 MESA KID (BF) (R Sisson) W Clay 5-10-4 ...... S J O'Neill
15 2/3-420 ARMENISTIS (B) (S Leadbetter) S Leadbetter 5-10-0 ...... M Barnes
16 30313-f HUNIYAK HOUSE (J Mess) R Fisher 4-10-0 ...... M Meagher 4
18 044400 MOSSY CONES (D) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-10-0 ...... –
19 0/310-0 YOUNG ADVENTURER (CD) Mrs M Lamb D A Lamb 5-10-0 ...... Angela Cross
22 00000-p POLAR ICE (Mrs M Bostock) J L Harris 8-10-0 ...... J A Harris
23 3u4-0p0 KANISA (CD) (W Smith) W J Smith 6-10-0 ...... Mr G Hawker 7

3 Mick's Star, 9-2 On Leave, 5 Run In Tune, 7 Mesa Kid, Bonny Gold, 8 Wold Rat, 10 Mountain Hays, 14 Joe's Fancy, 18 others.

● Hallo Dandy will win the Grand National again next March – that is the confident prediction of Gordon Richards. The Greystoke trainer breathed a sigh of relief at Bangor yesterday when a luckless fortnight finally ended with the victory of Connaught Queen.

This was Richard's 37th win of the season – a score most trainers would be delighted with – but he said: "I thought I would have 50 by Christmas until too many of my horses started falling just as they were coming to win. I had four like that one day. I'll have a good spring though. I've a lot of horses laid out for then and I'll win the Grand National again with Hallo Dandy. Fulke Walwyn told me that my horse loves Aintree and he's right."



Catterick results

[illegible]

Bangor-on-Dee

[illegible]



BASKETBALL

Solent rise above all tribulations

By Nicholas Harling

Whatever their problems off the court, Sperrings Solent Stars continue to make just as much an impact on it. Solent, who have an appointment with the liquidators tomorrow week, retained the first division leadership with a fine win at Walkers Crisps, Leicester, avenging their midweek defeat – and elimination – from the Anglo-Scottish Cup.

Without the finances to travel up by coach, Solent madethe journey in four cars the players sharing the petrol money between them. The trip seemed to be having its effect when Leicester swept into a 13 points lead. But Solent shook off lethargy to pull back to within seven points at the interval, after which they went ahead by 12 points and withstood Leicester's late rally.

Callandrillo, who had missed a midweek game through suspension, was back, but Solent's main inspiration came from Robinson their other American, who besides sinking 32 points collected 27 rebounds and made seven blocks. It was the second week running in which Leicester had lost to title rivals after beginning the season with seven wins.

Having overcome that hurdle, Solent realized the greatest one was still to come. If they fail to fulfil their scheduled home fixture with John Carr Doncaster, for which they must hire Fleming Park at Eastleigh next Saturday, the omens for their future will not be favourable. "Meanwhile we're just hanging in there", Jim Kelly, their coach said yesterday.

Kingcraft Kingston, one of Solent's main contenders, lost ground on Sunday when they were beaten in overtime at Crystal Palace, their first defeat in 17 games. Losing for the first time in four matches against their south London rivals was bad enough, but what really concerned Kingston was the knee injury suffered by Davis, their centre.

Kingston had risked the American, who had aggravated an old injury in the Kelloggs' Cup semi-final at Manchester on Thursday, but the gamble misfired when he fell heavily in trying to stop Lucas from scoring. If, as seems likely, Davis fails to recover in time for Thursday's second leg, Kingston will hope to have Larry Dassie re-registered as an American.

Although Dassie was intending to become a naturalized Briton, having been in this country three years and married to an English girl, the Home Office's delay in granting his application means that he could play with the blessing of the English Basketball Association.

If Palace's win was welcome, it was doubly so for Lucas. He just failed to beat the buzzer in normal time, only to succeed on the stroke of the second one to mark the end of overtime.

Homespare Bolton recorded their first victory of the season against Screen Stars Telford, who were the only other club without a win.

● All four English clubs competing in the World Invitation Club Championships, sponsored by Philips, at Crystal Palace from December 27 to January 1, have avoided the seeds, who are Maccabi Tel Aviv, Corinthians, São Paulo, Athletes In Action and Red Star Belgrade.

FIRST ROUND: Maccabi v Bratislava; Crystal Palace v Berlin; Athletes in Action v Ghent; Manchester v Solna (Swe); Corinthians v Windsor (Can); Lugarkusen v Kingston; Red Star v Landis and Gyr (Austria); Solent v Mim (Edinburgh).

RUGBY UNION: BARBARIANS HOPE DAVIES CAN REPRODUCE HIS CARDIFF FORM AGAINST AUSTRALIANS

Cambridge backs look the biggest threat to Oxford

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Hugo MacNeill, the Ireland and British Lions full back, joined his Oxford University colleagues for a workout at Twickenham last week so that those Dark Blues who had not experienced playing there before could get the feel of the historic stadium. "It went well". MacNeill said. "We beat Cambridge 85-0!" It will not, of course, be quite like that this afternoon when the 103rd University match is played.

Since 1972 Cambridge University have dominated this fixture; they have lost only twice, both times by six points, and will be warm favourites today to equal the record of five successive victories established by the Light Blues between 1972 and 1976. It is difficult to forecast against them after comparison of respective records over the term and glancing at the wealth of representative experience Cambridge can call on.

Oxford have won none of their games against senioe clubs and can look back only upon wins against Berkshire (in their last outing) and in their warm-up games at the term's beginning. Cambridge have the scalps of Cardiff, Harlequins and Blackheath hanging from their belt, although they have not been quite as consistent as Bailey, their captain, would have liked and they went through a distinctly rocky patch during mid-term.

Oxford, it may be added, have risen to the occasion – even though they lost – against Leicester Cardiff and the invitation team which represented Major Stanley's trustees. They can be relied upon to do so today, though O'Brien, their captain and centre, says he has no intention of entering into a running contest with the talented Cambridge backs and coming off second best.

"If they want to run the ball, we are confident of handling them", O'Brien said yesterday. "One of tour best performances was against Leicester's experienced backs. But we will take every opportunity to attack that does arise.". Ironically, two of Oxford's most improved players this term have been O'Brien and Pearson, the scrum half, while both wings have the capacity to make something out of not very much.

Oxford will look to MacDonald, the big South African lock, and Simonet, for some worthwhile possession, though at the lineout they will have to contend with the 6ft 8in of O'Leary, the basketball player.

They may also seek to expose the lack of match fitness of Bailey and Ellison.

Bailey, playing on the left wing, makes the point that "although I have managed only five matches this season, I had previously been playing rugby for almost a year non-stop. I haven't run for nine weeks and if I was a fly half perhpas it wouldn't be wise to turn out, but I am quite happy about playing."

The pedigree behind the scrum lies with such players as Hastings, the Scottish full back who will want to erase memories of an indifferent B international against Ireland from the minds of his country's selectors, and Moon, the scrum half who played for England's under-23 side last season.

Last year it was Simms, at centre, who made a distinct impression in this game; the year before it was Andrew, in his first year. Since then Andrew has advanced to become England's reserve stand-off half

Cambridge's initial point of attack may be from half back and back row, where Ellison is joined by the fast-improving Morrison. We may find Oxford, whose stand-off, Evans, passed a fitness test yesterday on a hamstring injury, trying to turn Cambridge with high balls or long diagonals. This year, however, it may be Moon's turn to stamp his mark upon Twickenham and eclipse the sun from Oxford's horizon.

Holders draw neighbours

Loughborough University, the holders, have been drawn to meet their neighbours from Leicester University in the quarter-final draw for the Universities Athletic Union championship (David Hands writes). The quarter-finals are dur to be played on January 23 and Loughborough, winners over a strong Durham side at the same stage last year, have home advantage.

QUARTER-FINAL DRAW: Exeter or UCL v Swansea; Loughborough v Leicester; Newcastle v Nottingham; Manchester v Durham.

TODAY'S TEAMS AT TWICKENHAM

Oxford			Cambridge	
H P MacNeill (Trinity Coll Dublin & SEH)	15	Full back	A G Hastings (George Watson's & Magdalene)	15
S J R Vessey (Magdalen CS & Merton)	14	Right wing	A W Martin (Cardiff HS & St Edmund's House)	14
T S O'Brien* (Bradford GS & Univ)	13	Right centre	F J Clough (Sir John Rigby & Magdalene)	13
J M Risman (Wellington & SEH)	12	Left centre	K G Simms (West Park & Emmanuel)	12
L R L Phillips (Harrow and St John's)	11	Left wing	M D Bailey* (Ipswich & Corpus Christi)	11
C D Evans (Y-Pant & Jesus)	10	Stand off	C R Andrew (Barnard Castle & St John's)	10
S B Pearson (Uppingham and Trinity)	9	Scrum half	R H Q B Moon (Queen Mary's, Walsall, & Magdalene)	9
D J Mills (UCT & St Catherine's)	1	Prop	R C Heginbotham (Bedford & St John's)	1
J E Greenhalgh (Sedbergh & Pembroke)	2	Hooker	P Combe (Marlborough & Magdalene)	2
A L Joyce (Colston's & Keble)	3	Prop	P R Williamson (Canford & Jesus)	3
T G R Marvin (Radley & St Catherine's)	6	Flanker	I R Morrison (Trinity, Glenalmond, & Pembroke)	6
N W MacDonald (UCT & University)	4	Lock	S J W Attfield (Windsor GS & St John's)	4
A R Welsh (Oundle & St Anne's)	5	Lock	S T O'Leary (Plymouth Coll & Fitzwilliam)	5
D K Reed (Pocklington and SEH)	7	Flanker	P A Green (Kent Coll, Canterbury & Trinity Hall)	7
P M Simonet (St Edward's, Liverpool, & Oriel)	8	No 8	J S Ellison (St Peter's, York, & Corpus Christi)	8

*Captain

REPLACEMENTS: 16 M D Hardie (Trinity, Glenalmond, & Exeter), 17 A P Kennedy (Wallace HS, Layburn, & Keble), 18 C Horner (Stockton GS & Worcester), 19 R I Glynn (Leeds GS & SEH), 20 D Eckley (Shrewsbury & SEH), 21 I Dunham (King Henry VIII, Coventry, & Trinity).

*Captain

REPLACEMENTS: 16 R J Steeds (Colchester RGS & St Catherine's), 17 W M C Steleman (Wellington College & Selwyn), 18 G Turner (UCT & Trinity Hall), 19 J Turner (Sherborne & Downing), 20 K J Wyles (Wymondham & Churchill) 21 D J Pierce (Newcastle RGS & St John's).

Referee: L M Prideaux (North Midlands)

Anxiety and concentration characterize the rival captain s: Bailey (left) and O'Brien

The ghost at Australia's feast

By David Hands

Gareth Davi;, the prime architect in Cardiff's defeat of the Australians in the third match of their tour, returns to haunt them when the Barbarians play the touring side in Cardiff on Saturday. It will be the final game before the Australians return home and, in all probability, Mark Ella's last big representative appearance, so the confrontation at stand-off half will be one to savour.

In view of the Welsh demise against Australia, Davies will be pleased to display his wares once more for his country's selectors on such a stage and with as competitive a side as the Barbarians could expect to raise. Two members are French: Gallion, the scrum half, and Blanco, the full back, who was forced to return early from the September tour to Japan with a recurrence of a kidney complaint, but who recovered in time to play against Romania last month.

Both are new Barbarians, as are Mullin and Anderson, of Ireland, and McGaughey, the Scottish flanker. The custom of including and uncapped player has been maintained with the selection of Smith, the Wasps wing who, having opposed Moon on London's behalf in the first tour match, will now probably encounter Campese.

It is an exciting Barbarians back division, one which should receive a fair share of the ball from a pack which includes Orr, the Irish loose prop. He must surely be nearing the end of a distinguished representative career. Yesterday he found himself demoted to the Possibles in the Irish trial teams for the first time in many years.

Ireland's spirited performance against the Australians is reflected in the selection of four of their players, though Anderson moves from lock back to his club position of No 8. The captaincy has been awarded to Deans, Scotland's hooker, who was widely tipped to lead the side in last Saturday's grand slam game but whose claims were ignored in favour of Laidlaw.

Melville, England's scrum half and captain, is to have further medical consultations after damaging his right knee playing for Wasps against London Scottish at the weekend. This lates injury is not encouraging in view of the immenence of England's next engagement, with Romania on January 5.

BARBARIANS: S Blanco (Biarritz and France); S Smith (Wasps), R Ackerman (London Welsh and Wales), B Mullin (Trinity College, Dublin, and Ireland), R Underwood (Leicester and England); G Davies (Cardiff and Wales); J Gallion (Toulon and France); P Orr (Old Wesley and Ireland), C Deans (Hawick and Scotland, captain), I Milne (Harlequins and Scotland), S M McGaughey (Hawick and Scotland), D Lenihan (Cork Constitution and Ireland), R Norster (Cardiff and Wales), G Rees (Nottingham and England), W Anderson (Dungannon and Ireland).

Replacements: M Wyatt (Swansea and Wales), H Davies (Wasps and England), R Brady (Queen's University, Belfast and Ireland), J Whitefoot (Cardiff and Wales), M Watkins (Newport and Wales), J Jeffrey (Kelso and Scotland).

Ward may call it a day after rebuff

By George Ace

Tony Ward's international career seems certain to have ended, following his omission from the teams announced yesterday for the final Irish trial at Lansdowne Road on Saturday week.

Dean, who played against Australia, is the stand-off half for Whites (or Probables) with the B international Keyes, in opposition for the Blues.

Ward did not have one of his better days for Munster against Ulster at the weekend when he failed with four penalties which he would normally have put over with little difficulty. But it is, perhaps, not surprising that his confidence is on the wane. He was harshly treated in Australia in 1979, when he was dropped only a month or so after being named Europe's player of the year.

Ward has won seven caps, one as a replacement, since his return from Australia. For a while did not even figure on the substitutes' bench. The unkindest cut of all came when Deans, his St Mary's club colleague, who had played nearly all his rugby in the centre for the past two seasons, was named as stand-off half for the game against Australia.

There is also no place for David Irwin, a Lion in New Zealand last year and the man who has led Ulster to this season's provincial championship.

Only one uncapped player is named in the White side, Kennedy, the London Irish and Ulster loose head prop. On the Blue there are 10 uncapped players and the area where competition is to be most keenly fought is in the back row.

WHITES (or Probables): H P MacNeill (Oxford University and Blackrock College); T M Ringland (Ballymena), B J Mullin (Dublin University), M J Kiernan (Lansdowne), K Crossan (Instonians); P M Dean (St Mary's College), M T Bradley (Cork Constitution); J J McCoy (Dungannon), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's College, captain), P Kennedy (London Irish), P M Matthews (Ards), W A Anderson (Dungannon), D G Lenihan (Cork Constitution), W Sexton (Garryowen), R K Kearney (Wanderers).

BLUES (or Possibles): J P K Barry (Cork Constitution, captain); T P McMaster (Bangor), M C Finn (Cork Constitution), R J Moroney (Lansdowne), D Aherne (St Mary's College); R P Keyes (Cork Constitution), R C Brady (Queen's University); P A Orr (Old Wesley), H T Harbison (Bective Rangers), M P Fitzpatrick (Wanderers), P Collins (Highfield), F Kearney (Sunday's Wells), B M McCall (London Irish), N J Carr (Ards), B Spillane (Limerick Bohemians).

BOXING

Lawless warms to Warren's wooing

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

British boxers could receive a better deal from promoters if Frank Warren can break the ice between himself and Terry Lawless, Britain's most successful manager and a close associate of Warren's bitter rivals, Mike Barrett and Mickey Duff.

Warren has offered Lawless a world title bout for Charlie Magri, the European flyweight champion, with Sot Chitalada, of Thailand, the World Boxing Council champion, in London in February.

Warren said yesterday that Lawless had agreed to come to his offices in Bloomsbury to talk about the terms and conditions of the bout.

"Lawless has a copy of the telegram I sent to Chitalada's handlers. He said he would see me provided I didn't drive any wedges between us. We are both professionals. It will be the first time we have talked about a fight that hasn't gone to purse offers."

The Bloomsbury promoter has offered the world champion "in excess of £80,000" to come here and Chitalada has accepted. Magri is likely to be offered more than the reported £25,000 he received when he challenged Eleoncio Mercedes at Wembley.

"If Lawless and I can agree, it will be the biggest breakthrough yet for boxers. They will earn much more money if they can box for either promoter." Warren added that, as a result of *The Sunday Times* front-page story at the weekend, "everybody is going to be especially aware of what is going on. It will be a breakthrough for the sport".

Should a rapprochement between the two men come about, perhaps bouts will take place that the public have been wanting to see, such as Frank Bruno against Funso Banjo or David Pearce, the British heavyweight champion. Warren has offered Lawless £100,000 for the Bruno-Banjo bout, and £60,000 for Mark Kay to box Jimmy Price. "If things go well between us then I won't have to send Lawless telegrams of offers any more. Next time it will be a kissogram", Warren quipped.

Warren, who usually has his shows screened on ITV, said that in view of the fact that most, if not all, of Magri's Albert Hall and Wembley appearances had been shown on BBC 1, he would not be adverse to talking to them as well as ITV about showing the world title bout, should it take place.

SKIING

A first for Zurbriggen

Sestriere (Reuter) – Pirmin Zurbriggen, of Switzerland, gave himself the chance of becoming the first skier to emulate Jean-Claude Killy's feat of winning World Cup races in all three disciplines in the same season when he won his first World Cup slalom victory yesterday.

Zurbriggen's previous five World Cup wins were in his speciality, the giant slalom. He is an accomplished downhiller, too, but had never been placed higher than fourth in a slalom.

His win boosted him to the top of the overall World Cup standings with 64 points, 14 more than Robert Erlacher, of Italy.

Zurbriggen, who was placed fifth after the first run yesterday, was followed home by three Italians – Paolo De Chiesa, Ivano Edalini and Oswald Toetsch – as the revitalized Italian squad continued to do well.

LEADING RESULTS: 1, P Zurbriggen (Switz), 1min 32.06 sec; 2, P De Chiesa (It), 1:36.85; 3, I Edalini (It), 1:36.94; 4, O Toetsch (It), 1:37.04; 5, A Wenzel (Liech), 1:37.06; 6, M Julen (Switz), 1:37.24.

OVERALL: 1, De Chiesa, 35; 2, Zurbriggen, 27; 3, Girardelli, 25; 4, Edalini, 24; 5, J Nilsson, 20; 6, R Erlacher 18.

WORLD CUP: 1, Zurbriggen, 64; 2, Erlacher, 50; 3, M Girardelli (Lux), 45; 4, de Chiesa, 35; 5, M Hangl (Switz), 31; 6, R Pramotton (It), 29.

IN BRIEF

Ronaldson retains title

Chris Ronaldson retained the French Open singles real tennis title at Bordeaux on Sunday when he defeated Lachlan Deuchar 6-2, 6-3, 5-6, 6-5 (William Stephens writes). Ronaldson had beaten the much-improved Jonathan Howell 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3 in the semi-finals, while Deuchar had defeated Gerard Parsons by 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Deuchar and Michael Gooding won the doubles, defeating Ronaldson and the former Ausrtalian Test cricketer Bob Cowper, who is now resident in Monaco, 6-4, 6-3.

BADMINTON: The England manager, Ciro Ciniglio, is leaving the post to become the marketing manager of the International Badminton Federation (Richard Eaton writes). He leaves in April, which means that England will need to find a replacement in time for the world open championship in Calgary only two months later.

TENNIS: The British Tennis Umpires Association could call an extraordinary general meeting of its 500 members within the next six weeks to discuss the recent dismissal of Bob Jenkins, as their grading and training officer. He was removed from his post last week after what was said to be "worsening relationships" with different bodies in the sport.

● The long search by World Championship Tennis to find a new sponsor for the world doubles at the Albert Hall from January 1-6, ended when Fuji Photofilm agreed to support the event to the tune of £180,000 for one year.

GOLF: Britain's women professionals are to get their own Hennessy Cognac Cup to be held at St Cloud near Paris on May 8-11 1985, with prize money of £40,000. It will be a 72-hole strokeplay event.

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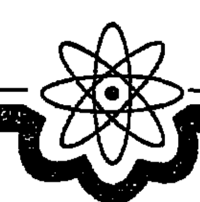
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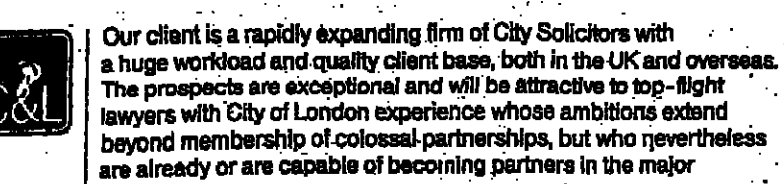
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also on page 35

CINEMAS

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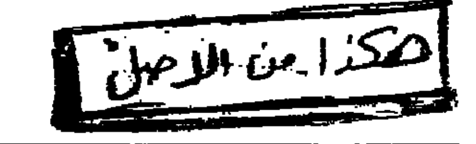
SCREEN ON BAKER ST. Tel: 935 2772. (1) CAL (15) 2.20, 4.30, 6.45, 9.00. (2) PARIS TEXAS (15). 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Fri/Sat 11.30. Lic bar. Tickets bookable.

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EXHIBITIONS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News with Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's 'phone-in gardening hints and Glynn Christian with a recipe for Christmas fare.

9.00 **Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga.** Lesson 18. The Tummy and Thigh Toner and Tummy Tightener (r).

9.10 **Mastermind** presented by Magnus Magnusson. Colin Driver answers questions on the life and work of Thomas Arnold; Colin Graham on ships of the Royal Navy 1900 to 1960; Margaret Harris on postal history and philately of southern Africa 1853 to 1960; and Ella Thompson on the life of Mary Tudor (r). 9.40 Ceefax 10.30 Play School (r). 10.50 Ceefax.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** with guests Gary Glitter and Gay Search who has advice on coping with homelessness. 1.45 Hokey Cokey (r).

2.00 **Rugby Union: Oxford University v Cambridge University** for the Bowring Bowl. The commentators at Twickenham for the 103rd match between the teams are Nigel Starmer-Smith, Bob Hiller and Ian Robertson. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 **Play School**, presented by Carol Leader. 4.10 Dastardly and Muttley (r). 4.20 Jackanory. David Baxt reads part two of The Cybil War. 4.30 Captain Caveman. Cartoon adventures in the Stone Age. 4.40 So You Want to be Top.

4.55 **Laurel and Hardy.** Cartoon version (r). 5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 **Star Trek.** Captain Kirk and his crew are the only people who can save the Federation and even civilisation when space is fractured from end to end by an immense magnetic force (r). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 **News** with Nicholas Witchell and Jeremy Paxman.

6.30 **London Plus.**

6.55 **The District Nurse.** Megan is left the problem of finding a home for the mentally retarded Bryn when his father, Hugh Morris dies (Ceefax).

7.25 **Halls of Fame.** Music hall variety introduced by Roy Hudd from the Bristol Hippodrome. Among the guests are Acker Bilk, Edmund Hockeridge and Dame Anna Neagle.

8.10 **Cagney and Lacey.** Another case for the New York policewomen. Starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **Play: Talk to Me,** by William Humble. The story of Matthew, an architect in his mid-thirties, who finds he cannot cope with life anymore. He is sceptical of the help offered by psychoanalysis but eventually agrees to try a course. Starring Patrick Barlow as Matthew. Directed by Tony Smith (see Choice).

10.50 **The Other Half.** The story of Ray Currie and his wife, Edwina, the Tory MP for Derbyshire South (r).

11.20 **Claire Rayner's Casebook.** The problem page lady talks to couples whose life has changed since one each of the partners suffered a heart attack.

11.45 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.38 and 7.37; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; pop at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video report at 8.34; Christmas cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 For Schools: Early years of life. 9.50 Urban life. 10.06 Shops and shopping. 10.22 History: the New Deal. 10.43 Nerve impulse. 10.59 Dental care. 11.15 The work of a vet.

11.25 **Our Backyard.** Peter builds a picnic table that collapses in a heap. 11.35 Razzmatazz. Pop music and games.

12.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends.** Ringo Starr with two more of the Rev Awdry's tales. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Tim Thomas (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 **News at One.** 1.20 Thames news with Robin Houston. 1.30 Jemima Shore Investigates the murder of a photographic model (r).

2.30 **Daytime.** Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on a matter of topical importance. 3.00 University Challenge. The first quarter-final of a new series pits Magdalen College, Oxford, against UWIST of Cardiff. Bamber Gascoigne is the questionmaster.

3.25 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Wil Cwac Cwac. Adventures of a headstrong duck. 4.20 On Safari with Christopher Biggins and his guests, Dawn from No 73 and Simon Bates.

4.45 **CBTV.** Paul Henley, accompanied by ten young CBTV reporters, invades Paul McCartney's London office to ask him questions about his new film and his private life.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.**

5.45 **News.**

6.00 **Thames news.**

6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee, with the second programme of the series on children and accidents examines dangers in the playground.

6.30 **Crossroads.**

6.55 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barratt. Reporter Michael Wilson investigates the fears of the residents who would be affected if Stansted became London's third airport; Angela Lambert has been allowed in to a Trustees meeting at the National Portrait Gallery and films them as they deliberate on purchases and commissions. There is also a preview of three of the latest commissions – portraits of trade unionists, Sid Weighell, Tom Jackson and Lord Gormley.

7.30 **Give Us a Clue.** Celebrity mime game, presented by Michael Parkinson. Lionel Blair's team consists of Henry Kelly, Denis Norden and Christopher Timothy; Una Stubbs's side is Lorraine Chase, Rustie Lee and Mary Parkinson.

8.00 **Des O'Connor Tonight.** Music, comedy and conversation from the entertainer and his guests.

9.00 **News.**

9.30 **Human Rights.** A major documentary about the problems of implementing the Declaration of Human Rights which was passed in 1948 (see Choice).

11.30 **Snooker.** The Hofmeister World Doubles Championship.

12.15 **Night Thoughts** from Dr Sheila Cassidy.

Philomena McDonagh in Talk to Me: BBC1, 9.25pm

CHOICE

● As the camera sweeps the circle of the United Nations in session, a voice catalogues "denial of human rights, torture, disappearance, summary execution"... on a scale more massive than ever before." The delegates shine with the insouciance of full-backs found beside pole-axed opponents: "Who? Me, ref?" Rex Bloomstein's documentary HUMAN RIGHTS (9.30pm, ITV) is a two-hour snarl of "Yes. You." A Filipino mother clutches the bullet-holed, knife-shredded T-shirt of a son murdered by the military; a Guatemalan priest speaks of 16,000 killed, families massacred in a chapel, a knife twisted in a child's stomach. At this point, Bloomstein clearly wants to say: "Yes. This is terrible. But look at what the United Nations does." What it does, his film suggests, is to send to Guatemala an independent observer whose "balanced report" on alleged atrocities produces from a priest the vital warning: "If you are courteous with the government, you are not courteous with the people killed or with their relatives." Although beautifully constructed, the film runs the risk of providing ammunition for those who see UN efforts as purely palliative.

● "It's Woody Allen, isn't it?", says a character in William Humble's TALK TO ME (9.25pm, BBC1). No, it isn't. The plot – a string of psychiatric duets for shrink and shrunk – is familiar but the tone is Allen with jokes scraped off. Matthew (Patrick Barlow), married to Julia (Philomena McDonagh), consults, when depressed, Dr Harris (Alan Howard), who, at "a quid every two minutes", dispenses half-baked Freud: "She offers you the breast and you reject it." Barlow and McDonagh – thrashing their marriage like a squash ball around their designer home – are excellent but Howard is a let-down; his goliath theatrical talent as happy on television as a trappist monk on a chat show.

● Taking the Doctor's critical temperature two hundred years after his death, Christopher Ricks presents SAMUEL JOHNSON (9.00pm, Radio 3), a literary identity parade in which witnesses – including Jorge Luis Borges and Enoch Powell – put their hands on the shoulders of the subject's various historical aliases: After-Dinner Johnson, Poet Johnson, Tory Johnson and Lexicographer Johnson.

Mark Lawson

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax

3.50 **Hawaii: Crucible of Life.** An exploration of the rich and varied wildlife of the islands. These include carnivorous caterpillars, snails and shrimps that live in trees and giant flies (r).

4.40 **One Man and his Dog.** The finals of both the singles and the brace in the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship, introduced by Phil Drabble with Eric Halsall. In the singles Englishman Norman Darrell meets Dick Nicholls of Wales; in the brace Tim Longton from England meets Welshman Glyn Jones (r).

5.20 **Cartoon Two.** Mr Frog Went a-Courtin'.

5.25 **News summary** with subtitles.

5.30 **Travellers in Time.** Duncan Carse introduces a film made in 1933 by an expedition attempting to climb Mount Everest. The narrator is Alexander John (r).

6.00 **The Rockford Files.** A former cell-mate of Jim's calls on him for advice on how to break into private detective work. Jim suggests his former parole officer who has set up an investigation business and it is not long before the new partnership is muscling-in on Jim's territory (r).

6.50 **Cartoon Two.** The Three Knights.

7.00 **Rugby Union.** Highlights of this afternoon's game at Twickenham between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, introduced by Nigel Starmer-Smith.

7.30 **Whistle Test** Presented by Mark Ellen and David Hepworth. Music from The Room and Orange Juice; an interview with Jean-Michel Jarre who talks about his new LP, Zoolook; Spandau Ballet and Duran Duran; reporter Suzanne Smith examines the role of rock musicians as arbiters of youth style and culture; and Steve Blacknell browses though Kim Wilde's record collection. Plus the new Top Ten albums and singles charts.

8.30 **Top Gear.** The final programme of the series and William Woollard looks back at the motoring highlights of 1984 and looks forward to 1985. Among Mr Woollard's highlights was the MG's Diamond Jubilee celebrations. Chris Goffey test drives the Audi 200 Quatro Turbo and Sue Baker reports on women mechanics.

9.00 **Film: Agatha** (1978) starring Vanessa Redgrave and Dustin Hoffman. The story of the events surrounding the 11 days disappearance of Agatha Christie in the December of 1926. Directed by Michael Apted.

10.40 **Newsnight.** National and international news plus extended coverage of one of the main stories of the day.

11.25 **Buongiorno Italia!** Lesson 17 of the Italian conversation course for beginners. Ends at 11.55.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Snooker.** Dickie Davies introduces second round action in the Hofmeister World Doubles Championship from the Derngate Centre, Northampton.

3.45 **Years Ahead.** Magazine programme for the older viewer, introduced by Robert Dougall. This week's edition includes film of a group of arthritis sufferers from the Hampton Handicapped Care Group on holiday at a centre for the disabled near Bognor Regis; Zena Skinner has advice on how to stop rugs from slipping; David Elcome of the RSPB talks about butterflies and moths; and the archive film is on Post Early for Christmas, 1942 style, with Richard Hearne.

4.30 **Countdown.** Yesterday's winner of the words and numbers game is challenged by Adrian Moore, an insurance broker from Halifax.

5.00 **The Human Jungle: Heartbeats in a Tin Box.*** Distinguised psychiatrist, Roger Corder (Herbert Lom), is asked to interview a bright young teacher (Judith Stott) who suddenly lost control and beat one of her pupils, the parents of whom are threatening to sue the school.

6.00 **The Avengers.*** Steed and Mrs Peel infiltrate an exclusive club after a number of the members have been seen behaving in strange ways.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons. Lawrence McGinty reports on how the impact of the miners' strike will effect Britain's future energy policy.

7.50 **Comment.** With her weighty views on a matter of topical importance is Mary Warnock, mistress of Girton College, Cambridge.

8.00 **Brookside.** Marie enlists the help of journalist Rick Sexton for her campaign to get George released.

8.30 **4 What It's Worth.** Consumer magazine presented by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough exposes street traders' trashy pirate cassette tapes; Joan Shenton blasts the NHS's policy on back trouble treatment; and David Stafford finds the best buys in electronic toys.

9.00 **Film: White Mama** (1980) starring Bette Davis and Eileen Heckart. A made-for-television story of a near penniless widow, too proud to go on welfare, who decides to take in a teenaged black juvenile delinquent in order to qualify for foster-care payments. Directed by Jackie Cooper.

10.50 **Callan.** Tonight and tomorrow night the final two episodes that were cancelled due to the Thames Television dispute. Richmond (T. P. McKenna) has escaped from the Section before Callan could discover the real reason why he came over from the East. A fellow KGB agent has information that could lead Callan to Richmond.

11.50 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing: Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.00, 8.00 News; 7.25, 8.25 Sport; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament; 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411: Photography. Listeners question Lord Lichfield, and Heather Angel, President of the Royal Photographic Society.

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Morning Story: 'Ordeal by Prayers' by Alexander Irvine. Read by Patrick Brannigan.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 1). †

11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: 'Miracle Play' by Roger Wood. With Trevor Nichols and Steve Hodson. A stranger interrupts a rehearsal for a mumming play. The period is 1414.†

11.33 Wildlife.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.

12.27 My Word! Panel game. 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes Allan Smith's report on the flamenco dancers of Fulham.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: Father Figure, by Dawn Lowe-Watson. With Lorna Heilbron and Michael Cochrane. Famous ballerina retires to have a baby and is appalled when a stranger claims that the baby is his.

4.00 News; The Big Man in Ireland. A Study in Priestly Power, by Peter De Rosa, a former Roman Catholic priest.

4.40 Story Time: 'The Woman in Black'. A ghost story by Susan Hill. Abridged in eight episodes (2). Read by Alan Dudley.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Anything Legal.†

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File on 4.

8.00 Medicine Now. Report by Geoff Watts on the health of medical care.

8.30 The Living World (r).

9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap.

9.30 The Family Abroad. 4: Letter from Maragoli with the BBC's East Africa Correspondent, Mike Wooldridge.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Mr Facey Romford's Hounds' by R.S. Surtees. Abridged in 15 parts. 12: Tarring Neville. 10.29 Weather.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00-12.15 News; Weather. 12.33am Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S. Wales only) Radio 4 vhf is as above, except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Child Care (3). 11.15 Child Care (4). 11.30 Singing Games. (2) 11.40 Drama Workshop. 1.55-1.30pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.00 La France aujourd'hui French IV (3 & 4). 2.30 Books, Plays and Poems. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study in 4: The Chip Shop.†

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: C P E Bach's Symphony in G, Wq 182 No 1; Mendelssohn's Concert Piece in D minor, Op 114 (King/Dobree/LSO); Reger's Romance in D Op 50 No 2 (Hans Maile, violin); Debussy's (orch Caplet) Suite: Children's Corner.†8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert: Liszt's Orpheus; Brahms's Nanie Op 82; Fauré's Fantaisie Op 79 (Milan, flute and Benson, piano).†9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Sibelius. Four Legends, Op 22 (including Te Swan of Tuonela) played by Helsinki RSO, conducted by Kamu.†

10.00 Humperdinck and Hindemith: the overture Hansel and Gretel (LSO under Previn); and Hindemith's Symphonic Metamorphosis of themes by Carl Maria von Weber.†

10.30 Part-Song Repertory: Shakespeare songs by G A Macfarren and Liza Lehmann, sung by BBC Singers.†

11.00 Martin Jones: piano recital. Beethoven's Bagatelles Op 126; Chopin's Rondo in E flat Op 16; Poulenc's Thème varié; and Prokofiev's Four Pieces Op 4.†

11.15 BBC Welsh SO (under Kasprzyk) with Oscar Shumsky, violin, Part one. Mozart's Symphony No 31; and Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto.† 1.00 News.

1.05 Concert; part two. Mendelssohn's Symphony No 5.†

1.40 Guitar Encores: Turbio Santos and Oscar Careres play works by Domenico Scarlatti, Cimarosa, Manuel Saumell, Ortega, Debussy and Castelnuovo-Tedesco (Sonata canonica, Op 196).†

2.15 Vienna and Places North: Mozart's Six German Dances; Schubert's Die Sterne (Leitner) Schlaffied; Joseph Marx's Und gestern hat er mir Rosen gebracht (Gale/Isepp); Ravel's La valse; Mozart's Piano Concerto No 11 (Kontarsky and Radio SO); Joseph Marx's Die tote Braut (Gale/Isepp); Reger's Four Tone Poems after paintings by Bocklin.†

4.00 Fiona Vanderspar and John Alley: Violin and piano recital. Rubbra's Sonata No 2; Brahm's Sonata in D minor.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†

6.30 La Tromba Italiana: Alessandro Melani's All'armi, pensieri; Alessandro Scarlatti's Farò la vendetta; Mio tesoro, per te moro; and Melani's Sinfonia a 5.†

7.00 Tchaikovsky and Mussorgsky: BBC SO (under Herbig) with David Wilson-Johnson, baritone. Part one. Tchaikovsky's fantasy overture Romeo and Juliet; Mussorgsky's (orch Shostakovich) Songs and Dances of Death.†

7.40 A Memorable Scene: Robert Eddison reads J L Motley's account of the relief of the city of Layden on 1574, from Motley's The Rise of the Dutch Republic.

8.00 Concert: part two. Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 6.†

9.00 Samuel Johnson (1709-1784): Christopher Ricks, Professor of English at Cambridge, examines shifts in Johnson's reputation since his death 200 years ago. Contributors include Enoch Powell, the poet Jorge Luis Borges, and the chief editor of the Oxford dictionaries, Robert Burchfield (see Choice).

10.00 Jazz Today: Charles Fox presents a programme featuring 7 RPM.†

11.00 Mendelssohn and Verdi: The Caecilia Quartet play Verdi's Quartet in E minor; and Mendelssohn's Quartet in F minor, Op 80.†

11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way.† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga (21). 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 The American Popular Song (8): "You Ought to Be in Pictures".† 9.00 Nordring Festival: The Oscar Winners. Concert of American Academy Award-winning melody and song performed by Salena Jones, Danny Street, and Bobby Wellins. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Where Were You in 62?. Memory game introduced by Nigel Rees. 10.30 Rolf's Walkabout. The people of Bainbridge, North Yorkshire play host to Rolf Harris and his company of musicians. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennells presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Night Owls introduced by Dave Gelly.†

Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brooks including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00am John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 & 2. 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Sweet Soul Music 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The Art Of Gerald Moore 8.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights 9.00 World News 9.09 Review Of The British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 What's New 10.00 News Summary 10.01 Discovery 10.30 Wives And Daughters 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter From London 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 Recording Of The Week 2.00 Outlook 2.45 Places Of Hope 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 A Jolly Good Show 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Omnibus 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.15 Concert Hall 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Singers Of Schubert 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Omnibus 1.00 News Summary 1.01 Outlook 1.30 Report On Religion 1.45 Country Music Profile 2.00 World News 2.09 Review Of The British Press 2.15 Singers Of Schubert 2.30 Wives And Daughters 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Waveguide 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.10-5.35 Gloria. 5.35-5.58 Wales today. 6.30-6.55 Tomorrow's World. 10.50-11.40 Music Makers. (Cory Band Centenary Concert). 11.40-12.05am Claire Rayner's Casebook (as BBC-1 11.20 pm). 12.05-12.10 News and weather. Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 10.50-11.20 Imprint. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 10.50-11.20 Spotlight. 11.45-11.50 News and weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines. 10.50-11.20 East - Spectrum. Midlands – Tuesday People. North - Heroin in Yorkshire. North East – Twenty-two thousand, two hundred and sixty-five objectors (and one dog). North West – Lynda's Lee's people. South – The cellar Show. South West – Slade Alive. West – Tales out of Schools.

S4C As London except: 1.00 Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 2.30 International Snooker. 3.45 Summer Solstice. 4.45 Ffalabalam. 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwm. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Jambo Bwana. 8.05 St Elsewhere. 9.05 'Sglyfaeth. 10.50 Muck and Brass. 11.50 Cat among the Lions: The MTM Story. 12.35 Close.

ULSTER As London except: starts 9.25 The Day Ahead followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 The Amazing Years of Cinema. 11.15 Cartoons. 11.15 Indian Legends of Canada. 11.45 Mumbly. 1.20 Lunchtime. 3.30 Nature of Things. 5.15 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 News.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 9.50 A Land, A Man, A God. 10.20 Starparade (James Last). 11.50-12.00 Tarzan. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 Central News. 3.25-3.30 News Headlines. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 Central News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15am Struggle. 12.45 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: starts 9.25 Weather followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Flora and Fauna. 10.40 ABC Children's short stories. 11.00-12.00 Earth Wind and Fire. 12.30-1.00 Calendar Tuesday. 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 3.25 News Headlines. 3.30-4.00 A Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calender. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: starts 9.25 North East News. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.25 The Nature of Things. 11.15 The Peterborough Country Music Festival. 11.35-12.00 Kum Kum. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15am Jesus is Lord. 12.20 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: starts 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Sport Billy. 10.50 The Poseidon Files. 11.35 Once Upon A Time . . . Man. 1.20-1.30 Border News. 3.30-4.00 Short Story Theatre: Invisible Boy. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround Tuesday. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 Struggle. 12.45 News Summary. 12.48 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: starts 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Tarzan. 11.15 The Adventures of Gulliver. 11.45-12.00 Bamse The Bear. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 Scottish News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00-6.35 Scottish News and Scotland Today. 7.00-7.30 Take The High Road. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: starts 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 10.45 Cartoon. 11.00 Aldabra. 1.20 Granada Reports. 3.30 Three Little Words. 5.15 Blockbusters. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: starts 9.25 First Thing. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.25 Magic in the Sky. 11.20 The History Makers. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 North News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 12.15am Struggle. 12.45 News and weather. 12.50 Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: starts 9.25 Home Cookery Club. 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 The Sinbad Voyage. 11–20 Clay in a Special Way. 11.30-12.00 Home. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-6.35 HTV News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15 Weather and Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00-6.35 Wales at Six.

TVS As London except: 9.25 Holiday Time. 9.28 Sesame Street. 10.25 The Groovie Ghoulies. 10.50 Tales of Pom Pom. 11.00 Matt & Jenny. 11.28 Mr Magoo. 11.30-12.00 Orphans of the Wild. 1.20 TVS News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.32-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 University Challenge. 5.12-5.45 News Headlines followed by Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 12.15am Company, close.

TSW As London except: starts 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25-12.00 Eye Of The Storm. 12.30-1.00 The Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 TSW News Headlines. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Robinson Country. 7.00-7.30 The Bounder. 12.15 Postscript. 12.20 Weather, closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: starts 9.25 Sesame Street. 10.25 Short Story Theatre. 10.50 Cartoon Time. 11.05 Star Parade. 11.55 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30 Gardens For All. 1.20 Anglia News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 By-gones. 12.15 Tuesday Topic, Close.

CHANNEL As London except: starts 9.25 Chips. 10.20 British achievements. 10.45 Apple Dolls. 11.05-12.00 A Snow White Christmas. 12.30-1.00 The Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 The Flying Kiwi. 6.00 Channel Report followed by: Report politics. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00-7.30 The Bounder. 12.15am Weather & Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

also on page 34

BBC accused of close ties with a boxing cartel

By Richard Dowden

Allegations concerning a cartel in British boxing continued to flow yesterday, with accusations that the BBC has arrangements with two cartel members which have so far virtually kept other promoters' fights off television.

In Parliament Mr Tom Pendry, Labour MP for Stalybridge and Hyde, and a former boxer, has asked Mr Neil MacFarlane, the Minister for Sport, to investigate the matter.

The Office of Fair Trading has asked for further information to clarify whether an agreement between four leading figures in boxing is against the public interest.

Several boxing promoters yesterday claimed that they were never able to get their boxing matches shown on BBC television.

They said the reason was that the BBC had virtually shown only fights promoted by Mr Mickey Duff and Mr Michael Barrett, two of the four men named in Sunday newspaper articles as having signed an agreement to share the bulk of profits from boxing.

"There's been something of a monopoly for between 15 and 20 years", Mr Eddie Thomas, a Welsh promoter, said.

"They've got something tied up with the BBC. All the other promoters had a meeting about 10 years ago but nothing came of it. It's time for the Government to step in."

Mr Thomas said that his lawyers were looking at a case concerning a fight bwtween Colin Jones of Wales and Henrik Palm of Denmark for the European welterweight title in August 1982.

He had wanted to hold it in Swansea, but could not interest the BBC in televising it, and the fight had to be held in Copenhagen.

Mr Bert McCarthy, a London promoter, said that Mr Barrett and Mr Duff had enjoyed exclusive rights to the Albert Hall boxing contests and, virtually, to the BBC televising of them. "The BBC has been unwilling to deal with anyone else."

A spokesman for the BBC confirmed that there was a contract between the BBC and Mr Duff and Mr Barrett, but denied that it was exclusive.

He said that many fights not promoted by Mr Duff for Mr Barrett had been screened.

He denied that the BBC was working with a cartel and said that it tried to give the public the best of sporting action.

He added: "In the jungle of sport the fight over boxing is the most fierce. Various methods are used, legitimate and illegitimate."

Justice in smart boots

Continued from page 1

But there is no doubt that the "Ugly American", in the shape of the monster multinational company, is one of the elements in the anger that this disaster has generated in India. Here, in a single terrible incident, gas killing sleeping children and their parents, there seems to be *the prime* example of the multinational from the rich West exploiting the poor of the Third World.

Mr Belli sounded rather like the editorialists of the Soviet press who have characterized the Bhopal tragedy as an example of the way the poorer countries are treated by capitalism.

"The American businessman," he said, "is a pretty cruel, unethical customer. He is the son of a bitch. He is concerned only with profit.

Mr Belli went outside to be *photographed, saw an evidently* poor woman and gave her a 20-rupee note, worth about £1.60. He told her it was a Christmas present and that she could buy cigars.

He went about his business, accompanied by a lawyer from Florida who wore a baseball cap inscribed with the word "Justice".

An American legal team is already in Bhopal. Mr Belli *and his colleagues plan to go* there today, and another team, including Mr Jay Gould, who successfully defended John DeLorean, was expected to arrive in India later today.

One of the lawyers already in Bhopal was reported as saying that Mr Belli "uses people".

When I conveyed this to Mr Belli, he said loftily: "When you get to 77 and have two Italian greyhounds and have read as many books as I have and have as many friends among lawyers and judges, and *had as many* cases as I have, you don't have to spend time justifying yourself."





Burden of grief: A coffin arriving by helicopter at a Tiendanite village, a grim-faced Kanak rebel after the Hienghene ambush and a girl lamenting her father's death at the mass funeral

Man charged after Kanak massacre

Noumea (AFP) – French officials in New Caledonia charged one man yesterday after last Wednesday's murder of 10 Kanaks (Melanesians), which allegedly followed an ambush by mixed-race islanders. Seven other people are still being hunted.

The incident, at a road-block at Hienghene on the east coast, was the worst in recent violence which started after Kanaks demanding independence challenged *French plans for this* Pacific territory.

Three more road-blocks were dismantled yesterday at the east coast nickel-mining town of Thio. The French special envoy, M Edgard Pisani, met leaders of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front which has spearheaded independence demands.

Maurice Mitride, the man charged with murder and wounding, was arrested on Sunday night at Kone on the west coast, 25 miles from Hienghene. The prosecutor, M Jacques Gauthier, said the accused had made "a spontaneous statement, recognizing the facts and his participation in this firing". Other suspects were hiding in the mountains, but were believed ready to give themselves up.

M Gauthier said those responsible for the murders were thought to be mixed-race Melanesian-European, with the exception of one who was Melanesian.

There was a risk of reprisals against the suspects by some members of the Tiendanite *tribe near Hienghene, to which* last Wednesday's victims had belonged. M Yemene Yewene, "minister" in the provisional government set up by the Kanaks, said they would give the authorities a "reasonable delay of a month" to find those responsible.

There have been Kanak allegations that 10 victims were killed as they tried to get out of their blazing vehicles.

M Gauthier denied earlier reports that separatists had set fire to a farm before the *shooting, but there had been a* "climate of tension and psychological pressure" in the area.

Letter from Moscow

New delights of press briefings

"We are getting a little worried about these briefings for the bourgeois press", the Soviet official confided. "If these distortions go on, we might have to stop the briefings altogether."

Kremlin briefings are something new in Moscow, and the Russians are still discovering the pitfalls. In the West the relationship between the press and those in power is a complex one. The Soviet regime is used to a much *simpler relationship*: the press prints Kremlin speeches in full, and fervently supports whatever the current line happens to be.

The Soviet authorities are none the less gradually comming to terms with the fact that Western newspapers and television are not – like their Soviet counterparts – official mouthpieces, and have to be dealt with more subtly if the Kremlin is to get its message across the world opionion in a credible and convincing way.

One sign of this was President Chernenko's recent interview with the Moscow correspondent of *The Washington Post* – the first time any recent Soviet leader had spoken directly at length to a locally based reporter.

The Politburo began during the Andropov era to issue an account of its regular weekly meetings, a practice which Mr Chernenko has continued. This is a far cry from the days when leaders such as Khrushchev used to mingle with reporters at receptions, and the official Politburo accounts tend to be anodyne, with key *decisions hidden under* "other matters of foreign and domestic policy", but they do throw some light on who spoke, and about what.

Above all, the new Soviet practice of holding regular briefings has raised hopes of a more sophisticated Kremlin attitude toward information policy. The Russians began to hold large-scale setpiece press conferences about two years ago, and virtuoso performances by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, and Marshal Ogarkov, the then Chief of Staff, are still remembered.

At first only written questions were accepted, but Soviet officials have now gained enough confidence to deal with questions from the floor.

In the latest development, press conferences have given way to more intimate briefings (the same word is used in Russian) given by Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, whose long thin face and dry professorial manner have suddenly become the Kremlin's public persona.

Since he began to hold briefings Mr Loneiko has been promoted to head the Foreign Ministry Press Department, a promotion which reflects his deft and sometimes humorous handling of the Western media, as well as his personal links with Mr Gromyko (Mr Lomeiko is married to his daughter and has written a book on foreign affairs with Mr Gromyko's son, Anatoly).

The Gromyko circle and the Foreign Ministry appear to be in the ascendant over the party's international information department headed by Mr Leonid Zamyatin, who always used to dominate the Kremlin press conferences but is now rarely seen.

The briefings reflect new Soviet thinking on how best to counteract Nato and American statements and actions. The Russians have realized that a briefing by Mr Lomeiko is likely to get them more media coverage than a bald announcement by Tass.

On the other hand, the Russians acknowledge they are still novices when it comes to public relations. Mr Lomeiko now insists on conducting his briefings in Russian only, with translation into English given reluctantly, if at all, on the grounds that Russian is "an international language".

When asked recently whether this might not give rise to misunderstandings on East-West issues, Mr Lomeiko responded testily: "Even when we did provide a translation, the Western press distorted what I said".

The recent press conference by Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, after her dramatic return to Moscow appeared to be a reversion to old-style Kremlin news management, with only a handful of reporters admitted and almost no questioning allowed.

It *remains* to be seen whether this heralds a return to the previous practice of excluding the Western media from the Kremlin corridors of power wherever possible, or whether the attempt to reach a *modus vivendi* with "the bourgeois press" will continue.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen visits the Household Cavalry Regiment at Hyde Park Barracks, 11.

The Princess of Wales visits the Shrewsbury Multi-Skills Youth Training Scheme, Castle Court, Castle Street, Shrewsbury, 11.45, and later, Her Royal Highness, Patron of the National Rubella Council, visits the Royal National Institute for the Blind, Condover Hall School, Condover, 12.25.

Princess Anne, Master of the Worshipful Company of the *Farriers, attends a Court Meeting* and luncheon at the Innholders' Hall, London 10.30 and later: as President of the Save the Children Fund, visits Fairfield House School, Broadstairs, 3.30.

Princess Margaret attends the premiere of the film *The Last Starlighter* at the Leicester Square Theatre in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President, 8.

The Duchess of Kent, as President, attends the Congregation of Awards at the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, 5.25 *and later she attends* College Concert, 7.50.

New exhibitions

Work by Tim Hunkin, Stafford Art Gallery, The Green, Stafford, Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed from Dec 25 to Jan 2 (ends Jan 12).

Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, special collection from the four courners of the earth, the Gallery, Finkle Street, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5 (ends Dec 24).

Last chance to see

"The Kuna Indians of Panama: their Mola Art", Llantarnman Grange Arts Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent; 10-5 Mon to Sat (ends Sat).

Music

Sherborne Schools joint orchestral and choral concert, Sherborne School Hall, Sherborne, Dorset, 8.15.

Concert by Sheffield Chamber Orchestra, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, *Town Hall*, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by the University Chamber Orchestra and Meeting House Choir, Gardner Centre for the Arts, University of Sussex, Brighton, 7.45.

Concert by Northern Sinfonia, Middlesbrough Town Hall, 7.45.

Concert by St Brandon's School, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

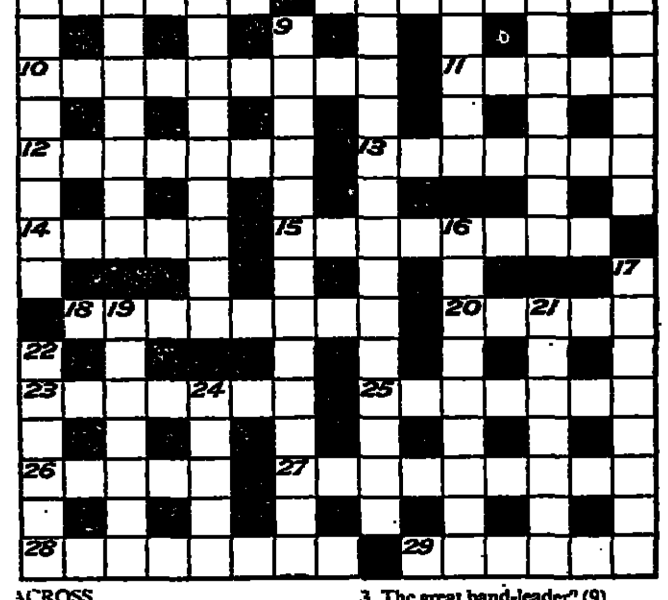
Carols by the Choir of Leeds Parish Church, Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Kent College Carol Service, Canterbury Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital by P. Hale, Rochester Cathedral, 4.

Norwich High School Carol Service, *Norwich* Cathedral, 7.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,608



ACROSS

1 A nuisance, like the North Wind (6).
4 Look in to get free meat (8).
10 Players' instruction sent out so loosely (9).
11 Reason there's a number missing in Dante's work (5).
12 Fellow-member joining any Army Group? (7).
13 This gives Hull the edge, upsetting NW League no end (7).
14 Relieved daughter after rest (5).
15 Traitor gets degree – an anomaly (8).
18 Indian church retains her agreement with English (8).
20 Flyer well below par (5).
23 Pest-controller on an old bicycle (3-4).
25 Tried to put down wrong in Carmen's city (7).
26 Giant Scandinavian fish (5).
27 Boniface as river-guard? (9).
28 Exit sounds to be the more important (8).
29 A second carrier is missing (6).

DOWN

1 One school of thought in the plot is divided (8).
2 Starts again producing abstracts (7).
3 The great band-leader? (9).
5 Armed alliance to regularize foreseeable issue (7,7).
6 Heretic with an air of guile (5).
7 Casual labourer tails off (7).
8 He deserves to be paid (6).
9 Writer who gave his son lines conditionally (7,7).
16 What may be achieved by some bighead? (9).
17 Wind from point to point on trackway (8).
19 It's hard to put up these lights at *top speed* (7).
21 One of a shoal of fish? (7).
22 Finally drag rubbish to a cave (6).
24 It's right to like new poet (5).

Soluton of Puzzle No 16,607

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Anniversaries

Births: Hector Berlioz, La Côte-Saint-André, 1803; Robert Koch, bacteriologist, Clausthal, Germany, 1843. Deaths: Llywelyn AB Graffydd, Prince of Wales, slain, Builth, Powys, 1282; Olive Schreiner, novelist, author of *The Story of an African Farm*, Cape Town, 1920. Abdication of Edward VIII and accession of George VI, 1936.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the draw for £5,000 Premium Bond prizes are:

17AS	892226
24AN	971425
32AL	393449
8CF	948304
DK	708260
3DK	996207
8EN	971492
4FW	124826
6KF	043544
4LW	949713
2PK	397986
16PT	366881
22RP	661000
4SZ	548939
13SB	036453
7TB	798460
14VL	464981
20VN	928406
21VN	985587
25VP	711575
7XP	819725
11XL	848056
16YN	156714
92K	940797
24ZL	489843

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on EEC budget for 1985.

Lords (2.30): Food and Environment Protection Bill, committee, second day.

Roads

London and South-east: A.12: Improvements to approaches and exits at Westway (Britvic) roundabout, Chelmsford. A.22 Single lane working on London – Eastbourne road at East Hoathly village. M.3: All three southbound lanes closed from 9.30am to 4.30pm between *junction 10 (Wisley) and junction* 11 (Chertsey), centre and offside lanes closed outside of these hours.

Wales and West: A36: Tempuray lights on Warminster to Wyle road, at Knook, Wiltshire. A354: Temporary lights, some delay on Salisbury – Puddletown road, at Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, also at Thornicombe. A40: Contraflow over roundabout, Westgage gyratory system, Gloucester: diversions signed, delays.

Midlands, East Anglia: A453: Temporary lights at Thrumpton, Nottinghamshire, between Nottingham and Castle Donington. A12: Temporary signals on Lowestoft – Yoxford road at Wrentham. A57: Single lane with temporary lights near Lincoln racecourse.

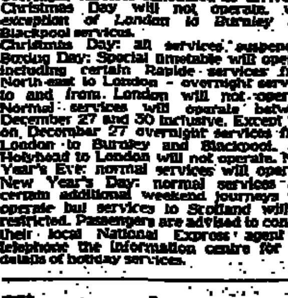
North: M62: Resurfacing of hard shoulder on east and westbound carriageway between junctions 24 and 26 (Brighouse to Bradford section): some delay. M621L Resurfacing on N and S bound carriageway between Gildersome and Beeston near Leeds. Tyne Tunnel closed for repairs each weekend, until December 17: Friday 7pm until 7am Monday.

Scotland: M73: Reduced single outside lane on Northbound link from M74, near Coatbridge. A92: Carriagway closures on Great Southern road at King George VI bridge Aberdeen. A92: Lights 2 miles of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

Information supplied by AA

Phone metering

The Government has published a report by the Metra Consulting Group, which outlines three options for ensuring that telephone metering is correct. Copies of the report are available from OFtel, Atlantic House, 50 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HQ, price £15.



TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending December 2:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 20.23m
2 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 18.85m
3 Name That Tune Thames, 15.30m
4 Play Your Cards Right LWT, 14.35m
5 Surprise Surprise LWT, 14.30m
6 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 14.15m
7 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 13.85m
8 The A-Team ITV, 13.70m
9 Emmerdale Farm (Thu) Yorkshire, 13.55m
10 Emmerdale Farm (Tue) Yorkshire, 13.45m

BBC 1

1 Hi-de-Hi, 15.05m
2 Tenko, 14.95m
3 Championship Snooker (8.37 Sun) 14.45m
4 Juliet Bravo, 13.70m
5 Dallas, 13.40m
6 Bob's Full House, 12.10m
6 Dynasty, 12.00m
8 *From Hell to Victory*, 11.75m
9 Wogan, 11.75m
10 Blankety Blank, 11.20m

BBC 2

1 Lame Ducks, 9.80m
2 To the Manor Born, 9.75m
3 Logan's Run, 6.30m
4 Forty Minutes, 5.15m
5 M.A.S.H., 4.90m
6 Championship Snooker (3.50 Fri), 4.80m
7 Entertainment USA, 4.70m
8 Championship Snooker (3.50 Wed), 4.59m
9 *Championship Snooker (3.50 Tue), 4.15m*
10 Championship Snooker (3.50 Thu), 4.95m

Channel 4

1 Brookside (Mon), 6.05m
2 Brookside (Tue), 5.25m
3 Wait 'Til Your Mother Gets Home 5.25m
4 American Football, 2.85m
5 Hill Street Blues, 2.65m
6 Tell the Truth, 2.40m
7 St. Elsewhere, 2.35m
8 In Search of Paradise, 2.25m
9 Newhart, 2.25m
10 *Jassy, 2.15m*

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time* Monto Fri 1.5m (8m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain* Mon. to Fri. 2m (8.4m).
Sat. 2.1m (5.3m), Sun 1.6m (10.9m).

Coach services

National Express coach services over the Christmas holiday are as follows:

Christmas Eve: normal daytime services: overnight services scheduled to arrive on Christmas Day will not operate, with *exception of London to Burnley and Blackpool services.*

Christmas Day: all services suspended.

Boxing Day: Special timetable will operate including certain Rapide services from North-east to London – overnight services to and from London will not operate.

Normal services will operate between December 27 and 30 inclusive. Except that on December 27 overnight services from London to Burnley and Blackpool, and Holyhead to London will not operate. New Year's Eve: normal services will operate. New Year's Day: normal services and certain additional weekend journeys will operate but services to Scotland will be restricted. Passengers are advised to contact their local National Express agent or telephone the information centre for full details of holiday services.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.48	1.41
Austria Sch	27.05	25.75
Belgium Fr	77.75	73.75
Canada $	1.64	1.57
Denmark Kr	13.86	13.15
Finland Mkk	8.04	7.64
France Fr	11.76	11.21
Germany Dm	3.845	3.585
Greece Dr	176.00	162.00
Hongkong $	9.80	9.20
Ireland Pt	1.245	1.185
Italy Lira	2350.00	2280.00
Japan Yen	311.00	296.00
Netherlands Gld	4.335	4.135
Norway Kr	11.12	10.62
Portugal Esc	212.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.31	2.15
Spain Pta	211.50	201.50
Sweden Kr	10.94	10.44
Switzerland Fr	3.175	3.025
USA $	1.245	1.185
Yugoslavia Dnr	335.00	315.00

Retail Price Index: 357.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 7.3 at 930.3.

Weather forecast

An area of high pressure over N France will drift slowly E.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, E, W Midlands: Frost and fog patches early, otherwise dry, sunny periods; wind S light; max temp 8C to 10C (46F to 50F).

East Anglia, E, central N, NE England, Isle of Man, Border, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyle, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, a little rain or drizzle in places, some sunny intervals; wind W to SW, *moderate; max temp 8C to 10C* (46F to 50F).

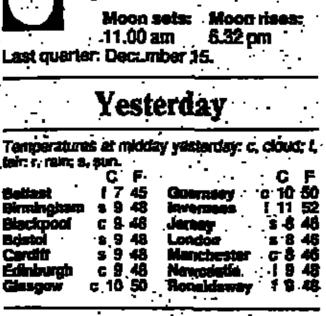
Channel Islands: Mist patches early, otherwise dry, sunny periods; wind S light; max temp 10C to (50F).

SW, NW England S, N Wales: Rather cloudy, perhaps a little drizzle near coasts, some sunny intervals; wind S light to moderate; max temp 9C to 11C (48F to 52F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Forth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, a little rain or drizzle at times, some sunny intervals; wind S to SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 8C to 10C (46F to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with sunny intervals in all areas at first, but cloud with outbreaks of rain reaching western districts tomorrow will spread to all areas during Thursday, followed by brighter, showery weather. *Showers will be heavy and thundery in* places. Temperatures falling to near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind, S backing light or moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind, variable becoming S light or moderate; sea slight. St. Georges's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind, S moderate becoming fresh or strong; sea slight becoming moderate or rough.



Sun rises:	Sun sets:
7.56 am	3.52 pm
Moon sets:	**Moon rises:**
11.00 am	6.32 pm

Last quarter: December 15.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	s	9	48	Inverness	f	11	52
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	s	8	46
Bristol	s	9	48	London	s	8	46
Cardiff	s	9	48	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	c	9	48	Newcastle	f	9	48
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

Lighting-up time

London 4.22 pm to 7.27 am
Bristol 4.31 pm to 7.37 am
Edinburgh 4.08 pm to 8.05 am
Manchester 4.19 pm to 7.46 am
Penzance 4.50 pm to 7.42 am

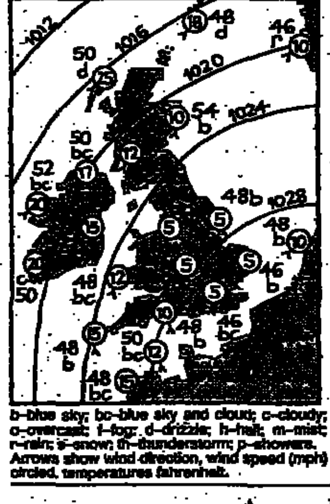
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 8am to 6pm, 9C (48F); min 6pm to 6am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6pm, 85 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6pm 2.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1,031.0 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Aberdeen, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Anvil Green, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Disbeig, .98in; highest sunshine: Torquay, 7.2hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



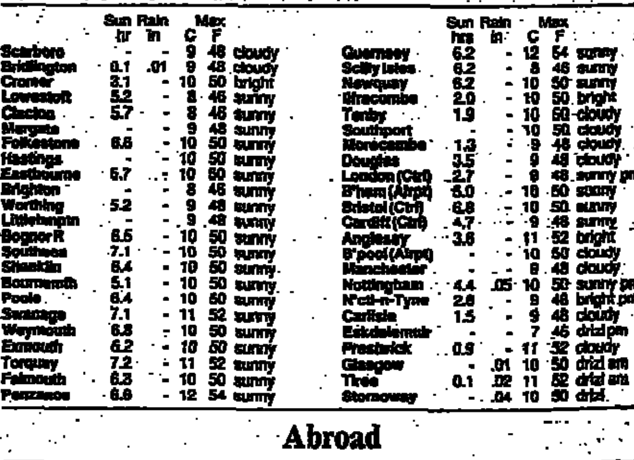
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	3.18	6.9	3.38
Aberdeen	2.50	4.0	2.57
Avonmouth	8.44	12.4	9.11
Belfast	12.12	3.2	12.39
Cardiff	8.29	11.5	8.56
Devonport	7.19	5.3	7.42
Dover	12.22	6.5	12.28
Falmouth	6.49	5.1	7.12
Glasgow	2.17	4.6	2.19
Harwich	1.08	3.9	1.34
Holyhead	11.53	5.4	–
Hull	7.54	6.9	8.04
Ilfracombe	7.23	8.8	7.49
Leith	4.03	5.4	4.27
Liverpool	12.29	8.9	12.46
Lowestoft	11.12	2.4	11.13
Margate	1.23	4.7	1.41
Milford Haven	7.44	6.7	8.09
Newquay	6.34	6.7	7.00
Oban	6.59	3.9	7.34
Penzance	6.19	5.4	6.44
Portland	8.24	2.1	9.01
Portsmouth	12.48	4.4	1.90
Shoreham	12.29	5.9	12.41
Southampton	12.17	4.4	12.26
Swansea	7.48	9.1	8.13
Tees	5.11	5.1	5.22
Walton-on-Naze	1.02	4.1	1.23

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

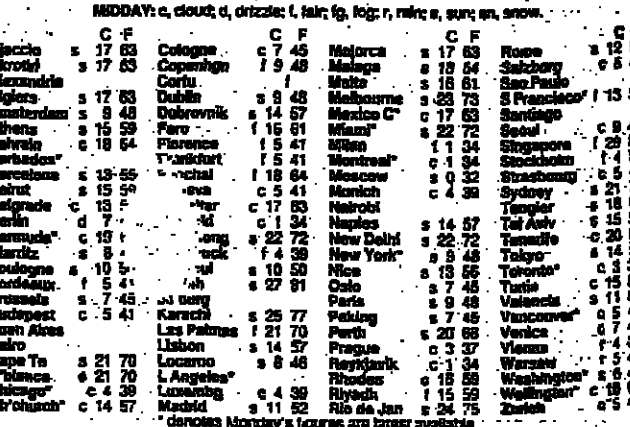
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Bridlington	0.1	.01	9	48	cloudy
Cromer	3.1	-	10	50	bright
Lowestoft	5.2	-	8	46	sunny
Clacton	5.7	-	8	46	sunny
Margate	-	-	9	48	sunny
Folkestone	6.6	-	10	50	sunny
Hastings	-	-	10	50	sunny
Eastbourne	6.7	-	10	50	sunny
Brighton	-	-	8	46	sunny
Worthing	5.2	-	9	48	sunny
Littlehmptn	-	-	9	48	sunny
Bognor R	6.5	-	10	50	sunny
Southsea	7.1	-	10	50	sunny
Shanklin	6.4	-	10	50	sunny
Bournemth	5.1	-	10	50	sunny
Poole	6.4	-	10	50	sunny
Swanage	7.1	-	11	52	sunny
Weymouth	6.8	-	10	50	sunny
Exmouth	6.2	-	10	50	sunny
Torquay	7.2	-	11	52	sunny
Falmouth	6.3	-	10	50	sunny
Penzance	6.6	-	12	54	sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	6.2	-	12	54	sunny
Scilly Isles	6.2	-	8	46	sunny
Newquay	6.2	-	10	50	sunny
Ilfracombe	2.0	-	10	50	bright
Tenby	1.9	-	10	50	cloudy
Southport	-	-	10	50	cloudy
Morecambe	1.3	-	9	48	cloudy
Douglas	3.5	-	9	48	cloudy
London (Ctrl)	2.7	-	9	48	sunny [illegible]
B'ham (Airpt)	6.0	-	10	50	sunny
Bristol (Ctrl)	6.8	-	10	50	sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.7	-	9	48	sunny
Anglesey	3.6	-	11	52	bright
B'pool (Airpt)	-	-	10	50	cloudy
Manchester	-	-	9	48	cloudy
Nottingham	4.4	.05	10	50	sunny
N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.6	-	9	48	bright
Carlisle	1.5	-	9	48	cloudy
Eskdalemuir	-	-	7	45	drizl [illegible]
Prestwick	0.9	-	11	52	cloudy
Glasgow	-	.01	10	50	drizl [illegible]
Tiree	0.1	.02	11	52	drizl [illegible]
Stornoway	-	.04	10	50	drizl.

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	17	63	Cologne	c	7	45	Majorca	s	17	63	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	17	63	Copenhgn	f	9	48	Malaga	s	18	64	Salzburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria				Corfu	f			Malta	s	16	61	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	s	17	63	Dublin	s	9	48	Melbourne	s	23	73	S Francisco*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	s	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	14	57	Mexico C*	c	17	63	Santiago			
Athens	s	15	59	Faro	f	16	61	Miami*	s	22	72	Seoul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	c	18	64	Florence	f	5	41	Milan	f	1	34	Singapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados*				T'ankfurt	f	5	41	Montreal*	c	1	34	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	13	55	[illegible]chal	f	18	64	Moscow	s	0	32	Strasbourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	15	59	[illegible]eva	c	5	41	Munich	c	4	39	Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	c	13	[illegible]	[illegible]tar	c	17	63	Nairobi				Tangier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	d	7	[illegible]	[illegible]ki	c	1	34	Naples	s	14	57	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda*	c	19	[illegible]	[illegible]ong	s	22	72	New Delhi	s	22	72	Tenerife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	8	[illegible]	[illegible]uck	f	4	39	New York*	s	9	48	Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	s	10	[illegible]	[illegible]ul	s	10	50	Nice	s	13	55	Toronto*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	f	5	41	[illegible]h	s	27	81	Oslo	s	7	45	Tunis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	s	7	45	[illegible] burg				Paris	s	9	48	Valencia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	c	5	41	Karachi	s	25	77	Peking	s	7	45	Vancouver*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	f	21	70	Perth	s	20	68	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo				Lisbon	s	14	57	Prague	c	3	37	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	s	21	70	Locarno	s	8	46	Reykjavik	c	1	34	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'blanca	s	21	70	L Angeles*				Rhodes	c	18	58	Washington*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	c	4	39	Luxembg	c	4	39	Riyadh	f	15	59	Wellington*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ch'church*	c	14	57	Madrid	s	11	52	Rio de Jan	s	24	75	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Monday's figures are latest available